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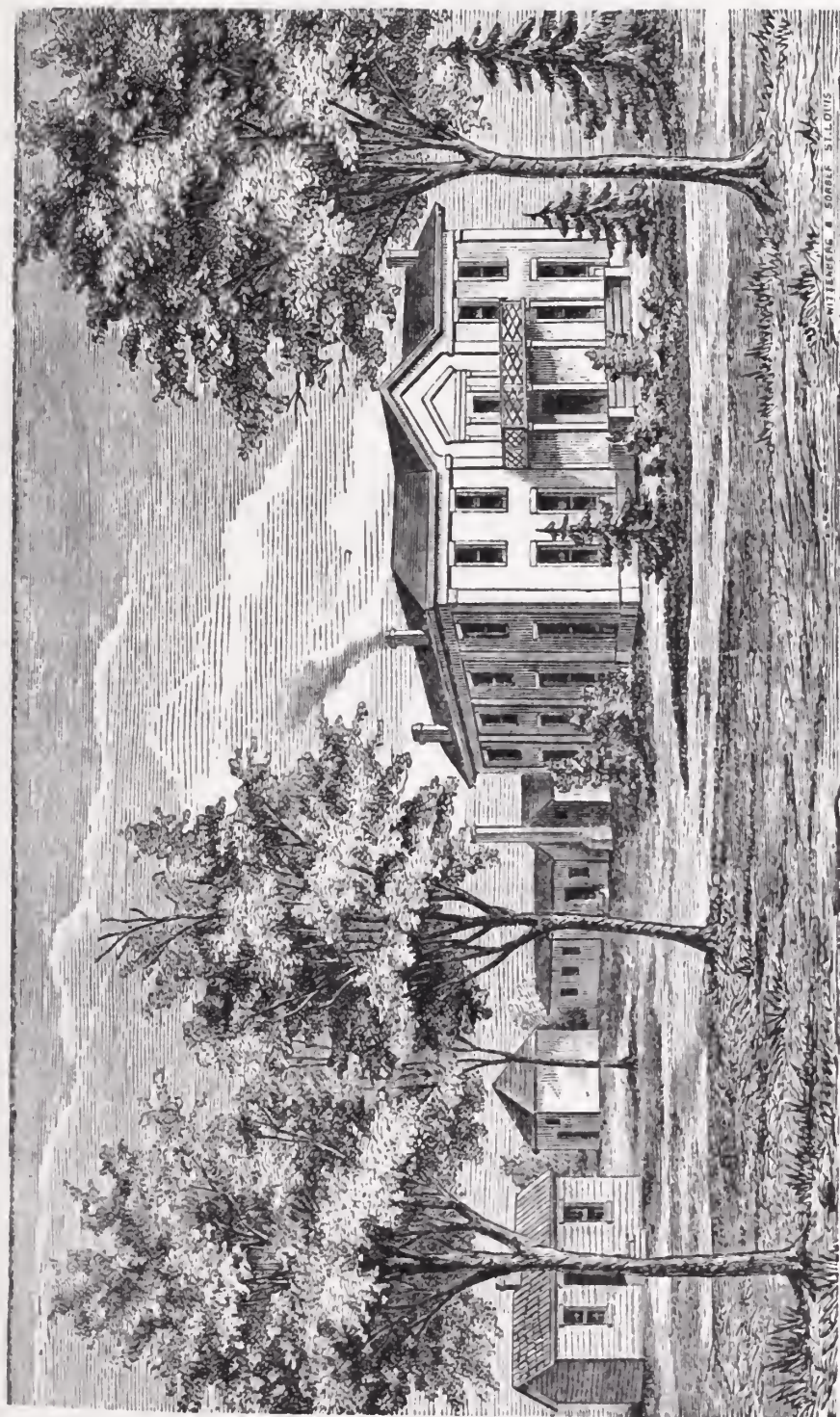
History of Carroll County, Missouri

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COTTAGE.

COTTAGE.

COLLEGE FARM HOUSE.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM, COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

HISTORY

OF

Carroll County, Missouri,

CAREFULLY WRITTEN AND COMPILED

FROM THE

MOST AUTHENTIC OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE SOURCES,

INCLUDING A HISTORY OF ITS

Townships, Cities, Towns and Villages,

TOGETHER WITH

A CONDENSED HISTORY OF MISSOURI; THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES,
AND STATE OF MISSOURI; A MILITARY RECORD OF ITS VOLUNTEERS IN EITHER
ARMY OF THE GREAT CIVIL WAR; GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS;
MISCELLANY; REMINISCENCES, GRAVE, TRAGIC AND HUMOROUS;
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PROMINENT MEN AND CITIZENS
IDENTIFIED WITH THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTY.

ILLUSTRATED.

ST. LOUIS:
MISSOURI HISTORICAL COMPANY.
1881.



CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Historical and Political.....	9	Geology and Minerals.....	66
Prehistoric Missouri.....	10	Geological Chart.....	67
The White Race in Missouri.....	15	Mineral Resources.....	72
Missouri as a State.....	25	Earth, Clays, Ochres, etc.....	77
Summary of Events and Dates.....	25	Geography of Missouri.....	78
Counties and population.....	26	Rivers and Water Courses.....	81
Census Report, 1880.....	27	Notable Springs.....	82
State Finances.....	29	Soils and Their Products.....	83
Presidential Vote, 1820 to 1880.....	30	Wild Game.....	85
Governors From 1820 to 1880.....	31	Climate.....	87
United States Senators.....	31	Healthfulness of the State.....	89
Members of Congress.....	32	Agriculture.....	90
Public School System.....	34	Staple Crops.....	91
Protectional Laws.....	40	Horticulture.....	93
Homestead Exemption.....	40	The Grasshoppers.....	96
Exemption of Personal Property.....	42	Navigation and Commerce.....	99
Rights of Married Women.....	43	The Lewis and Clark Expedition.....	100
Taxation.....	43	First Steamboats in Missouri.....	101
Public Debt Limitation.....	44	The Barge System.....	103
Comparative Tax Rate.....	45	Railroads in Missouri.....	104
Federal Officers in the State.....	46	Manufacturing in Missouri.....	107
Missouri's Distinguished Men—		Principal Cities in Missouri.....	108
Daniel Boone.....	47	Constitution of the United States.....	113
Thomas H. Benton.....	47	Constitution of Missouri.....	124
James B. Eads.....	48	Abstracts of State Laws and Forms.....	166
Carl Schurz.....	49	Practical Rules for Every Day Use.....	196
Prof. Charles V. Riley.....	49	Names of the States of the Union and	
Missouri in Civil War.....	50	Their Significance.....	202

HISTORY OF CARROLL COUNTY.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Geographical Location.....	205	DeWitt Township.....	425
Early Settlements, etc.....	211	Town of DeWitt.....	429
Organization of County.....	223	Leslie Township.....	433
The Hetherly War.....	232	Egypt Township.....	438
The Florida War.....	235	Hurricane Township.....	444
The Mormon War.....	243	Trotter Township.....	447
History of County from 1840 to '50.....	262	Stokes Mound.....	449
History of County from 1850 to '60.....	279	Washington Township.....	455
Carroll County in 1861.....	283	Eugene Township.....	460
Carroll County in 1862.....	316	Moss Creek Township.....	464
Carroll County in 1863.....	327	Combs Township.....	468
Carroll County in 1864.....	337	Fairfield Township.....	471
Union Soldiers' Record.....	365	Cherry Valley Township.....	473
Confederate Soldiers' Record.....	371	Ridge Township.....	475
Miscellaneous—Confederate.....	373	Miami Township.....	477
Newspapers of the County.....	377	Van Horn Township.....	479
Prominent Criminal Cases.....	379	Sugar Tree Township.....	481
History of Teachers' Institute.....	382	Wakanda Township.....	483
List of County Officers.....	386	Rockford Township.....	486
History from 1865 to '81.....	388	Compton Township.....	488
Township and City Histories—		Hill Township.....	490
Carrollton Township.....	407	Prairie Township.....	492
City of Carrollton.....	411	Smith Township.....	494

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY.

PAGE.	PAGE.	PAGE.
Gen. James Shields..495	Daniel Heiney.....529	Jacob E. Armitage..554
Rev. Abbot Hancock..498	Lewis W. Overholtz..529	William A. Audsley..554
Col. William Hill....499	George W. Metcalf..530	John B. Barrett....554
Major Charles Sterne..501	Thomas D. White....530	Dr. Daniel T. Brooks..555
Judge Thomas Arnold..501	Josiah F. Hudson....531	Alpheus Chain.....555
Col. J. A. Pritchard..502	Henry C. Pile.....532	Eugene Cunningham..556
John C. Baker.....505	Michael Wagner....532	Andrew Eller.....556
Ralph Farr.....505	Col. Calvin Minton..533	John D. Griffith....557
John J. Callaway.....506	James Cleary.....534	David Gladwill.....557
John R. Patteson....506	Edward P. Meehan..534	Phocion L. Guillet..557
Leven Comer.....506	George R. Ma-Gee..535	Samuel Balch.....558
John Howard.....507	William H. Barrett..536	John Darrah.....558
Jefferson Gallaher...507	Anthony Limbird...536	Daniel H. Schofield..558
Burnoit Woods.....507	Orsa Elliott.....537	Eli S. Miles.....559
Jesse T. J. Craig....508	James W. McFall....537	Truman S. Kile.....559
C. James J. Martyr...509	Robert N. Bannister..538	John Foster.....559
R. W. Backenstoe...509	Joseph B. Bradley...539	Jesse H. Work.....560
George W. Booker..510	Thomas Kenton.....539	Francis F. Audsley..560
Judge J. Farrington 510	Henry H. Franken..540	W. H. Hollister ....560
Elbert J. Harrison...511	George W. Thomas..540	W. W. Hiatt.....561
F. G. Rankin.....511	Charles Beck.....541	Jacob Phleger.....561
James H. Fuller....511	Geo. W. Cummings..541	Humphrey Perry....562
Isaac Shelby.....511	Henry M. Wheeler...542	John Quincy Adams..562
Thomas A. Charlton..512	Joseph Wheeler....542	J. F. M. Logan.....562
Caster B. Dean, M. D. 512	William R. Hays....543	Phocion P. Guillet..563
Jacob D. Broadhurst. 513	Wm. F. Montgomery..544	Dr. Geo. R. Highsmith 563
Wash. Ford, M. D...514	Benedict Stemple...544	Berry J. Jones .....564
Thomas C. Brown...514	Samuel Higginbottom 545	James G. Jones.....564
Gideon B. Shirky....515	Henry C. Butts....546	J. E. Knappenberger. 564
A. J. Hinds, M. D....516	William Cox, M. D...546	James S. Logan, M.D. 565
J. W. Cunningham..516	James H. Creel.....546	Dr. John P. Logan...555
Joseph H. Oatman...517	Isaac C. Cruzen....547	William Marquess...566
May W. Burton....518	Peter F. Elsas.....547	F. E. May.....566
Robert Gillies.....519	Ephraim C. Grigsby. 547	James McKinney...566
Herman Hass.....519	William J. Grow....548	Jonathan McKinney..566
Adolph J. Hanns...520	William Harrold...548	John W. Miller.....567
Peter C. Wilson.....520	John T. Mayfield...548	James G. Perry.....567
John P. Finly .....521	Wm. T. Helpenstine. 549	Elias Perry.....568
Nathaniel M. White..521	W. W. Jenkins.....549	W. S. Ruckel.....568
Thomas J. Mason....522	Richard Lee.....549	Thomas I. Sinclair...568
William Payne.....523	John W. Lowery....549	Nimrod A. Spencer..569
Henry Wetherholt..523	James L. McLeod...550	Elias Starkey.....569
James Payne.....524	Bennett Menefee...550	Cebe Wallace.....570
William H. Hess....524	William Redding...551	Mason Wise .....570
John A. Creasy.....525	Thomas Roney.....551	W. D. Weltner.....570
Henry Wenzel.....526	Alfred J. Rose.....551	Joseph Wilkinson...570
Frank Schies.....526	Pliny D. Swank....552	Fredrick B. Wrockroff 571
Michael J. McAuliffe. 527	George Stem.....552	A. T. Kendrick.....571
William B. Vest....527	Bailey Walker.....553	Dudley Thomas.....571
John W. Edwards...528	Rev. O. P. Wheeler. 553	B. D. Kendrick.....572
Henry C. Brenneman 529	John Whitworth....553	John M. Dumm .....572

PAGE.	PAGE.	PAGE.
John Burruss.....573	Col. J. B. Hale.....596	Judge E. J. Rea.....619
Robert Ferrill.....573	Lawrence K. Kinsey.....598	Edmund J. Rea.....619
George W. Walden.....573	J. H. Turner.....598	E. W. Reynolds.....620
John A. Frazier.....573	James F. Graham.....599	Geo. J. Reynolds.....620
S. Cropp.....574	John Warnock.....599	Solomon Rosenstock.....621
William Humphries.....574	William D. Dobson.....600	Joseph L. Roy.....621
Asa Brookover.....575	Louis B. Ely.....600	Henry A. Saeger.....622
W. H. Adkins.....575	Charles R. Simpson.....601	Chas. A. Scott.....622
S. E. Dickson.....575	James C. Anderson.....602	James W. Seebree.....622
Geo. W. Tatham.....575	J. L. Mirick.....602	W. D. Shanklin.....623
N. G. Benson.....576	James W. Buchanan.....603	W. S. Shirley.....623
W. H. Hardwick.....576	W. L. Willis.....604	George R. Starnes.....623
Thomas Bryordy.....577	Thomas E. Willis.....604	Winfield S. Timmens.....624
John H. Hanes.....577	Julius B. Weil.....604	Calvin W. Trotter.....624
L. B. Jenkins.....577	Henry B. Turpin.....605	Dr. Littleton Tull.....624
Joseph S. Pence.....578	W. J. Herndon.....605	George Thomas.....624
William S. Simms.....578	James A. Wagaman.....606	Dr. Wm. A. Tull.....625
Jackson Thorp.....579	J. R. Wagaman.....606	Dr. Ed. A. Wagner.....625
W. M. Allen.....579	James M. Nelson.....606	Wm. Standley.....626
Joseph Baum.....579	Dr. Peter Austin.....607	Jesse Morrow.....626
W. A. Berry.....580	Dr. M. W. Mitchell.....607	Albert Benson.....627
Kossuth Birkenwald.....580	Dr. John D. Leland.....607	Addison Botts.....627
Alex. C. Blackwell.....581	Frank W. Kaiser.....608	J. J. Block.....627
Bennett W. Bowdry.....582	Richard S. Miller.....608	M. M. Block.....628
Lewis Blakeley.....583	W. D. Jacobs.....608	N. E. Canaday.....628
Geo. W. Brasher.....583	Alexander Trotter.....609	G. W. Collins.....629
Isaac Ralph Brown.....583	Isaac A. McCombs.....609	Rev. A. T. Cooper.....629
Robert E. Buchanan.....584	H. Rhomborg.....609	Francis N. Dodds.....629
Geo. T. Burgess.....584	W. W. Wilhite.....610	J. A. Givens.....630
John Campbell.....584	Dr. J. L. Grant.....610	M. H. Glaze.....630
Morris Carter.....585	Joseph N. Tuley.....610	P. C. Hartis.....631
J. R. Clinkscales.....585	O. B. Queen.....611	Dr. Edward Hesse.....631
John W. Clinkscales.....585	Lewis Heitz.....611	William Brown.....631
David Cobb.....586	A. M. Herndon.....611	Richard T. Holliday.....632
Dan R. Brand.....586	Charles S. Hill.....612	W. G. Hood.....633
Asa W. Cothran.....587	John G. Houseman.....612	Thomas F. Hoy.....633
Frank V. Crouch.....587	John G. Houston.....612	E. E. Lilly.....633
C. A. Cunningham.....588	M. W. Jarboe.....613	Jas. L. McWilliams.....634
John J. Curtis.....588	John Kelly.....613	William McIlvoy.....634
Garrett Darcy.....588	John R. Kerby.....613	J. W. Miller.....634
William H. Day.....589	O. J. Kerby.....614	Judge C. M. Minnis.....635
Herman David.....589	Robert Lemons.....614	J. M. Mossbarger.....635
John L. Deatherage.....590	Aaron Levy.....615	Zachariah Myers.....635
Edward Devine.....590	J. A. Lindsay.....615	James Runion.....636
Judge J. E. Drake.....591	Thomas W. McGuire.....615	William H. Smith.....636
R. C. Dunkle.....591	Richard P. McGee.....616	N. O. Stephenson.....636
Capt. W. M. Eads.....592	L. M. Mettler.....616	A. J. Street.....637
W. L. Earickson.....594	W. B. Minnis.....616	Mrs. Mary Sugg.....637
R. C. Ely.....595	Rev. J. D. Murphy.....617	W. O. P. Thomas.....638
Allen R. Ennis.....595	Thomas Orchard.....617	Elias A. Trout.....638
Tipton Finley.....595	Samuel Painter.....618	Adam Boo.....638
M. R. Gittings.....596	Aaron Quick.....618	John T. Brandom.....639
T. J. Gittings.....596	Leonidas Quisenberry.....619	James Cochran.....639

PAGE.	PAGE.	PAGE.
John W. Staton.....639	Mrs. Susan A. Bristow.....659	John M. Smart.....677
B. B. Rupe, M. D....640	Benjamin F. Wheat.....659	James M. Smart.....677
John F. Crane.....640	William J. Richeson.....660	W. H. Snider.....678
N. C. Finch.....640	Henry A. Hart.....660	David Snider.....678
Rev. G. T. Kinaird...641	W. F. Goodson.....660	John H. Standley...678
David M. Nowland...641	James Goodson.....661	B. Y. Standley.....678
Thomas A. Orr.....641	John P. Goodson....661	Elihu Sullivan.....679
R. H. Quisenberry...641	Jefferson M. Cox.....661	G. R. Swigget.....679
John H. Rea.....642	Thomas N. Goodson...662	Dr. Daniel Wagoner..679
Daniel Russell.....642	I. C. Stanley.....662	Joseph H. Rea.....680
Oliver S. Russell....642	William Adams.....662	Lewis C. Trotter....680
Walter O. Squires...643	John A. Burbage....663	Cornelius B. Vaughn..680
Clay Thomas.....643	Dr. T. J. Brown.....663	W. W. Riley.....681
James Wood.....643	Jabez Calvert.....663	B. Godsey.....681
Thomas Archibald...644	Jasper N. Caulk.....663	Thomas L. Charles...681
John A. Austin.....644	James B. Lank.....664	Henry R. Stevenson..682
Jas. T. Blackburn...644	Wiley Roy.....664	Elias Reber.....682
Joseph A. Buckner...645	William B. Sinclair..664	Rev. W. H. Wilson...683
Arthur S. Byrd.....646	B. C. Woods.....665	William R. Hooten...683
Dr. R. H. Corren....646	J. A. Yates.....665	Lauren C. Conger...683
E. C. Hayden.....646	J. R. Yates, M. D....665	John C. Cook.....684
Rev. L. P. Johnson...647	George Wilson.....666	James B. Henderson..684
Rolla Lamson.....647	William H. Adams...667	Elijah Stephens....685
James F. Lawton....647	Winfield S. Bronson..667	Henry Hicks.....685
Z. T. Mastin.....648	William W. Brown...668	Robert M. Trussell...685
Archer Rogers.....648	Seth G. Carr.....668	William T. Munson...686
W. M. Turpin.....648	James P. Dale.....668	Henry A. Reynolds...686
James L. Wilson....649	L. E. Dorsey.....669	Samuel H. Reeves....686
Jonathan Bowers...649	Francis A. Elliott...669	Jonathan Ingram....687
James Fash.....649	A. J. Graves.....670	Levi Jenkins.....687
Lyman Ford.....650	John Johnson.....670	Daniel R. Bartlett...687
G. A. Green.....650	R. S. Judd.....670	Wilford B. Fields...687
William A. John....650	J. E. Lyon.....670	John R. Fisk.....688
Thomas J. Jones....651	Rev. Thomas Minnis..671	Hutchins Burton...688
Ansel Lesley.....651	George Osborne.....671	Gibson Timbrook...688
Augustus A. Lesley..651	Morris Osburn.....671	James M. Stevenson..689
Henry Lever.....652	William Renzelman..672	Harvey Batts.....689
Levi W. McCain....652	Leopold Schies.....672	Sanford A. Crouch...689
W. A. Oliver.....653	John Staunn.....672	Dr. S. B. Herrington..690
A. T. Parks.....653	Obadiah Stevens...673	Elias A. Jeffries....690
D. D. Rayner.....653	Nehemiah Sugg, Jr..673	J. F. Eyler.....690
Jonathan Rca.....653	James T. Sumpter...673	John Bncher.....690
John O. Roberts....654	L. W. Sumpter.....673	Bradley A. Wilmot..691
A. J. Snider.....654	W. F. Thomason....674	Tnomas H. Ballew...691
James K. Stone.....655	Jeremiah Williams...674	William Cleary....692
Lewis N. Rees.....655	John S. Williamson..675	William S. Grider...692
Judge James Trotter..656	Robert A. Wright...675	Henry Giger.....692
Edward Templeman..656	R. M. Adkins.....676	W. P. McQueen....692
Rev. Jas. M. Goodson..657	Henry C. Busby.....676	George W. Craig....693
David Swank.....657	James L. Cunningham..676	H. E. Jones.....693
John S. Harford....658	W. J. Miller.....677	Alphonso Fuller....693
William Crockett....658	S. D. Smart.....677	M. J. Harrison.....694

History of the State of Missouri.

PART I.—HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL.

INTRODUCTORY.

When a book is written, it is presumed that the writer had some object in view and some end to achieve by his labor in collecting the material and writing the book; and it is right that he should put himself on good terms with his readers at the outset by making a' brief, but frank and honest statement of his object, plan and purpose in the book which he offers to public patronage. The writer of this History of Missouri has aimed to embody in a brief space the greatest amount of solid and reliable information about things which directly hinge and center upon or within the territory of this State—this international commonwealth, which holds by right divine the royal prerogative of a destiny imperial and grand, if she can acquire or develop human brain and muscle adequate to utilize wisely, honorably and energetically her magnificent natural resources, both of commercial position and of agricultural and mineral wealth. The writer's desire and effort has been to present nothing which would not be read with deep interest by every intelligent citizen of Missouri at the present time; and also stand as a permanent body of information, at once useful and reliable for future reference. Discussion of theories, problems or doubtful matters has been avoided; solid facts have been diligently sought after; and the narrative has been made to embody as many facts and events as possible without falling into the dry-bones method of mere statistical tables. In fact, the limit of space allotted him has compelled the writer to condense, epitomize, shorten up—and therefore continually to repress his desire to embellish the narrative with the graces of rhetoric and the glow of an exuberant and fervid enthusiasm. This, however, secures to the reader more facts within the same space.

In preparing this work more than a hundred volumes have been consulted, to collate incidents and authenticate dates and facts, besides much matter gathered from original sources and not before embraced in any

book. It is not presumed that there are no mistakes or errors of statement herein made; but it is believed that there are fewer of such lapses than commonly occur with the same amount of data in similar works. The classification of topics is an attempt to give them a consecutive and consistent relative place and order in the book, for convenience of incidental reference or of selective reading.

PRE-HISTORIC MISSOURI.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS, ETC.

Every State has a pre-historic history—that is, remains and relics are found which show that the land was inhabited by a race or races of men long before its discovery and occupation by a race sufficiently advanced in the arts of civilization to preserve a written record of their own observations and doings. It is now well established that every portion of the United States was inhabited by a race of men grouped under the general name of “Mound-builders,” who preceded the modern hunter tribes called “Indians.” It further appears, from all the evidence accumulated, that the Mound-builders were a race that made permanent settlements, and built earthworks of considerable extent for defense against enemies, both man and beast; also for sepulture, for religious rites, and for memorial art; it is also evident that they cultivated the soil to some extent, made rude textile fabrics and clay pottery, and wrought implements of domestic use, ornaments, charms, toys, pipes, etc., and weapons of war and of the chase, from flint, porphyry, jasper, hornstone, granite, slate, and other varieties of rocks; also from horn, bone, shells, and other animal products; and from native copper. But they had no knowledge of iron, nor any art of smelting copper; they merely took small pieces of the native ore and hammered it cold with their stone tools until it took some rude shape of utility, and then they scoured and polished it to its utmost brilliancy; and it is altogether probable that these articles were only possessed by the chieftains or ruling families. Plates of mica are also found among their remains, with holes for suspension on cords around the neck or body; and lumps of galena or lead ore sometimes occur, but these must have been valued merely as trinkets or charms, because of their lustre. Remains of this people are found frequently both on the bluffs and bottom lands of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and, in many States, far inland, also.

The first mention of such remains in Missouri is made by a U. S.

exploring expedition under Major S. H. Long, in 1819. This expedition went in the first steamboat that ever puffed and paddled its way against the swift, muddy current of the Missouri river; * the boat was named "Western Engineer," but it had a double stern-wheel, or two wheels, one of them named in large letters, "James Monroe," and the other "John C. Calhoun," in honor of the then President and Secretary of War. This steamer had to stop at St. Louis for some repairs; and two members of the expedition, Messrs. Thomas Say and T. R. Peale, improved the time by surveying a group of twenty-seven ancient mounds which occupied ground that is now all covered over by the modern city of St. Louis. This occurred in June, 1819; Mr. Say prepared a map of the mounds and a brief account of them, and this appears to be the first authentic record of such ancient works within the territory now constituting the State of Missouri; his notes on these mounds were published in 1823, in the report of Major Long's expedition, but his map of them was never published until 1862, when it appeared on page 387 of the "Smithsonian Report" for the year 1861. In his account Mr. Say says:

"Tumuli and other remains of the labors of nations of Indians (?) that inhabited this region many ages since are remarkably numerous about St. Louis. Those tumuli immediately northward of the town and within a short distance of it, are twenty-seven in number, of various forms and magnitudes, arranged nearly in a line from north to south. The common form is an oblong square, and they all stand on the second bank of the river. * * It seems probable these piles of earth were raised as cemeteries, or they may have supported altars for religious ceremonies."

It was from these mounds that St. Louis derived her pseudonym of the "Mound City"; but this name is now almost entirely obsolete, since the city has risen up to claim the prouder title of "Inter-Metropolis of North America". When the largest one of the mounds was leveled some skeletons were found, and some thick discs with holes through them; they had probably served as beads, and were wrought from shells of a species of fresh water clam or mussel. Numerous specimens of wrought flints were found between St. Louis and Carondelet, in 1860; and in 1861 an ancient flint shovel was dug up while building military earthworks.

In Mississippi county, in the southeastern corner of the State, there is a group of mounds covering ten acres, in section 6, t. 24, r. 17, varying from ten to thirty feet in height. About 1855 these mounds were explored by two gentlemen from Chicago, and they found some pottery, with men represented upon its sides; one figure appeared to be a priest or some official personage, as shown by his head-dress, and the other

* Campbell's History of Howard County says: "May 28th, 1819, the first steamboat—the 'Independence,' Capt. Nelson, time from St. Louis, including all stops, twelve days—landed at Franklin on her way up the [Missouri] river." Thus it seems that Major Long's boat was really the second one to go up, although in most histories it is mentioned as the first—and it was the first that went up any great distance.

represented a captive bound with thongs. Both figures showed the peculiar contour of head and features which marks the mound-builder race.

In December, 1868, some laborers engaged in grading Sixth street, in East St. Louis, dug up a nest of unused flint hoes or shovels, and another deposit of shells with string-holes worked in them, and another deposit of boulders of flint and greenstone, ready to make more tools or weapons from. These deposits were on high ground, and about half-way between two ancient mounds.

In 1876 or 1877 some ancient mounds were discovered on the banks of the Missouri river near Kansas City. They were in groups of three and five together, at different points for five miles up and down the river. Some were built entirely of earth, and some had a rude stone chamber or vault inside, but covered with earth so that all looked alike outside. They were of an irregular oval shape, from four to six feet high, and had heavy growths of timber on top. Mr. W. H. R. Lykins, of Kansas City, noticed a burr-oak tree five feet in diameter, growing on top of one of them, and the decayed stump of a black walnut of about the same size, on another. In describing the exploration of some of these mounds Mr. Lykins gives some points that will be of interest to every one. He says:

"We did not notice any very marked peculiarity as to these bones except their great size and thickness, and the great prominence of the supraciliary ridges. The teeth were worn down to a smooth and even surface. The next one we opened was a stone mound. On clearing off the top of this we came upon a stone wall inclosing an area about eight feet square, with a narrow opening for a doorway or entrance on the south side. The wall of this inclosure was about two feet thick; the inside was as smooth and compactly built and the corners as correctly squared as if constructed by a practical workman. No mortar had been used. At a depth of about two feet from the top of the wall we found a layer of five skeletons lying with their feet toward the south." *

None of the other walls examined were so skilfully laid as this one. The bones were crumbly, and only a few fragments were preserved by coating them well with varnish as quickly as possible after they were exposed to the air. One stone enclosure was found full of ashes, charcoal and burnt human bones, and the stones and earth of which the mound was composed all showed the effects of fire. Hence it is presumed that this was either a cremation furnace or else an altar for human sacrifices—most probably the latter. Some fragments of pottery were found in the vicinity.

L. C. Beck in 1823† reported some remains in the territory now constituting Crawford county, Missouri, which he thought showed that there

* Smithsonian Report, 1877, p. 252.

† Gazetteer of Illinois and Missouri, published by L. C. Beck, in 1820-23.

was in old time a town there, with streets, squares, and houses built with stone foundations and mud walls. He also mentions the ruins of an ancient stone building described to him by Gen. Ashley, as situated on a high cliff on the west side of the Gasconade river. And another one said to be in Pike county, is thus described: "It presents the dilapidated remains of a building constructed of rough, unhewn stones, fifty-six feet long and twenty-two broad, embracing several divisions and chambers. The walls are from two to five feet high. Eighty rods eastward of this structure is found a smaller one of similar construction. The narrow apartments are said to be arched with stone, one course overlapping the other, after the manner of the edifices of Central America."

I. Dille, Esq., of Newark, Ohio, reported that he had examined some of these pre-historic town ruins, in the vicinity of Mine-la-Motte and Fredericktown, in Madison county, Missouri. He speaks of them as groups of small tumuli, and says: "I have concluded they are the remains of mud houses. They are always arranged in straight lines, with broad streets intervening between them, crossing each other at right angles. The distance apart varies in different groups, but it is always uniform in the same group. * * I have counted upwards of two hundred of these mounds in a single group. Arrow heads of jasper and agate, and axes of sienite and porphyry have been found in their vicinity." *

Mounds or other pre-historic structures have been found on Spencer's creek in Ralls county; on Cedar creek in Boone county; on Crow's Fork and other places in Callaway county; near Berger Station in Franklin county; near Miami in Saline county; on Blackwater river in Johnson county; on Salt river in Pike county; on Prairie Fork in Montgomery county; near New Madrid; and in many other parts of the State.

The class of ancient ruins, partly built of stone, said to exist in Clay, Crawford, Pike and Gasconade counties, Missouri, are not found further north, but are frequent enough further south, and are supposed to indicate a transitional period in the development of architectural knowledge and skill, from the grotesque earth-mounds of Wisconsin to the well-finished adobe structures of New Mexico, and the grander stone ruins of Yucatan. But, no matter what theory we adopt with regard to these pre-historic relics, the present citizens of Missouri can rest assured that a different race of human beings lived and flourished all over this region of country, hundreds—yes, thousands of years ago, and that they were markedly different in their modes of life from our modern Indians.

* Many large and costly works have been published by scientists, devoted to the general subject of Pre-Historic Man; but of cheap and popular works for the general reader, the best are Foster's "Pre-Historic Races of the United States"; and Baldwin's "Ancient America".

And there are at least two discoveries known which show that these people were here before the extinction of the mastodon, or great American elephant. In the "Transactions of the St. Louis Academy of Sciences," 1857, Dr. Kock reports that in the year 1839 he dug up in Gasconade county [as that county then was] the bones of a mastodon, near the Bourbeuse river. The skeleton of this gigantic creature was buried in such a position as to show that it had got its hind legs down in a bog so deeply that it could not climb out, although its fore feet were on dry ground. The natives had attacked it with their flint arrows and spears, most of which were found in a broken condition; but they had finally managed to build a big fire so close to its head as to burn it to death, the head-bones and tusks being found all burnt to coals. The account of this discovery was first printed in the *Philadelphia Presbyterian*, Jan. 12, 1839, and copied into the "American Journal of Science" the same year. The authenticity of the incident has been disputed, on the assumed ground that man did not exist as long ago as when the mastodon roamed over these pre-historic plains; but science now has indisputable evidence that man existed even in the Tertiary age of the geological scale, (see note to chart in chapter on Geology) long before the glacial epoch; hence that objection has no force at present.

Dr. Koch further reports that about a year after unearthing the Gasconade county monster, he again found in the bottom land of the Pomme-de-Terre river, in Benton county, a nearly complete skeleton of the great extinct beast called *Missourium*, with arrow-heads under it in such a way as to show beyond question that they were made and used while the animal was alive. This skeleton is now in the British Museum. *

Human footprints have been found in the rocks at De Soto in Jefferson county, also in Gasconade county, and at St. Louis. H. R. Schoolcraft, in his book of travels in the Mississippi river country in 1821, said of these footprints: "The impressions in the stone are, to all appearance, those of a man standing in an erect posture, with the left foot a little advanced, and the heels drawn in. The distance between the heels, by accurate measurement, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches and between the extremities of the toes $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The length of these tracks is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; across the toes $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches as spread out, and but $2\frac{1}{2}$ at the heel."

Our eminent U. S. Senator, Thomas H. Benton, wrote a letter April 29th, 1822, in which he says: "The prints of the human feet which you mention, I have seen hundreds of times. They were on the uncovered limestone rock in front of the town of St. Louis. The prints were seen when the country was first settled, and had the same appearance then as now. No tradition can tell anything about them. They look as old as the rock. They have the same fine polish which the attrition of the

* See Foster's "Pre-Historic Races of the United States," pp. 62-3-4-5-6.

sand and water has made upon the rest of the rock which is exposed to their action. I have examined them often with great attention. They are not handsome, but exquisitely natural, both in the form and position.

* * A block 6 or 8 feet long and 3 or 4 feet wide, containing the prints, was cut out by Mr. John Jones, in St. Louis, and sold to Mr. Rappe, of New Harmony, Indiana.”*

Prof. G. C. Broadhead, and some other writers, think these were not natural impression of human feet, but sculptures made by hand. This theory requires a belief that the pre-historic men of Missouri had tools with which they could cut the most delicate lines in hard rocks; and that they studied the human form in its finest details of muscular action and attitude, and had the art of sculpturing these things so as to look “*exquisitely natural*,” as Col. Benton expresses it—thus rivalling, if not excelling the most famous sculptors of ancient Greece; all of which is wholly inconsistent with the known facts. And besides this, there is no better geological reason for doubting their genuineness as natural footprints, than there is in the case of the famous bird and reptile tracks in the sandstones of Connecticut, or those found by Prof. Mudge in Kansas, in 1873. There is no valid reason, either of an æsthetic, historical, or scientific nature, for pronouncing them anything but just what they show themselves to be—fossil footprints of a man who stood in the mud barefooted; and in course of time that mud became solid stone, preserving his footprints just as he left their exact impression in the plastic material.

THE WHITE RACE IN MISSOURI.

SPANISH AND FRENCH DISCOVERERS.

In 1512 the Spanish adventurer Ponce de Leon discovered Florida; and at this time and for some years after the old countries of Europe were filled with the wildest and most extravagant stories about the inexhaustible mines of gold, silver and precious stones that existed in the country north of the Gulf of Mexico; also of great and populous cities containing fabulous wealth, beyond what Pizarro and Cortes had found in Peru and Mexico. And besides all this, the “fountain of perpetual youth,” which all Europe had gone crazy after, about this time, was supposed to be in that region. Indeed, it can hardly be doubted that the Spaniards in Mexico had gathered from the natives some inkling of the wonderful healing waters now known as

* See Smithsonian Report, 1879, pp. 357-58. Also “American Antiquities,” by Josiah Priest, 1833, pp. 1850-51-52.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, and the brilliant quartz crystals found in that region, as well as the glittering ores of Missouri.

Ferdinand de Soto was a wealthy cavalier who had won fame as a leading commander in Pizarro's conquest of Peru; he imbibed deeply the current imaginings about the undiscovered wonders of the new world, and was eager to immortalize his name by bringing to his king and country the glory of still more important conquests and discoveries; and he especially desired to find the supposed "fountain of perpetual youth." Accordingly, in 1538 he received permission from the king of Spain to conquer Florida at his own cost—"Florida" then meaning all the unknown country from the Gulf of Mexico to the Northern ocean. He collected a band of more than six hundred young bloods who were able to equip themselves in all the gorgeous trappings and splendor of a Spanish cavalier dress parade, and with this plumed and tinselled troupe, very like the *grand entree* riders of a modern circus, he landed in Tampa Bay, Florida, in 1539. From here he boldly struck out into the interior, wandering about and pushing forward with dogged perseverance, in spite of bogs and streams and bluffs; in spite of tangling thickets and dense forests; in spite of heats and rains; in spite of the determined hostility of the natives—until in May, 1541, he discovered the Great River, a few miles below where the city of Memphis now stands; and thus he made his name memorable for all time. After some delay, to construct boats, they crossed the river and pushed on northward as far as where the city of New Madrid now stands; and this was the first time that the eyes of white men looked upon any portion of the soil now comprised within the State of Missouri.* But, so fruitless was this visit that no white man set foot within our present State boundary again until one hundred and thirty-two years afterward, when the French missionaries, Marquette and Joliet, came from the great lakes down the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers, to the mouth of the Missouri, in June, 1673. This was the first time white men had beheld the waters of this great stream, and they named it *Pekitononi*, or "Muddy Water River". It was known by this name until about 1710 or 1712, when it began to be called "the river of the Missouris," referring to a tribe of Indians that dwelt at its mouth, chiefly on the lands now comprised in St. Louis county. Marquette and Joliet went on down the river as far south as the mouth of the Arkansas river, of course making several camping stops on Missouri soil, and discovering the Ohio river. From the Arkansas they returned northward the same way they

* De Soto and his army came into Missouri from the south, twice crossing the Ozark mountains. He spent the winter of 1541-42 in Vernon county, in the extreme western part of the State. Ruins of their winter camp structures and smelting operations are still found there. They melted lead ore for silver, and the glittering, lustrous, yellow, zinc blende or Smithsonite for gold; but were deeply disgusted to find at last that they had been handling only the basest metals.

came down, and reached Green Bay, Wisconsin, again in September of that year — 1673.

The next visit of white men to this State was in 1682. In 1678 the French had built a fort with a missionary station and trading post, near wherē the city of Peoria, Ills., now stands. During the winter of 1681–82, Robert de la Salle made preparations, first in Canada, and then at this Illinois fort, to explore the Mississippi river to its mouth. He left the fort with a company of twenty Frenchmen, eighteen Indian men and ten squaws, in such boats and canoes as he could provide. They rowed down the Illinois river and reached its mouth on the 6th of February; a few days were spent here making observations, repairing boats, preparing food, and establishing signals that they had been there and taken possession of the land in the name of their great king. By February 13th La Salle was ready to push on, and started with his little fleet to solve the great mystery of a navigable waterway to the Gulf of Mexico. Of course this expedition passed along the eastern border of Missouri, but no points are mentioned to identify any landing which they may have made within our State. Early in April La Salle accomplished the grand object of his venture by discovering the three principal mouths of the Mississippi; and on the nearest firm dry land he could find from the mouth he set up a column bearing the cross and the royal arms of France, while the whole company performed the military and religious rites of loyalty to their king and country—and La Salle himself, acting as chief master of ceremonies, in a clear, loud voice proclaimed that he took possession of all the country between the great gulf and the frozen ocean, “in the name of the most high, mighty and victorious prince, Louis the Great, by the grace of God king of France and Navarre, 14th of the name, this 9th day of April, 1682.” In honor of his sovereign he named the whole vast region Louisiana—that is, Louis’ land, and named the river itself St. Louis. And thus it was that our State of Missouri first became a part of historic Louisiana, and passed under the nominal ownership and authority of France.

The next historic appearance of white men within our State was in 1705. The French settlers in this vast new country had kept themselves entirely on the east side of the Mississippi river; but during this year they sent an exploring party up the Missouri river in search of gold; it prospected as far as the mouth of the Kansas river, where Kansas City now stands, without finding anything valuable, and returned disheartened and disgusted. On September 14, 1712, the king of France, Louis XIV, gave to a wealthy French merchant named Anthony Crozat, a royal patent of “all the country drained by the waters emptying directly or indirectly into the Mississippi, which is all included in the boundaries of Louisiana.” Crozat appointed his business partner, M. de la Motte, governor, and he

arrived in 1713; Kaskaskia, Illinois, was then the provincial headquarters, and source of supplies for Upper Louisiana, which was also sometimes called Illinois; but New Orleans was the nominal seat of government for the whole Louisiana territory. The old town of Mine-la-Motte, in Madison county, commemorates this first governor. Crozat expected to find inexhaustible mines of gold and silver in this territory, and spent immense sums of money in vain efforts to attain his object. Practical miners were sent everywhere that the natives reported any glittering substance to exist. The explorers found iron, zinc, copper, lead, mica, pyrites, quartz crystals, etc., in great abundance, but no gold, silver or diamonds; and after five years of disastrous failure and disappointment, in 1717, Crozat returned his luckless charter to the king.

Next, in 1716 an adventurous Scotchman named John Law, got up a grand scheme for making everybody rich without work, and induced the French king and court and people to engage in it. This wild financial venture is known in history as the "Mississippi bubble," the "South Sea bubble," etc. The charter of Louisiana and monopoly of all its trade was given to a corporation, called the "Company of the West," whose capital stock was to be 100,000,000 francs, with power to issue stock in small shares, and establish a bank, etc. Shares rose to twenty times their original value, and the bank's notes, though essentially worthless, were in circulation to the amount of more than \$200,000,000. Law himself sunk \$500,000 in the scheme; but it bursted, as bodiless as a bag of wind; while he, the originator and manager of it, had to escape from Paris for his life, and died poor at Venice in 1729. In 1731 the charter of Louisiana was again returned to the crown. However, the excitement over this great scheme for making fabulous wealth out of nothing, had brought many adventurous Frenchmen into the territory as gold-hunters, who failing in that, worked some of the lead mines, and sent their products back to Europe.

In 1720 or 1721, an enterprising Frenchman named Renault took charge of a large lead mining enterprise. He brought M. La Motte, who was a professional mineralogist, with about two hundred expert miners and metallurgists, and five hundred negroes, to develop the mineral wealth that actually did exist. He made his headquarters at Fort de Chartres, on the Illinois side, ten miles above St. Genevieve, and sent out exploring and working parties to locate mining camps west of the Great River. Mine-la-Motte, in Madison county, was one of the first of these locations; also Potosi and Old Mine in Washington county; and many others. In 1765 a few families located at Potosi. Much of the mining was surface work—hence, scattered and transitory; and their smelting operations were merely to melt the ore in a wood fire and then clear away the ashes and gather up the lumps of lead. This was carried to

the river on pack-horses or on rude ox-carts, and thence shipped to New Orleans by fleets of drifting keel-boats, which returned laden with foreign goods. Many of the immigrants of this period also engaged in agriculture, especially in Illinois, so that there really began to be a settled occupation of the country, as a final outcome of the greatest speculative delusion known to history. Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World says: "Fort Orleans, near where Jefferson City now stands, was built by the French in 1719"; this was a temporary safeguard for John Law's crazy gold-hunters, but did not make a permanent settlement. Kaskaskia, now in Randolph county, Ills., was settled by the French in 1673, and was for about a century the metropolis of the vast territory sometimes called "Upper Louisiana," sometimes "Illinois," and sometimes the "Northwestern Territory." And in 1735 some emigrants from Kaskaskia, moved across the Great River and made a settlement at what is now St. Genevieve, Missouri, which was the first permanent white settlement made and maintained within the State; the previous adventurers in search of mineral wealth had located mining camps at several points, but had not established any permanent town or trading post.

The next settlement that can be historically traced to its origin was that of St. Louis. A Frenchman named Pierre Liguist Laclede,* who lived in New Orleans in 1762, organized the "Louisiana Fur Company," under a charter from the director-general of the province of Louisiana; this charter gave them the exclusive right to carry on the fur trade with the Indians bordering on the Missouri river, and west of the Mississippi, "as far north as the river St. Peter" (the same that is now called the Minnesota river, and empties into the Mississippi at Fort Snelling). Laclede seems to have formed a definite plan and purpose to establish a permanent trading post at some point in Upper Louisiana, for he made up a company of professional trappers, hunters, mechanics, laborers, and boatmen, and with a supply of goods suitable for the Indian trade, they left New Orleans in August, 1763, bound for the mouth of the Missouri river. The manner of navigating these boats against the current of the Mississippi for a distance of 1,194 miles, was of the most rude, primitive and laborious sort. Sometimes when the wind was favorable they could sail a little; but the main dependence was by means of push-poles and tow-ropes. The boats were long and narrow, with a plank projecting six or eight inches on each side. The boat would of course keep near the shore; a man at each side, near the bow of the boat, would set his pole on the river bottom, then brace his shoulder against the top of the pole with

* Campbell's Gazetteer of Missouri says this man's family name was Liguist; B. Gratz Brown gives it in Johnson's Cyclopaedia as Linguette; but the man himself appears to have written his name Laclede, of the firm of Laclede, Moxan & Co., who constituted the historic "Louisiana Fur Company."

all his might, and as the boat moved under him he would walk along the narrow plank until he reached the stern, and the boat had thus been propelled forward the distance of its length; then he would walk back to the bow, dragging his pole along in the water, set it on the bottom and push again as before. And thus it was that the rugged pioneers of civilization in the new world for more than a hundred years navigated the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, and some other rivers, with what were in later years called keel-boats. But sometimes, for a rest, or when the beach was favorable, a gang of men would go ashore with a long rope attached to the boat, and thus tow it along against the current, or they would tie the forward end to a tree or snag and let those on the boat pull in the rope and thus draw the boat along—meanwhile those on shore going ahead with another rope, making another tie—and so on; this was called “warping”; but when it was necessary to cross the stream they had recourse to oars or paddles. It took Laclede three months in this way to get from New Orleans up to St. Genevieve, or Fort de Chartres, the military post on the east side a few miles further up the river, where he arrived on the third of November. Here he left his goods and part of his company, but taking a few picked men, he himself pushed on to the mouth of the Missouri. He seems to have had a sort of prophetic forecast that this was the right spot to locate the future trading post for all that vast region of country which was drained by the two principal great rivers of the new world. At the mouth of the Missouri he found no site that suited him for a town, and he turned back down the Mississippi, carefully exploring the west bank until he reached the high, well protected and well drained location where the city of St. Louis now stands. This was the nearest spot to the mouth of the Missouri which at all met his idea, and he began at once to mark the place by chopping notches in some of the principal trees. This was in December, 1763. He then returned to the fort and pushed on his preparations for the new settlement, saying enthusiastically to the officers of the fort that he had “found a situation where he was going to plant his colony; and the site was so fine, and had so many advantages of position for trade with all this region of country, that it might in time become *one of the finest cities in America.*”

Early in February, 1764, a company of thirty men, in charge of Auguste Chouteau, set out from Fort de Chartres and arrived at the chosen spot on the 14th. The next day all hands went to work clearing the ground and building a storehouse for the goods and tools, and cabins for their own habitation. In April Laclede himself joined them and proceeded to lay out the village plat, select a site for his own residence, and name the town Saint Louis, in honor of his supposed sovereign, Louis XV. This very territory had been yielded up to Spain in 1762, but these loyal

Frenchmen in naming their new town after the French king never dreamed that they were then and for nearly two years had been Spanish subjects, instead of French; the unwelcome news had reached New Orleans in the same month, April, but did not arrive at St. Louis until late in the year; and when it came the inhabitants were appropriately wroth and indignant, for they hated Spain with a fighting hatred. However, the change made very little practical difference to the town or its people. In 1763 all the French possessions on the east side of the Mississippi river, and also Canada, had been ceded to England, but it was late in 1764 before the English authorities arrived to take possession of Kaskaskia, or Fort de Chartres, and other military posts; and when they did come, many of the French settlers moved over to St. Louis, giving it a considerable start, both in population and business. The Indians, too, being generally more friendly toward the French than the English, came over to St. Louis to trade their peltries, instead of going to Kaskaskia, as they had formerly done; and this fact gave the new town a powerful impulse.

From this time forward new settlements began to spring up within our present boundaries. New Bourbon was settled in 1789. In 1762 a hunter named Blanchette built a cabin where the city of St. Charles now stands, and lived there many years; but just when the place began to be a town or village does not appear to be known. However, in 1803, St. Charles county was organized, and then comprised all the territory lying north of the Missouri and west of the Mississippi; thus taking in all of north Missouri, and the entire States of Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, and on west to the Pacific ocean. This was the largest single "county" ever known in the world, and St. Charles city was the county seat.

In 1781 the Delaware Indians had a considerable town where New Madrid now stands; and that year Mr. Curre, a fur trader of St. Louis, established a branch house here. In 1788 a colony from New Jersey settled here, and laid out a plat for a large city, giving it the name of New Madrid, in honor of the capital of Spain. But they never realized their high hopes of building up a splendid city there.

Among the historic incidents of early settlement worthy of mention at this point, is the case of Daniel Boone, whose hunter life in Kentucky forms a staple part of American pioneer history. Boone came to this territory in 1797, renounced his citizenship in the United States, and took the oath of allegiance to the Spanish crown. Delassus was then the Spanish governor; and he appointed Boone commander of a fort at Femme Osage, now in the west part of St. Charles county. He roamed and hunted over the central regions of Missouri the rest of his life, and it was for a long period called the "Boone's Lick country," from some salt licks or springs which he discovered and his sons worked, and which were choice hunting grounds because deer and other animals came there

to lick salt. Col. Boone died Sept. 26, 1820, in St. Charles county, but was buried in Marthasville in Warren county, as was his wife also. Their bones were subsequently removed to Frankfort, Kentucky.

THE AMERICAN PERIOD.

In 1801 the territory west of the Mississippi was ceded back to France by Spain; in 1803 President Jefferson purchased from the French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, the entire territory of Louisiana, for \$15,000,000; the formal transfer was made at New Orleans, December 20, 1803. On the 26th of March, 1804, Congress passed an act dividing this vast accession into two parts, the lower one being named the "Territory of Orleans," with its capital at New Orleans; the upper division was called the "District of Louisiana," with its capital at St. Louis. This latter district comprised the present State of Arkansas and all from that north to nearly the north line of Minnesota, and west from the Mississippi river to the Rocky Mountains. Don Carlos Dehault Delassus had been the last Spanish governor at St. Louis, and no change was made after its re-cession to France, until in March, 1804, when he delivered the keys and the public documents of his governorship to Capt. Amos Stoddard, of the United States army, who immediately raised the first American flag that ever floated west of the Mississippi river, over the government buildings at St. Louis. There it has floated proudly and uninterruptedly ever since, and there it will float until St. Louis becomes the central metropolis and seat of empire of the entire North American continent.

It should be mentioned here that the war of the American Revolution did not involve any military operations as far west as the Mississippi river; hence the little French fur-trading village of St. Louis was not affected by the clash of arms which was raging so desperately through all the States east of the Ohio river. But the success of the colonies in this unequal conflict gave them control of all south of the river St. Lawrence and the great lakes, as far west as the Mississippi river; and when Napoleon had sold to the new republic the extensive French possessions west of the Mississippi, he remarked that this accession of territory and control of both banks of the Mississippi river would forever strengthen the power of the United States; and said he, with keen satisfaction, "I have given England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride."

On the 3d of March, 1805, Congress passed an act to organize the Territory of Louisiana; and President Jefferson then appointed as territorial governor, Gen. James Wilkinson; secretary, Frederick Bates; judges, Return J. Meigs and John B. Lucas. Thus civil matters went on,

and business increased rapidly. When the United States took possession of this district or territory it was reputed to contain nine thousand white inhabitants and about three thousand negroes. The first census of St. Louis was taken in 1799, and it then had 897 inhabitants. This is presumed to have included the village of Carondelet also, which was started as a rival town soon after the founding of St. Louis.

In June, 1812, Congress passed another act with regard to this new country, and this time it was named the Territory of Missouri, instead of Louisiana. The President was to appoint a governor; the people were to elect representatives in the ratio of one for every five hundred white male inhabitants; this legislative body or lower house, was to nominate to the President eighteen of their own citizens, and from those he was to select and commission nine to form a senate or legislative council. The house of representatives was to consist of thirteen members at first; they were to hold their office two years, and must hold at least one legislative session at Saint Louis each year. The territory was also authorized to send one delegate to Congress.

In October, 1812, the first territorial election was held, and these people experienced for the first time in their lives the American privilege of choosing their own law-makers. There were four candidates for Congress, and Edward Hempstead was elected. He served two years from December 7th, 1812; then Rufus Easton served two years; then John Scott two years; Mr. Easton was one of the four candidates at the first election; and Mr. Scott was one of the members from St. Genevieve of the first legislative council. The first body of representatives met at the house of Joseph Robidoux, in St. Louis, on December 7th, and consisted of the following members:

From St. Charles—John Pitman, Robert Spencer.

St. Louis—David Musick, B. J. Farrar, Wm. C. Carr, Richard Caulk.

St. Genevieve—George Bullet, R. S. Thomas, Isaac McGready.

Cape Girardeau—G. F. Ballinger, Spencer Byrd.

New Madrid—John Shrader, Samuel Phillips.

They were sworn into office by Judge Lucas. Wm. C. Carr of St. Louis, was elected speaker. The principal business of this assembly was to nominate the eighteen men from whom the President and U. S. Senate should select nine to constitute the legislative council; they made their nominations and sent them on to Washington, but it was not known until the next June who were selected. June 3d, 1813, the secretary and acting governor, Frederick Bates, issued a proclamation declaring who had been chosen by the President as the council of nine, and they were—

From St. Charles—James Flaugherty, Benj. Emmons.

St. Louis—Auguste Chouteau, Sr., Samuel Hammond.

St. Genevieve—John Scott, James Maxwell.

Cape Girardeau—Wm. Neely, Joseph Cavener.

New Madrid—Joseph Hunter.

In July of this year the newly appointed governor, Wm. Clarke, took his seat, and held it until Missouri became a State in 1820.*

December, 1813, the second session of the territorial legislature was convened in St. Louis, and continued until January 19, 1814. This year the second territorial election occurred, and the new general assembly met December 5, this being the third sitting of the territorial legislature. The fourth commenced in November, 1815, and continued until about the last of January, 1816. And it was during this session that the common law of England, and her general statutes passed prior to the fourth year of James I, were adopted as the laws of Missouri, except such changes as were necessary to phrase them for the United States and its system of government, instead of England.

April 29, 1816, Congress again legislated for this territory, and provided that the legislative council or senate should be elected by the people instead of being appointed by the President; that the legislature should meet biennially instead of annually; and that the U. S. judges should be required to hold regular terms of circuit court in each county. The fifth legislative session (being the first under this act) met the first week in December of this year, and continued until February 1, 1817. Then there was no further legislation until the regular biennial session which met about December first, 1818. But during 1817, Henry S. Gayer, Esq., compiled a digest of all the laws, including those of French, Spanish, English and American origin, which were still in force in this territory. This was a very important work, in view of the fact that there were land titles and instances of property inheritance deriving their legal verity from these different sources; and it was now desirable to get all titles and vestitures clearly set upon an American basis of law and equity. The next or sixth session of the legislature continued through December, 1818, and January, 1819; and the most important thing done was applying to Congress for Missouri to be admitted as a State. John Scott, of St. Genevieve county, was then the territorial delegate in Congress, and presented the application. A bill was introduced to authorize the people of Missouri to elect delegates to a convention which should frame a State constitution. The population of Missouri territory at this time (or when the first census was taken, in 1821,) consisted of 59,393 free white inhabitants and 11,254 slaves. A member of Congress from New York, Mr. Talmadge, offered an amendment to the proposed bill, providing that slavery should be excluded from the proposed new State. This gave rise to hot and angry debate for nearly two

* Gov. Clarke died Sept. 31, 1838, at St. Louis.

years, and which at times seemed to threaten an immediate dissolution of the National Union. But the strife was finally quieted by the adoption in Congress on March 6, 1820, of what is famous in history as the "Missouri Compromise," by which it was agreed that Missouri might come into the Union as a slave-holding State; but that slavery should never be established in any State which might thereafter be formed from lands lying north of latitude 36 deg. 30 min. The elections were held for delegates, the constitutional convention met at St. Louis, accepted the terms of admission prescribed by Congress, and on July 19th, 1820, Missouri took her place as one of the sovereign States of the National Union.

MISSOURI AS A STATE.

July 19, 1820, Missouri laid off the vestments of territorial tutelage and put on the matronly robes of mature statehood, as the constitutional convention was authorized to frame the organic law and give it immediate force without submitting it to a vote of the people, and this constitution stood in force without any material change until the free State constitution of 1865 was adopted. The first general election under the constitution was held in August, 1820, at which time Alexander McNair was chosen governor and John Scott representative in Congress. Members of legislature had been chosen at the same time, comprising fourteen senators and forty three representatives; and this first general assembly of the State convened in St. Louis in the latter part of September. The principal thing of historic interest done by this assembly was the election to the United States Senate of Thomas H. Benton, who continued there uninterruptedly until 1851, a period of thirty years, and was then elected in 1852 as representative in Congress from the St. Louis district. The other senator elected at this time was David Barton, who drew the "short term," and was re-elected in 1824.

EPITOMIZED SUMMARY OF EVENTS AND DATES.

Application made to Congress for a state government March 16, 1818, and December 18, 1818.—A bill to admit was defeated in Congress, which was introduced February 15, 1819.—Application made to Congress for an enabling act, December 29, 1819.—Enabling act (known as the *Missouri Compromise*) passed by Congress March 6, 1820.—First state constitution formed July 19, 1820.—Resolution to admit as a state passed Senate December 12, 1820; rejected by the House February 14, 1821.—

Conditional resolution to admit approved March 2, 1821.—Condition accepted by the legislature of Missouri and approved by governor, June 26, 1821.—By proclamation of the President, admitted as a state August 10, 1821.

The State capital was first at St. Louis; then at St. Charles about five years; but on October 1st, 1826, it was moved to Jefferson City, and has remained there ever since.

COUNTIES AND POPULATION.

The first census of the State was taken in September, 1821, and showed the population by counties as follows:

Boone county.....	3,692	Marion	1,907
Calloway	1,797	Montgomery	2,032
Cape Girardeau.....	7,852	New Madrid.....	2,444
Chariton.....	1,426	Perry	1,599
Cole	1,028	Pike.....	2,677
Cooper	3,483	Ralls.....	1,684
Franklin	1,928	Ray	1,789
Gasconade.....	1,174	Saline	1,176
Howard	7,321	St. Charles	4,058
Jefferson	1,838	St. Genevieve.....	3,181
Lillard (afterward called La- fayette).....	1,340	St. Louis.....	8,190
Lincoln	1,674	Washington	3,741
		Wayne.....	1,614

The total was 70,647, of which number 11,254 were negro slaves. The area of the State at this time comprised 62,182 square miles; but in 1837 the western boundary was extended by authority of Congress, to include what was called the "Platte Purchase," an additional area of 3,168 square miles, which is now divided into the counties of Platte, Buchanan, Andrew, Holt, Nodaway and Atchison. This territory was an Indian reservation until 1836.

The last census was taken in June, 1880, when the state had an area of 65,350 square miles, divided into one hundred and fourteen counties, with populations as follows:

CENSUS REPORT OF THE STATE FOR THE YEAR 1880.

Counties.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Col'd.
Adair.....	15,190	7,915	7,275	14,719	471	14,964	226
Andrew.....	16,318	8,887	7,931	15,432	880	15,950	368
Atchison.....	14,565	7,936	6,629	13,538	1,027	14,524	41
Audrain.....	19,739	10,417	9,322	18,982	757	17,896	1,843
Barry.....	14,424	7,311	7,113	13,975	449	14,413	11
Barton.....	10,332	5,425	4,907	10,086	240	10,316	16
Bates.....	25,882	13,630	11,752	24,674	708	25,135	247
Benton.....	12,398	6,357	6,041	11,438	960	12,127	271
Bollinger.....	11,132	5,698	5,434	10,766	366	11,108	24
Boone.....	25,424	12,928	12,496	25,084	340	20,397	5,027
Buchanan.....	49,824	27,045	22,779	42,920	6,904	46,093	3,731
Butler.....	6,011	3,221	2,790	5,848	163	5,871	140
Coldwell.....	13,654	7,060	6,594	13,023	631	13,241	413
Calloway.....	23,670	12,280	11,390	23,064	600	19,268	4,402
Camden.....	7,267	3,756	3,511	7,166	101	7,152	115
Cape Girardeau.....	20,998	10,812	10,186	18,612	2,386	19,004	1,994
Carrroll.....	23,300	12,298	11,002	22,359	941	21,827	1,473
Carter.....	2,168	1,138	1,030	2,154	14	2,157	11
Cass.....	22,431	11,884	10,547	21,830	601	21,681	750
Cedar.....	10,747	5,479	5,268	10,659	88	10,601	146
Chariton.....	25,224	13,145	12,079	23,916	1,308	21,266	3,958
Christian.....	9,632	4,871	4,761	9,425	207	9,435	197
Clark.....	15,031	7,717	7,314	14,283	748	14,723	308
Clay.....	15,579	8,138	7,441	15,136	443	14,066	1,513
Clinton.....	16,073	8,310	7,763	15,375	698	15,098	975
Cole.....	15,519	8,437	7,082	13,369	2,150	13,648	1,871
Cooper.....	21,622	11,085	10,537	20,057	1,565	18,120	3,502
Crawford.....	10,763	5,586	5,177	10,197	566	10,640	123
Dade.....	12,557	6,415	6,142	12,463	94	12,310	247
Dallas.....	9,272	4,671	4,601	9,189	83	9,184	88
Daviess.....	19,174	9,983	9,191	18,794	380	18,723	451
De Kalb.....	13,343	7,008	6,335	12,723	620	13,216	127
Dent.....	10,647	5,635	5,012	10,365	282	10,580	61
Douglas.....	7,753	3,891	3,862	7,732	21	7,727	26
Dunklin.....	9,604	5,161	4,443	9,569	85	9,486	168
Franklin.....	26,536	13,885	12,651	22,101	4,435	24,469	2,067
Gasconade.....	11,153	5,824	5,329	8,435	2,718	10,988	165
Gentry.....	17,188	8,947	8,241	16,712	476	17,160	28
Greene.....	28,817	14,649	14,168	28,010	807	26,009	2,808
Grundy.....	15,201	7,762	7,439	14,662	539	14,997	204
Harrison.....	20,318	10,518	9,800	19,824	494	20,245	73
Henry.....	23,914	12,301	11,613	23,096	818	22,925	989
Hickory.....	7,388	3,775	3,613	7,169	219	7,338	50
Holt.....	15,510	8,291	7,219	14,621	889	15,285	225
Howard.....	18,428	9,554	8,874	17,955	473	13,195	5,233
Howell.....	8,814	4,495	4,319	8,736	78	8,723	91
Iron.....	8,183	4,232	3,951	7,592	591	7,783	400
Jackson.....	82,328	45,891	36,437	71,653	10,675	72,445	9,883
Jasper.....	32,021	16,763	15,258	30,686	1,335	31,249	772
Jefferson.....	18,736	9,873	8,863	15,755	2,981	17,731	1,005
Johnson.....	28,177	14,797	13,380	27,231	946	26,164	2,013
Knox.....	13,047	6,774	6,273	12,341	706	12,819	228
Laclede.....	11,524	5,889	5,635	11,145	379	11,048	476
Lafayette.....	25,731	13,370	12,361	23,679	2,052	21,313	4,418
Lawrence.....	17,585	8,990	8,595	16,835	750	17,284	301
Lewis.....	15,925	8,157	7,768	15,080	845	14,520	1,405
Lincoln.....	17,443	9,010	8,433	16,606	837	15,299	2,144
Linn.....	20,016	10,349	9,667	18,823	1,193	19,184	832
Livingston.....	20,205	10,365	9,840	18,952	1,253	19,062	1,143
McDonald.....	7,816	4,101	3,715	7,777	39	7,804	12
Macon.....	26,223	13,449	12,774	24,383	1,840	24,726	1,497
Madison.....	8,860	4,463	4,397	8,506	354	8,552	308
Maries.....	7,304	3,806	3,498	6,974	330	7,292	12
Marion.....	24,837	12,622	12,215	22,828	2,009	21,123	3,714

CENSUS REPORT OF THE STATE FOR THE YEAR 1880.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Col'd.
Mercer	14,674	7,510	7,164	14,486	188	14,573	101
Miller	9,807	5,070	4,737	9,561	246	9,577	230
Mississippi	9,270	5,131	4,139	9,020	250	7,129	2,141
Moniteau	14,349	7,257	7,092	13,177	1,172	13,376	973
Monroe	19,075	9,942	9,133	18,739	336	16,925	2,150
Montgomery	16,250	8,333	7,967	15,304	946	14,334	1,916
Morgan	10,134	5,182	4,952	7,399	735	9,719	415
New Madrid	7,694	4,145	3,549	7,587	107	5,813	1,881
Newton	18,948	9,767	9,181	18,324	624	18,345	603
Nodaway	29,560	15,669	13,891	27,936	1,624	29,447	113
Oregon	5,791	2,995	2,796	5,772	19	5,772	19
Osage	11,824	6,201	5,623	9,848	1,976	11,422	402
Ozark	5,618	2,920	2,698	5,602	16	5,604	14
Pemiscot	4,299	2,300	1,999	4,267	32	4,033	266
Perry	11,895	6,120	5,775	10,583	1,307	11,424	471
Pettis	27,285	14,150	13,135	25,423	1,857	24,278	3,007
Phelps	12,565	6,478	6,087	11,729	836	12,059	506
Pike	26,716	13,645	13,071	25,888	828	21,340	5,376
Platte	17,372	9,055	8,317	16,645	727	15,754	1,618
Polk	15,745	7,886	7,859	15,649	96	15,459	286
Pulaski	7,250	3,719	3,531	6,987	263	7,190	60
Putnam	13,556	6,953	6,603	13,333	223	13,536	20
Ralls	11,838	6,162	5,676	11,452	386	10,625	1,213
Randolph	22,751	11,830	10,921	21,302	1,449	19,937	2,814
Ray	20,193	10,637	9,556	19,765	428	18,472	1,721
Reynolds	5,722	2,901	2,821	5,679	43	5,708	14
Ripley	5,377	2,803	2,574	5,277	100	5,367	10
St. Charles	23,060	12,097	10,963	18,774	4,286	20,650	2,410
St. Clair	14,126	7,243	6,883	13,839	287	13,817	309
St. Francois	13,822	7,246	6,576	12,739	1,083	13,169	653
St. Genevieve	10,390	5,338	5,052	9,296	1,094	9,833	557
St. Louis	31,888	16,988	14,900	25,299	6,589	28,009	3,879
Saint Louis (City)	350,523	179,484	171,038	245,528	104,994	328,232	22,290
Saline	29,912	15,619	14,293	28,657	1,255	24,987	4,925
Schuyler	10,470	5,334	5,136	10,132	338	10,461	9
Scotland	12,507	6,398	6,109	12,238	269	12,378	129
Scott	8,587	4,631	3,956	7,972	615	8,036	551
Shannon	3,441	1,742	1,699	3,430	11	3,441	—
Shelby	14,024	7,126	6,898	13,320	587	13,087	937
Stoddard	13,432	6,924	6,508	13,320	112	13,399	33
Stone	4,405	2,327	2,078	4,395	10	4,377	28
Sullivan	16,569	8,589	7,980	16,202	367	16,487	82
Taney	5,605	2,900	2,705	5,586	19	5,601	4
Texas	12,207	6,223	5,984	12,013	194	12,178	29
Vernon	19,370	10,184	9,186	18,900	470	19,268	102
Warren	10,806	5,743	5,063	8,917	1,889	9,852	954
Washington	12,395	6,457	6,438	12,478	417	11,857	1,038
Wayne	9,097	4,764	4,333	8,925	172	8,990	107
Webster	12,175	6,201	5,974	12,044	131	11,928	247
Worth	8,208	4,220	3,983	8,031	177	8,207	1
Wright	9,733	4,903	4,830	9,559	174	9,471	262

The classification footings of the census of 1880 show:

Males.....	1,127,424	Females	1,041,380
Native born.....	1,957,564	Foreign born.....	211,240
White	2,023,568	Colored*	145,236

Total population in June, 1880, 2,168,804.

* This includes 92 Chinese, 2 half-Chinese, and 96 Indians and half-breeds.

The following table shows the population of Missouri at each Federal census from 1810 to 1880:

Years.	White.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total Population.
1810.....	17,227	607	3,011	20,845
1820.....	55,988	376	10,222	66,586
1830.....	114,795	569	25,091	140,455
1840.....	323,888	1,574	58,240	383,702
1850.....	592,004	2,618	87,422	682,044
1860.....	1,063,489	3,572	114,931	1,182,012
1870.....	1,603,146	118,071	.. ....	1,721,295
1880.....	2,023,568	145,236	.. ....	2,168,804

STATE FINANCES.

THE STATE DEBT.

The bonded indebtedness of Missouri has various periods to run. The following table is compiled from the State Auditor's report for 1879-1880, and embodies all state bonds that will become payable from 1882 to 1897, at 6 per cent interest.

St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad series.....	\$1,361,000
Cairo & Fulton Railroad.....	267,000
North Missouri Railroad.....	1,694,000
State Debt proper.....	439,000
Pacific Railroad.....	2,971,000
Consolidation.....	2,727,000
Platte County Railroad.....	504,000
State University.....	201,000
Northwestern Lunatic Asylum.....	200,000
State Bank Stock, refunding.....	104,000
State Funding.....	1,000,000
Penitentiary Indemnity.....	41,000
Renewal Funding.....	3,850,000
School Fund Certificates.....	900,000
Total.....	\$16,259,000

In addition to this there are \$250,000 of revenue bonds, issued June 1, 1879; and \$3,000,000 bonds issued to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company.

THE STATE INCOME.

The receipts of the State from all sources during the years 1879 and 1880 were as follows:

State Revenue Fund.....	\$3,024,084.39
State Interest Fund.....	2,429,040.71
State School Fund.....	335.55
Swamp Land Indemnity Fund.....	15,408.05
Insurance Department Fund.....	31,096.40
Executors' and Administrators' Fund.....	6,790.07
State School Moneys.....	241,080.00
State Seminary Moneys.....	3,660.00
Earnings Missouri Penitentiary.....	214,358.97
Militia Fund.....	82.25
Total.....	\$5,965,936.39

The total balance of all moneys in the State treasury January 1, 1881, was \$517,517.21.

During the year 1879, the state paid a total of \$6,458.00 as bounty on wolf scalps; but in 1880 the amount was only \$1,428.50.

WHO MISSOURI VOTED FOR.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTES OF MISSOURI FROM 1820 TO 1880.

Year.	Presidential Candidates Voted for in Missouri.	Political Parties.	Pop. Vote.	Elec. Vote.	Vice-President Candidates.
1820	James Monroe.....	Democratic.....		3	D. D. Tompkins.
1824	John Q. Adams.....	Coalition.....	311		Nathan Sanford.
	Andrew Jackson.....	Democratic.....	987		John C. Calhoun.
	Henry Clay.....	Democratic.....	1,401	3	Andrew Jackson.
1828	Andrew Jackson.....	Democratic.....	8,232	3	John C. Calhoun.
	John Q. Adams.....	National Republican.	3,422		Richard Rush.
1832	Andrew Jackson*.....	Democratic.....		4	Martin Van Buren.
1836	Martin Van Buren.....	Democratic.....	10,995	4	R. M. Johnson
	W. H. Harrison.....	Whig.....	7,401		Francis Granger.
	Hugh L. White.....	Independent.....	936		John Tyler.
1840	W. H. Harrison.....	Whig.....	22,972		John Tyler.
	Martin Van Buren.....	Democratic.....	29,760	4	R. M. Johnson.
1844	Jas. K. Polk.....	Democratic.....	41,369	7	Geo. M. Dallas.
	Henry Clay.....	Whig.....	31,251		Th. Frelinghuysen.
1848	Zachary Taylor.....	Whig.....	32,671		Millard Fillmore.
	Lewis Cass.....	Democratic.....	40,077	7	Wm. O. Butler.
1852	Franklin Pierce.....	Democratic.....	38,353	9	Wm. R. King.
	Winfield Scott.....	Whig.....	29,984		Wm. A. Graham.
1856	Jas. Buchanan.....	Democratic.....	58,164	9	J. C. Breckenridge.
	Millard Fillmore.....	American.....	48,524		A. J. Donelson.
1860	Abraham Lincoln.....	Republican.....	17,028		Hannibal Hamlin.
	J. C. Breckenridge....	State Rights Dem'cr't	31,317		Joseph Lane.
	John Bell.....	Old Line Whig.....	58,372		Edward Everett.
	Stephen A. Douglas....	Union Democrat....	58,801	9	H. V. Johnson.
1864	Abraham Lincoln.....	Republican.....	72,750	11	Andrew Johnson.
	Geo. B. McClellan.....	Democratic.....	31,678		George H. Pendleton.

* This year Gen. Jackson received 5,192 majority; but the popular vote of Missouri for this year does not appear in any of the statistical tables. The other presidential candidates this year were: Henry Clay, National Republican; John Floyd, Independent; Wm. Wirt, Anti-Mason.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTES OF MISSOURI FROM 1820 TO 1880.—*Continued.*

Year.	Presidential Candidates Voted for in Missouri.	Political Parties	Pop. Vote.	Elec. Vote.	Vice President Candidates.
1868	Ulysses S. Grant.....	Republican	86,860	11	Schuyler Colfax.
	Horatio Seymour.....	Democratic	65,628		F. P. Blair, Jr.
1872	Ulysses S. Grant.....	Republican	119,196		Henry Wilson.
	Horace Greeley.....	Dem. and Liberal.....	151,434		B. Gratz Brown.
	Chas. O'Connor.....	Democratic	2,429		Geo. W. Julien.
	Thos. A. Hendricks.....			6	John M. Palmer.
	B. Gratz Brown.....			8	T. E. Bramlette.
	David Davis			1	Willis B. Machem.
1876	Rutherford B. Hayes....	Republican	145,029		William A. Wheeler.
	Samuel J. Tilden.....	Democratic	203,077	15	Thomas A. Hendricks.
	Peter Cooper.....	Greenbacker	3,498		Samuel F. Carey.
	G. C. Smith	Prohibitionist	64		G. T. Stewart.
	Scattering		97		
1880	James A. Garfield	Republican	153,567		Chester A. Arthur.
	W. S. Hancock	Democratic	203,609	13	W. H. English.
	James B. Weaver	Greenback	35,135		B. J. Chambers.

LIST OF GOVERNORS FROM 1820 TO 1880.

YEAR.	NAME.	REMARKS.
1820	Alexander McNair	
1824	Frederick Bates.....	died in office.
1825	Abraham J. Williams.....	vice Bates.
1826	John Miller.....	
1828	John Miller.....	
1832	Daniel Dunklin	resigned; appointed Serv. Gen. U. S.
1836	Lilburn W. Boggs.....	vice Dunklin.
1840	Thos. Reynolds.....	died 1844.
1844	M. M. Marmaduke.....	vice Reynolds.
1844	John C. Edwards.....	
1848	Austin A. King	
1852	Sterling Price.....	
1856	Trusten Polk	resigned.
1857	Hancock Jackson	vice Polk.
1857	Robert M. Stewart.....	" " [State Convention.
1860	C. F. Jackson.....	office declared vacant by Unionist
1861	Hamilton R. Gamble.....	appointed governor by State Conven-
1864	Willard P. Hall.....	vice Gamble. [tion; died in office.
1864	Thos. Fletcher	
1868	Joseph W. McClurg.....	
1870	B. Gratz Brown.....	
1872	Silas Woodson	
1874	Charles H. Hardin.....	
1876	John S. Phelps.....	term now 4 years instead of 2.
1880	Thos. T. Crittenden.....	

LIST OF UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM 1820 TO 1880.

Year.	Names.	Year.	Names.
1820	Thomas Hart Benton	1857	Trusten Polk.....
1824	David Barton	1861	Waldo Porter Johnson.....
1828	Thomas Hart Benton	1862	Robert Wilson
1830	Alexander Buckner.....died in 1833	1863	B. Gratz Brown
1832	Thomas Hart Benton.....	1863	John B. Henderson.....
1833	Lewis Field Linn.....vice Buckner	1867	Chas. D. Drake
			resigned 1870

LIST OF UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM 1820 TO 1880.—*Continued.*

Year.	Names.	Year.	Names.
1836	Lewis Field Linn.....	1869	Carl Schurz.....
1838	Thomas Hart Benton.....	1870	Daniel F. Jewett.....vice Drake
1842	Lewis Field Linn.....died 1843	1871	Francis P. Blair, Jr.....
1843	David R. Atchison.....vice Linn	1873	Lewis V. Bogy.....
1844	David R. Atchison.....	1875	Francis M. Cockrell.....
1844	Thomas Hart Benton.....	1879	Daniel H. Armstrong.....
1849	David R. Atchison.....	1880	James Shields.....vice Bogy
1851	Henry S. Geyer.....	1881	George G. Vest.....
1857	Jas. S. Green.....		

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM 1820 TO 1881.

YEAR.	CONG.	DIST.	NAMES.	YEAR.	CONG.	DIST.	NAMES.
1820	17		John Scott.....	1852	33	3	John G. Miller.....
1822	18		John Scott.....			4	Mordecai Oliver.....
1824	19		John Scott.....			5	John S. Phelps....
1826	20		Edward Bates.....				James I. Lindley, at large..
1828	21		Spencer Pettis.....				Samuel Carruthers, at large.
1830	22		Spencer Pettis, died 1831...	1854	34	1	L. M. Kennett.....
1831	23		Wm. H. Ashley, vice Pettis.			2	Gilchrist Porter.....
1832	23		Wm. H. Ashley.....			3	John I. Lindley.....
			John Bull.....			4	Mordecai Oliver.....
1834	24		Wm. H. Ashley.....			5	John G. Miller, died 1855...
			Albert G. Harrison.....			6	John S. Phelps.....
1836	25		Albert G. Harrison.....			7	Samuel Carruthers.....
			John Miller.....	1855	34	5	Thos. P. Aiken, vice Miller.
1838	26		Albert G. Harrison, died in			1	Francis P. Blair...
			1839.....			2	T. L. Anderson....[1857
			John Miller.....	1856	34	3	Jas. S. Green, elec. U. S. Sen.
1838	26		J. Jamison, vice Harrison..			4	James Craig.....
1840	27		John Miller.....			5	James H. Woodson.....
			John C. Edwards...			6	John S. Phelps.....
1842	28		James M. Hughes.....			7	Sam'l Carruthers.....
			James H. Relfe.....	1857	35	3	John B. Clark, vice Green..
			John Jamison.....	1858	36	1	J. Richard Barrett, declared
			John B. Bowlin.....				not elected.....
			Gustavus M. Brown.....			2	Thos. L. Anderson.....
1844	29		James B. Bowlin.....			3	John B. Clark.....
			James H. Relfe.....			4	Jas Craig.....
			Sterling Price, resigned...			5	Jas. H. Woodson.....
			John S. Phelps.....			6	John S. Phelps.....
			Leonard H. Sims.....			7	John W. Noell.....
1846	29		Wm. McDaniels, vice Price.	1860	36	1	Francis P. Blair, Jr., resigned
1846	30	1	James B. Bowlin.....			1	J. Richard Barrett, vice Blair
		2	John Jameson.....	1860	37	1	Francis P. Blair, Jr.....
		3	James S. Green.....			2	Jas. S. Rollins.....
		4	Willard P. Hall.....			3	John B. Clark, expelled....
		5	John S. Phelps.....			4	E. H. Norton.....
1848	31	1	James B. Bowlin.....			5	John W. Reid, expelled....
		2	William V. N. Bay.....			6	John S. Phelps.....
		3	James S. Green.....			7	John W. Noell.....
		4	Willard P. Hall.....	1862	37	3	Wm. A. Hall, vice Clark....
		5	John S. Phelps.....			5	Thos. L. Price, vice Reid...
1850	32	1	John F. Darby.....	1862	38	1	Francis P. Blair.....
		2	Gilchrist Porter.....			2	Henry T. Blow.....
		3	John G. Miller.....			3	John W. Noell, died 1863...
		4	Willard P. Hall.....			4	Sempronius S. Boyd....
		5	John S. Phelps.....			5	Joseph W. McClurg.....
1852	33	1	Thos H. Benton.....			6	Austin A. King.....
		2	Alfred W. Lamb.....			7	Benjamin F. Loan.....

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM 1820 TO 1880.—*Continued.*

YEAR.	CONG.	DIST.	NAMES.	YEAR.	CONG.	DIST.	NAMES.
1862	38	8	W. A. Hall.....	1874	44	1	Edward C. Kerr.....
		9	John S. Rollins.....			2	Erastus Wells.....
		3	John G. Scott, vice Noell...			3	William H. Stone.....
1864	39	1	John Hogan.....			4	Robert A. Hatcher.....
		2	Henry T. Blow.....			5	Richard P. Bland.....
		3	Thos. E. Noell.....			6	Charles H. Morgan.....
		4	John R. Kelsoe.....			7	John F. Philips.....
		5	Joseph W. McClurg.....			8	Benjamin J. Franklin.....
		6	Robert T. Van Horn.....			9	David Rea.....
		7	Benjamin F. Loan.....			10	Rezin A. DeBolt.....
		8	John F. Benjamin.....			11	John B. Clark, Jr.....
		9	George W. Anderson.....			12	John M. Glover.....
1866	40	1	William A. Pile.....			13	Aylett H. Buckner.....
		2	C. A. Newcombe.....	1876	45	1	Anthony Ittner.....
		3	Thomas E. Noell, deceased..			2	Nathan Cole.....
		4	J. J. Gravely.....			3	Lyne S. Metcalfe.....
		5	Jos. W. McClurg, resigned			4	Robert H. Hatcher.....
		6	Robert T. Van Horn.....			5	Richard P. Bland.....
		7	Benjamin F. Loan.....			6	Charles H. Morgan.....
		8	John F. Benjamin.....			7	Thos. T. Crittenden.....
		9	George W. Anderson.....			8	Benjamin J. Franklin.....
		3	J. R. McCormack, vice Noell			9	David Rea.....
1867	40	5	John H. Stover, vice McClurg			10	Henry M. Pollard.....
1868	41	1	Erastus Wells.....			11	John B. Clark, Jr.....
		2	G. A. Finkelnburg.....			12	John M. Glover.....
		3	J. R. McCormack.....			13	Aylett H. Buckner.....
		4	S. H. Boyd.....	1878	46	1	Martin L. Clardy.....
		5	Samuel S. Burdett.....			2	Erastus Wells.....
		6	Robert T. Van Horn.....			3	Richard G. Frost.....
		7	Joel F. Asper.....			4	Lowndes H. Davis.....
		8	John F. Benjamin.....			5	Richard P. Bland.....
		9	David P. Dyer.....			6	James R. Waddill.....
1870	42	1	Erastus Wells.....			7	Alfred M. Lay, died.....
		2	G. A. Finkelnburg.....	1879	46	7	John F. Philips, vice Lay..
		3	J. R. McCormack.....			8	Samuel L. Sawyer.....
		4	H. E. Havens.....			9	Nicholas Ford.....
		5	Samuel S. Burdett.....			10	Gideon F. Rothwell.....
		6	A. Comingo.....			11	John B. Clark, Jr.....
		7	Isaac C. Parker.....			12	Wm. H. Hatch.....
		8	James G. Blair.....			13	Aylett H. Buckner.....
		9	Andrew King.....	1880	47	1	Martin L. Clardy.....
1872	43	1	E. O. Stanard.....			2	Thomas Allen.....
		2	Erastus Wells.....			3	Richard G. Frost.....
		3	W. H. Stone.....			4	Lowndes H. Davis.....
		4	Robert A. Hatcher.....			5	Richard P. Bland.....
		5	Richard P. Bland.....			6	Ira S. Hazeltine.....
		6	Harrison E. Havens.....			7	Theron M. Rice.....
		7	Thomas F. Crittenden.....			8	Robert T. Van Horn.....
		8	Abram Comingo.....			9	Nicholas Ford.....
		9	Isaac C. Parker.....			10	J. H. Burroughs.....
		10	Ira B. Hyde.....			11	John B. Clark, Jr.....
		11	John B. Clark, Jr.....			12	Wm. H. Hatch.....
		12	John M. Glover.....			13	Aylett H. Buckner.....
		13	A. H. Buckner.....				

The election for members of the legislature and members of Congress occurs biennially on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November of

the even numbered years—as 1880, 1882, etc.; and the legislature meets on the first Wednesday after January 1st, in the odd numbered years—as 1881, 1883, etc. The governor is elected every four years, at the same time with the presidential election.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The State of Missouri has made liberal provision for the support of public schools, equal to any other state in the Union.* The main features of our school system are well epitomized in a report made by the state superintendent in 1879, as follows:

SCHOOL REVENUE—Is derived from invested state funds, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, and one-fourth of the state revenue collections, annually, equal to a tax of five cents on the \$100 of valuation; from the invested county funds at rates from 6 to 10 per centum annually, secured by real estate mortgages; from the sixteenth section or township fund invested and producing income in the same manner as the county funds.

The state and township permanent funds arise principally from the sale of lands donated by the general government. The income is used only for teachers' wages, and is apportioned upon the number of children to districts having maintained the minimum term of school.

The deficiency is supplied by local taxation, limited in amount, and controlled in the first instance by boards of directors, and second, by the tax-payers in annual meeting assembled.

STATE BOARDS.—**STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION** consists of the superintendent of public schools, the governor, secretary of state, and attorney-general. The duties, practically, are simply the investment and care of the state permanent fund.

BOARD OF CURATORS OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY—Consists of nine members, appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate, for a term of six years, three being appointed every two years. They control and manage the university, agricultural college and school of mines and metallurgy.

BOARDS OF REGENTS—Of normal schools consist of six members

*The first free day school ever opened in Missouri was by the Church of the Messiah, in St. Louis. This church was organized in 1834, by Rev. Wm. G. Elliott, D. D., who was the founder, and is now Chancellor of Washington University.

to each school, appointed by the governor, with consent of the senate, from the locality. The state superintendent of public schools is *ex officio* member of each board.

BOARDS OF CONTROL—Of other institutions vary in name and number of members. They are usually appointed by the governor.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Has general supervision of the public schools; collects and tabulates the school statistics of the state; apportions the state school funds to the counties; gives information to school officers upon construction of school law; prepares and furnishes blanks for use of school officers; spends five days in each congressional district of the state, yearly, consulting and advising teachers and other school officers, and delivering lectures; is a member of the board of regents of the normal schools, and president of state board of education; receives reports from the county commissioners and state institutions of learning; makes annual reports to the governor and general assembly alternately; and is the executive manager of the state school fund under the direction of state board of education.

COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS—Elected at the annual school meetings of the various school districts for the term of two years; compensation varies according to population of county, from twenty to forty dollars per annum and a fee, additional, of one and one-half dollars from each teacher undergoing examination; examines teachers, grants and revokes certificates; has final jurisdiction over appealed cases of changes of district boundaries, appealed from the annual meetings; condenses and reports to state superintendent of public schools the educational statistics of the county, as received by him from the district boards of directors; supplies the districts with copies of the law, and all blanks needed; performs any and all duties required by the State Superintendent, and in counties where the people have voted in favor of it, employs his whole time in supervision and school work.

MISCELLANEOUS.—To draw public money, districts must maintain at least three months public school in each year, but the law requires and provides that four months shall be taught. Any person between the ages of six and twenty years may attend the public schools. In cities, towns and villages, the boards are authorized to hold from five to ten months term of school each year, and in the country districts the people may vote an extension of term over four months. The rate of taxation for school purposes, in addition to the distributed state, county and township, or sixteenth section funds, is limited to forty cents on the \$100 valuation, except that the people, at the annual school meeting, may vote an increase not to exceed sixty-five cents on the \$100, by a majority vote of tax-payers. To raise funds by taxation for building purposes, requires

that the increased rate be voted by two-thirds of the qualified voters voting at the annual or special meeting.

ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING—Meets at the district school house annually, and elects a director for a full term, and fills vacancies in the board; determines the length of time in excess of four months, that the schools shall be kept open; and orders the proper levies within the limitations to be made therefor; votes a sum not exceeding \$20 per annum for purchase of books for district library; decides for or against proposed changes of district boundary lines; directs the sale of property no longer required, and determines the applications of proceeds; designates their choice for county school commissioner every second year; directs the loan of money to aid in erecting school houses; directs the levy of tax for the erection of school houses; determines the location of the school house or houses; by a two-thirds vote changes location of school house; receives the reports of school district board as to financial condition, and itemized receipts and disbursements for the year ending.

DISTRICT BOARDS—Consist of three members in the country districts, and six members in the city, town and village districts; each elected for a term of three years; one, annually, in the country, and two in the city, town and village districts; they elect one of their number president, and appoint a clerk who may not be a member of the board, if it so chooses; they are the executive officers of the school corporation, which each district is, being created by law; they serve without compensation; have custody of school property; execute the orders of the annual meeting; take the school census; make and file the estimates for tax levies; control the disbursements of all school money; keep the district records; visit the schools; employ teachers; provide for a four months term of school without consulting the people; make rules for organization, grading and government of the schools, suspend or expel pupils; admit and prescribe fees for non-resident pupils, and in general do all things necessary to carry on the schools.

In city, town and village districts the board has power to establish higher grades of schools, but are subject to the same tax restrictions.

Some cities have special charters giving other privileges than those enumerated, but subject to the same tax restrictions, they being constitutional provisions.

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY.—University of Missouri, located at Columbia; number of students, 577; legislative appropriation for 1879 and 1880, \$39,000. State Agricultural College constitutes a department of the University. Three State Normal Schools, located respectively at Kirksville, Warrensburg and Cape Girardeau.* The appropriation to each of

*St. Louis supports its own normal school, for the preparation and training of its teachers, the greater number of whom are graduates of this normal school.

normal schools is \$7,500 per annum. Deaf and Dumb Asylum, located at Fulton; legislative appropriation for 1879 and 1880, \$91,000. Blind Asylum, located at St. Louis; legislative appropriation for 1879 and 1880, \$46,000. Lincoln Institute,* located at Jefferson City; legislative appropriation, \$10,000 for 1879 and 1880; devoted to training colored teachers for colored public schools of the state. School of Mines and Metallurgy, located at Rolla; legislative appropriation, \$15,000 for 1879 and 1880; constitutes a department of the state university. State teachers' association, meets annually at places selected at each session, during the last week in June.

STATISTICS OF 1878.—School population, 688,248; school enrollment, 448,033; No. of ungraded school districts, 8,142; No. of graded school districts, 279. No. of school houses, 8,092; estimated value of school houses and sites, \$8,321,399; average school year in months, 5; average school year in months, in graded school districts, 9; total number of teachers employed, 11,268; total wages of teachers, \$2,320,430.20; average wages of teachers per month, males, \$36.36, females, \$28.09; average wages of teachers per month, in grades schools, estimated, males, \$87.81, females, \$40.73.

REVENUE.—From interest on state permanent fund, \$174,030.15; from one-fourth state revenue collections, \$363,276.32; from county and township permanent funds, \$440,191.37; from district taxes, \$2,446,910.71. Total, \$3,424,408.55.

PERMANENT FUNDS.—State fund, \$2,909,457.11; county fund, \$2,388,368.29; township or sixteenth section fund, \$1,980,678.51. Total \$7,278,046.80.

The state auditor's report for 1879 and 1880 furnishes the following school items; and they make a very favorable showing for the public school interests of Missouri:

	1879.	1880.
Amount distributed to the counties	\$502,795.18	\$515,286.09
Maintenance of State University	19,500.00	19,500.00
Support of Lincoln Institute.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
Support School of Mines and Metallurgy.....	7,500.00	7,500.00
Normal School, 1st district.....	7,500.00	7,500.00
“ “ 2d “	7,500.00	7,500.00
“ “ South Missouri district.....	7,500.00	7,500.00
Distribution of school laws.....	308.58	436.50

* Lincoln Institute was first projected by the 62d Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, while on duty in Texas, in 1865, and was designed for the higher education of colored people. In January, 1866, the state attached a state normal department to it, to provide suitable teachers for the public schools for colored children. The school was opened Sept. 17, 1876, but was not finally provided for by law as a state normal school until Feb. 14, 1870, since which time it has gone steadily forward and done a good work for the negro population.

MASSACHUSETTS AND MISSOURI SCHOOL RATES.

Massachusetts is taken almost universally as the standard of measurement for other states. The state reports of Massachusetts and Missouri, for 1879, show that in the former there was applied to the education of every child of school age the sum of \$13.71—in the latter, \$4.37. But it must be remembered that school age in Massachusetts is between five and fifteen years; in Missouri between six and twenty; a difference of four years in school.

The report of the secretary of the Massachusetts board of education, for 1879, states the "per centage of valuation appropriated for public schools," as two and seventy-two one hundredths mills. In Missouri it was over five mills. That is, every tax-paying Missourian paid nearly twice as much for the maintenance of public schools on the same amount (of value) of property as the tax-payer of Massachusetts.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

DATE ORG'ZED.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.	WHERE LOCATED.	DENOMINATION.
1871	Central College.....	Fayette	M. E. Church South.
1856	Christian College.....	Canton.....	Christian.
1859	College Christian Brothers.	St. Louis.....	Roman Catholic.
1873	Drury College	Springfield	Congregational.
1868	Hannibal College	Hannibal	M. E. Church South.
1865	Lewis College.....	Glasgow	Methodist Episcopal.
1870	Lincoln College.....	Greenwood.....	United Presbyterian.
1853	McGee College.....	College Mound..	Cumb. Presbyterian.
1867	St. Joseph College.....	St. Joe.....	Roman Catholic.
1832	St. Louis University.....	St. Louis.....	Roman Catholic.
1844	St. Paul College	Palmyra	Protestant Episcopal.
1844	St. Vincent College.....	Cape Girardeau..	Roman Catholic.
1857	Washington University...	St. Louis.....	Non-Sectarian.
1852	Westminster College.....	Fulton	Presbyterian.
1853	Wm. Jewell College.....	Liberty	Baptist.
1869	Woodland College.....	Independence	Christian.
1835	St. Charles College.....	St. Charles	M. E. Church South.
1852	Central College.....	Fayette	" " "
1843	Arcadia College.....	Arcadia.....	" " "

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

1839	Concordia College.....	St. Louis.....	Evangelical Luth'ran
1844	St. Vincent College.....	Cape Girardeau..	Roman Catholic.
	Theological School of West-		
	minster College	Fulton	Presbyterian.
1869	Vanderman School of The-		
	ology	Liberty	Baptist.

In addition to the above, the Baptists have: Stephens College, Columbia·

Mt. Pleasant College, Huntsville; Baptist Female College, Lexington; La Grange College, La Grange; Baptist College, Louisiana; Liberty Female College, Liberty; St. Louis Seminary for Young Ladies, Jennings Station; Fairview Female Seminary, Jackson; Booneville Seminary for Young Ladies, Booneville; North Grand River College, Edinburg; Ingleside Academy, Palmyra.

The Christian connection has Christian University, at Canton, in Lewis county.

The Congregationalists have Thayer College, at Kidder, in Caldwell county.

The German Evangelicals have Missouri College, in Warren county.

The Methodist Episcopal (North) have Johnson College at Macon City.

The Presbyterians have Lindenwood Female College, at St. Charles.

A good feeling prevails amongst these different schools. Each attends to its own work in its own way, caring for the patronage of its own people and the community at large, as a good neighbor of every other worker. A most liberal and impartial legislative policy is pursued, by dealing with all alike before the law, whether in the maintenance of vested rights or in the matter of taxation. By constitutional provision all property actually used for school and religious purposes may be exempted from taxes, and the same constitution most explicitly interdicts all discrimination, and also all favor or partiality.

LAW SCHOOLS.

FOUNDED.	NAME	LOCATION.
1872	Law College of State University.....	Columbia.
1867	Law Department of Washington University.....	St. Louis.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

FOUNDED.	NAME.	LOCATION.
1869	Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons..	Kansas City.
1873	Medical College of State University.....	Columbia.
1840	Missouri Medical College	St. Louis.
1841	St. Louis Medical College.....	"
1858	Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri.....	"
1865	Missouri Dental College.....	"
1864	St. Louis College of Pharmacy.....	"

SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS.

1870	Agricultural and Mechanical College (State University)	Columbia.
1871	Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy (State University)....	Rolla.
1857	Polytechnic Department of Washington University.	St. Louis.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS—1879-80.

	No. of Churches.	No. of Ministers.	No. Church Members & Ministers.
Catholic.....	216	264	200,000
Protestant Episcopal.....	65	50	25,000
Lutheran Independent Evangelical.....	25	20	1,000
“ English Evangelical.....	6	6	1,000
“ German “.....	76	68	3,633
Presbyterian, O. S. North.....	210	151	11,143
“ “ South.....	135	73	7,662
“ Cumberland.....	361	169	15,823
“ United.....	10	12	700
“ Reformed.....	3	4	165
Congregational.....	71	47	3,747
Baptist.....	1,385	823	86,999
Christian, about.....	500	500	70,000
Methodist Episcopal, South.....	559	648	53,332
“ “ North.....	359	420	42,888
“ “ African.....	58	59	4,954
African Methodist Episcopal, Zion.....	116	118	9,908
Colored “ “.....			
Methodist, Protestant and Free Methodist Episcopal Church } about	5	5	
Unitarian.....			
Total.....	4,160	3,437	539,004

NOTE.—Church members of the Catholic and Protestant Episcopal Churches include all persons baptized into the church. The others count only communicants in good standing.

PROTECTIONAL LAWS.

Our state legislature has made ample and discreet provision for the protection of a home-place from sale on execution. The home and property rights of married women, widows and orphans, are guaranteed by statute as far as is practicable. A limit has also been fixed to the amount of indebtedness which may be incurred by the people in voting bonds to railroads, or other enterprises in which they may feel a friendly interest, but in aiding which, too generally, so many western communities have burdened themselves and their posterity with debts and taxation that are greivous to be borne.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

The laws of Missouri reserve from execution, in the hands of every head of a family living in the country, a homestead, consisting of one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, not exceeding \$1,500 in value; to every head of a family, in cities of over 40,000 inhabitants, a homestead consisting of not more than eighteen square rods of ground, and of a valuation not exceeding \$3,000; and in cities and towns of less than 40,000 inhabitants, a homestead, consisting of not more than thirty square rods of ground, and of the value of not more than \$1,500. Thus it is

seen that a farmer's homestead in Missouri consists of one hundred and sixty acres of land and the improvements thereon, not exceeding in value \$1,500; the homestead of the residents of the smaller towns is of the same value; while that allowed to the inhabitants of St. Louis, St. Joseph and Kansas City, where land is more valuable, and the cost of living greater, is fixed at \$3,000.

The homestead is in the nature of a lien or charge, in favor of the wife and children, upon certain property of the husband, defined in extent, and limited in value. A declaration of what this property is may be recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds, and notice is thus imparted to all persons having dealings with the owner, that this particular property is not subject to execution, and that they ought not to give credit on the faith of it. The state, under this head, provides that: "Any married woman may file her claim to the tract or lot of land occupied or claimed by her and her husband, or by her, if abandoned by her husband, as a homestead. Said claim shall set forth the tract or lot claimed, that she is the wife of the person in whose name the said tract or lot appears of record, and said claim shall be acknowledged by her before some officer authorized to take proof or acknowledgment of instruments of writing affecting real estate, and be filed in the recorder's office, and it shall be the duty of the recorder to receive and record the same. After the filing of such claims, duly acknowledged, the husband shall be debarred from, and incapable of selling, mortgaging and alienating the homestead in any manner whatever, and such sale, mortgage or alienation is hereby declared null and void; and the filing of any such claims as aforesaid with the recorder shall impart notice to all persons of the contents thereof, and all subsequent purchasers and mortgagors shall be deemed, in law and equity, to purchase with notice; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the husband and wife from jointly conveying, mortgaging, alienating, and, in any other manner, disposing of such homestead, or any part thereof."

Such a law, while securing the benefits of a homestead to the debtor, works no injustice to the creditor. He sees that the debtor has certain property recorded as his homestead. He never gives credit on the faith that this property will be subject to his execution; but he looks simply to the other property of the debtor, or to the state of his business and his character for honesty.

It may be added that the supreme court of this state has construed the homestead laws liberally, with the view of carrying out the benevolent purposes of the legislature. If the debtor is ignorant or timid, when the sheriff comes with an execution to levy, and fails to claim his right of homestead, his family are not, therefore, to be turned out of doors. The

sheriff must summon appraisers and set the homestead apart, whether the debtor claims it or not; and if he does not do this, his sale will pass no title to the purchaser so far as the debtor's homestead is concerned. If the debtor makes a conveyance of property embracing his family homestead, for the purpose of hindering or defrauding his creditors, this does not work a forfeiture of his homestead right; his wrongful act is not thus to be appealed to in prejudice of his wife and children. If the cruelty of the husband drives the wife from the homestead, this does not put an end to her interest in the homestead. She may return and claim it after his death, and his administrator must set it apart for her.

EXEMPTIONS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Pursuing the same wise and benevolent policy, the statutes provide that the following personal property shall be exempt from attachment and execution when owned by the head of a family: "1. Ten head of choice hogs, ten head of choice sheep, and the product thereof in wool, yarn or cloth; two cows and calves, two plows, one axe, one hoe, and one set of plow gears, and all the necessary farm implements for the use of one man. 2. Two work animals of the value of one hundred and fifty dollars. 3. The spinning-wheel and cards, one loom and apparatus, necessary for manufacturing cloth in a private family. 4. All the spun yarn, thread and cloth manufactured for family use. 5. Any quantity of hemp, flax and wool, not exceeding twenty-five pounds each. 6. All wearing apparel of the family, four beds, with usual bedding, and such other household and kitchen furniture, not exceeding the value of one hundred dollars, as may be necessary for the family, agreeably to an inventory thereof, to be returned, on oath, with the execution, by the officer whose duty it may be to levy the same. 7. The necessary tools and implements of trade of any mechanic while carrying on his trade. 8. Any and all arms and military equipments required by law to be kept. 9. All such provisions as may be on hand for family use, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value. 10. The bibles and other books used in a family, lettered grave-stones, and one pew in a house of worship. 11. All lawyers, physicians, ministers of the gospel and teachers, in the actual prosecution of their calling, shall have the privilege of selecting such books as shall be necessary to their profession, in the place of other property herein allowed, at their option; and doctors of medicine, in lieu of other property exempt from execution, may be allowed to select their medicines." In lieu of this property, each head of a family may, at his election, select and hold exempt from execution any other property, real, personal, or mixed, or debts or wages not exceeding in value the amount of three hundred dollars.

The legislature of the state has wisely considered that the debtor ought

not to be permitted to plead poverty as against the claims of creditors equally necessitous. It is accordingly provided that the foregoing exemption cannot be claimed when the debt is for wages due to a house servant or common laborer to the extent of \$90, and when the action to recover the same is brought within six months after the last services were rendered. Nor can the purchaser of goods make this law an instrument of fraud by claiming goods which he has purchased on credit against an execution for the purchase money.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

State legislation is extremely careful of the rights of married women. If a wife is unjustly abandoned by her husband, the circuit court will sequester his property for the purpose of maintaining her and the children of the marriage. If he abandons her, or from worthlessness or drunkenness fails to support her, the court will not only allow her to sell her own real estate without his joining in the deed, but will require any person holding money or property to which he may be entitled in her right, to pay the money over to her. 1. Under such circumstances she is entitled to the proceeds of her own earnings and those of her minor children. 2. If her real estate is damaged for railroads, or other public works, the damages accrue exclusively to her. 3. If her husband gets into the penitentiary, she becomes to all intents and purposes a femme sole. 4. And if he, by ill usage, compels her to live separate and apart from him, she may claim the sole and exclusive enjoyment of her property as if she were unmarried. Rents, issues and profits of her real estate cannot be taken in execution for his debts, except when contracted for family necessities. Moreover, by a very broad statute lately enacted, a wife may hold all her personal property free from her husband's control and exempt from liability for his debts. If he becomes incompetent to lead in the marital partnership, she may take the reins in her hands, engage in trade, accumulate property, and no act of his will create a charge upon it. Finally, at his death, the family homestead descends to her and the children; if any there be, to be held by her for life; if there be any children, in common with them; if not, by herself alone. She also takes dower in one-third of all the real estate of which her husband may have been seized at any time during marriage, in which she has not conveyed her right of dower, diminished, however, by the homestead which is set apart to her. She takes also a child's share of his personal estate; and, in addition to all this, she is allowed to retain as her absolute property a large amount of personalty.

TAXATION.

The constitution places it beyond the power of reckless or dishonest

public agents to burden the people with excessive taxation. Taxes for state purposes, exclusive of the taxes necessary to pay the bonded debt of the state, cannot exceed twenty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and whenever the taxable property of the state shall amount to \$900,000,-000 the rate shall not exceed fifteen cents. The rate of taxation for county, city, town and school purposes, is likewise strictly limited. Counties, cities, towns, townships and school districts cannot become indebted beyond the revenue provided for each year without a two-thirds vote of all voters therein, nor, in any event, to an amount exceeding five per cent on the value of the taxable property.

The statutes of limitation in Missouri provide that an open account cannot be collected after it has run five years; a note is uncollectible if held for ten years after due; and a judgment expires by limitation in ten years.

The standard legal rate of interest in this state is six per cent; but a higher rate not exceeding ten per cent may be contracted for.

PUBLIC DEBT LIMITATION.

The state debt, according to the State Auditor's last report, [1878], is \$16,758,000. This mostly grew out of the various issues of bonds given in aid of railroads, and bears interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. To liquidate this debt the constitution provides for the annual levy of taxes, now fixed by law at twenty cents on the \$100 of the valuation. With the sum thus raised the interest of the debt is first to be paid, and of the remainder not less than \$250,000 is to be set apart as a sinking fund for the purchase and retirement of the bonds themselves. Hence, in a few years, with the vast increase in the taxable wealth, which is sure to come, the whole of the debt will be extinguished. There is an additional state tax of twenty cents on the \$100 for current expenditures, a large share of which is devoted to the support of the common schools. This tax is ample for the purposes for which it is intended, and there is a constitutional provision that it shall be reduced to fifteen cents on the \$100 as soon as the taxable property of the state shall aggregate a total valuation of \$900,000,000.

The state, and all its municipal subdivisions, whether counties, cities or towns, are forbidden by the constitution to loan their credit to any corporation, so that there is no method by which the public indebtedness can be increased in the usual way. Owing to the great zeal of the people to forward public improvements of all kinds, a municipal indebtedness, aggregating, according to the auditor's last report, \$35,727,566.49, has been contracted. Of this amount the debt of the city of St. Louis is shown to constitute \$22,712,000, leaving for the agricultural portion of the state and the other cities, towns, townships and school districts only a little over \$13,000,000.

The present organic law prevents any municipality from contracting liabilities, in any one fiscal year, beyond the amount of the levy made for that year, and in no county can the rate of taxation for local purposes, aside from the school tax, exceed fifty cents on the \$100 valuation, unless two-thirds of the voters shall assent to the levy of a larger sum. Neither can the school tax in country districts exceed forty cents on the \$100 without the consent of the tax-payers, to be obtained by a vote of the majority of the residents.

COMPARATIVE TAX RATE.

It will be interesting to note how the tax rate of our own state compares with that of adjoining states.

The average tax levy for all purposes in Missouri is about \$1.30 on the \$100; adding to this 70 cents on the \$100 for the payment of bonded indebtedness where it exists, there is an average of \$2 on the \$100 as the rate, and a certainty of its steady decrease. This is given as an average, and while in a few counties the tax rate is higher, in the majority it is much lower.

By the report of the state auditor of Kansas, for the year ending June 30, 1878, the tax levy for state purposes is shown to be 55 cents on the \$100, and the average levy for local debts and expenses \$3.82 on the \$100, making a total average tax of \$4.37 on the \$100. The taxable property of Kansas in 1878 aggregated the sum of \$138,698,810.98, and the local indebtedness was reported by the state auditor at \$13,473,197.51. In Nebraska the tax levy for state purposes alone is 62½ cents on the \$100, exclusive of taxes to pay local debts and expenses.

In Iowa, the average rate of taxation for the year 1878 was \$2.67 on the \$100. In Illinois the tax levy for 1877, the last given in the auditor's report, was \$3.24 on the \$100, and the local indebtedness of that state was then the sum of \$51,811,691.

Thus, it is clear that Missouri has a lower rate of taxation than any of the neighboring states above mentioned; and, in addition to this, under her wise constitutional provision, the rate of taxation must continually decrease every year, until only a sufficient amount of taxes to liquidate current expenses will be collected.

There are twenty counties that have no indebtedness whatever, and forty more the debt of which is merely nominal; so that their burden of taxation will be lighter than in any other portion of the United States.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS IN THE STATE.

FEDERAL COURTS.

The United States is divided into nine supreme court circuits, to each of which one of the supreme court judges is assigned. Missouri is now in the eighth circuit, which includes Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska and Colorado; and George W. McCrary, of Iowa, who was secretary of war, in President Hayes' cabinet, is now the judge of this circuit. Missouri is divided into an east and west United States judicial district; and Samuel Treat, of St. Louis, is United States judge of the east district, while Arnold Krekel, of Jefferson City, presides over the west district.

FEDERAL REVENUE.

Missouri paid the following amounts of internal revenue to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1880: On distilled spirits, \$2,151,643.98; on tobacco, \$2,391,989.93; on fermented liquors, \$711,654.53; on banking, \$182,929.25; on other items, \$1,360.27. Total, \$5,448,344.83. Illinois, Kentucky, New York and Ohio were the only states which paid a larger sum of revenue on spirits; Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia paid larger on tobacco; Illinois, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin paid larger on fermented liquors (chiefly lager beer); California, New York and Pennsylvania are the only states which paid larger on banking transactions.

In 1878, Missouri paid \$115,729.64 as penalties for violation of U. S. internal revenue laws, which was the highest amount on this item paid by any state—the next highest being Pennsylvania, which was “caught at it” to the amount of \$27,867.20.

U. S. LANDS AND LAND OFFICES.

There are now three U. S. land offices in Missouri, to-wit: at Boonville, Ironton and Springfield. The report of the general land office for 1879 showed 41,836,931 acres of government land still open to homestead entry in Missouri.

LEGAL TENDER IN MISSOURI.

Gold coins of the United States (unmutilated), and the “greenback” paper currency are legal tender for the payment of any possible amount of indebtedness. Silver coins are legal tender for any amount not exceeding \$10 at one payment—but the standard silver dollar is legal tender for

any amount, unless the contract specially provides otherwise. The baser coins of nickel, copper and alloy (3 cent pieces), are legal tender for any sum not exceeding 25 cents. The "trade dollar," and national bank notes are *not legal tender*; neither is any foreign coin, either of gold or silver, nor the "stamped bullion" gold pieces of California.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE.

St. Louis is a port of entry for foreign goods; and the imports received here during the year 1880, amounted to (foreign value), \$1,401,180; on which the import duties paid was \$537,257.83. A fine custom house building is in process of erection, and will be completed in 1881.

MILITARY.

In the south part of St. Louis, on the river, there is a United States arsenal, and six miles below the city, Jefferson Barracks are situated, a station for a small part of the regular army. A few squares from the arsenal there is a United States marine hospital.

MISSOURI'S DISTINGUISHED MEN.

Within our allotted space we can only give a brief sketch of those citizens of Missouri who have so pre-eminently distinguished themselves as to have achieved a solid national, and in some cases a world-wide fame. First among these is—

DANIEL BOONE. The adventures of this famous hunter and Indian fighter have become a staple part of the world's perennial stock of daring exploits and hair-breadth escapes. He was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1735; emigrated to North Carolina and there married. In 1773 he emigrated with his own and five other families to Kentucky, and founded the present town of Boonesborough. In 1795 he removed to the Missouri river country, and settled in St. Charles county, about forty-five miles west of St. Louis, where he died in 1820, aged 85. His remains, together with those of his wife, were many years afterward removed to Boonesborough, Kentucky, and a monument reared over them.

THOMAS H. BENTON. Col. Benton was, in his lifetime, recognized as one of the foremost statesmen of the nation, and the hearts of all good Missourians kindle with pride at the mention of his name. He was a specimen type of the best sort of Democrat; he always stood with Gen.

Jackson and opposed the state-rights doctrines of John C. Calhoun; in congress he opposed the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise;" and during Gen. Jackson's presidency Col. Benton was so vigorous a champion of hard money, as against the old U. S. bank swindle, that he came to be familiarly known all over the United States as "Old Bullion." Col. Benton was born near Hillsborough, North Carolina, March 14, 1782; studied law at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1810. In the war of 1812 he served as a Colonel under Gen. Jackson; settled at St. Louis in 1815. In 1820 he was elected as the first U. S. Senator from Missouri, and continued to be re-elected every term for thirty years; the longest period that any man in the nation has filled a senatorial seat. In 1852-3 he served one term as member of congress from the first district. In 1856 he was defeated in his candidacy for governor by the state-rights party, to whose doctrines he was strongly opposed, from the time of the nullification acts of South Carolina in 1832, up to the day of his death. In 1854 he published his great work, "Thirty Years in the United States Senate," in two large volumes, and these are held in high esteem as standard authority by politicians and statesmen of every class. Col. Benton died April 10, 1858, mourned by the whole nation as one of her worthiest sons.

JAMES B. EADS, a citizen of St. Louis. His marvelous achievements as a civil engineer have made his name familiar in all civilized countries on the face of the earth; and his last great work, the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river, has revolutionized the commerce of three continents. Mr. Eads was born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, May 28, 1820; emigrated with his parents to Louisville, Kentucky, in 1829; and in 1833 settled at St. Louis. In July, 1861, the government advertised for seven gun-boats of about 600 tons burden, drawing not over six feet of water, plated with iron $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, to steam nine miles an hour, and carry thirteen guns.* Mr. Eads contracted to build those seven vessels in sixty-five days. At this time the timber for them stood uncut in the forest; the iron for their plating was still in the mines, and no machine yet in existence of capacity to roll such enormous plates; and not a pound of iron or steel yet wrought or cast for the construction of the twenty-one steam engines and thirty-five boilers required to propel the fleet. But within twenty-four hours from the signing of the contract at Washington, he had all the iron works, foundries and machine shops of St. Louis, started on the work; and inside of two weeks he had more than 4,000 men working in alternate gangs by night and day, Sundays included, so that not an hour should be lost. The boats were built at St. Louis, but the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota and Missouri were all drawn upon for material, while large works in Cincinnati and Pittsburg were also whirling every

*See Major Boynton's "History of the United States Navy."

wheel to hasten forward the great undertaking, all being under the direction and control by telegraph or in person of this one man; *and he filled the contract.* The world's history shows no parallel to the wonderful mastery of resources and the tremendous vigor of executive and supervisory talent which this achievement involved. He projected, planned and built the magnificent railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis, which ranks among the greatest works of its kind on this round globe. He projected and built the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi, which enable the largest sea-going vessels to pass in and out freely, thus making possible the barge system of shipping grain and other products from St. Louis and Kansas City direct to foreign countries, and which has within two years revolutionized the entire international commerce of the Mississippi and Missouri valley states. He is now engaged in developing a ship railway across the Isthmus of Panama, which will take the heaviest loaded ships into a dry-dock on wheels and trundle them from ocean to ocean as easily and safely as they are now towed through the ship canal at Suez.

CARL SCHURZ. Born near Cologne, Prussia, March 2, 1829; educated at the University of Bonn; took part in the revolutionary agitations of Europe in 1848 and following years, involving Germany, Austria, Italy, Hungary, etc.; and in which Kossuth in Hungary, and Garibaldi in Italy were prominent leaders, whose names are familiar to and honored by all Americans. Mr. Schurz came to the United States in 1852; settled as a lawyer at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1859; in 1861 was appointed minister to Spain; resigned and came home, and in 1862-3-4, was a major-general of volunteers in the Union army. In 1867 he settled at St. Louis as editor of the *Westliche Post*; was United States senator from Missouri from 1869 to 1875, and was secretary of the interior in President Hayes' cabinet. Mr. Schurz has thus won the highest positions ever held in the United States by any foreign-born citizen, and has reflected honor upon Missouri, his adopted state, by his masterful ability as a public speaker, and his strong, earnest, humanitarian efforts as an executive officer.

PROF. CHARLES V. RILEY, was born in London, England, September 12, 1843; came to the United States in 1860. In 1868 established in St. Louis, in company with Benjamin D. Walsh, a scientific journal called the *American Entomologist*, and was the same year appointed state entomologist of Missouri; this position he filled to the great benefit and honor of the state for eight years; then he was called to come up higher, and took position as entomologist of the national department of agriculture at Washington. Prof. Riley's valuable investigations and discoveries with regard to the Colorado beetle (potato bug), the Rocky Mountain locust

(grasshoppers), the cotton worm, and the phylloxera, or grape insect, have placed his name in the foremost ranks in the world of science, and among the greatest of benefactors to the agricultural and horticultural industries of the world. This he achieved while serving Missouri as state entomologist, and through the publication by the state of his annual reports. Hence, the name and good repute of our noble commonwealth is inseparably associated with his honor and fame, which has reached the farthest confines of every land where potatoes, cotton or grapes are cultivated.

MISSOURI IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Missouri was powerfully agitated by the controversy on the slavery question in 1818-19-20, which resulted in the "Missouri Compromise." This was a compact, mainly carried through congress by the eloquence and influence of the great senator, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, by which it was agreed that Missouri should be admitted to the Union as a slave-holding state; but that slavery should be forever excluded from any states which might thereafter be formed out of new territory west of the western boundary of Missouri, and north of the parallel of 36 degrees, 30 minutes of north latitude. This line practically corresponds with the southern boundary of Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and Utah, as they now stand.

In May, 1854, congress passed a bill organizing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, in which it was declared that the Missouri Compromise of 1820 did not apply to them. This was an indirect way of repealing or rendering nugatory the bargain made between the northern and the southern states in that compromise; and the floodgates of angry debate, contention and strife were at once opened. This became the issue upon which all elections turned. Instead of slavery being prohibited, as the compromise of 1820 had declared it should be, it was thrown open for the territorial legislature to decide whether it should be free or slave territory. In view of this, there was a rush and race of settlers from the free states and the slave states into Kansas, to see which party should get control of the first territorial legislature; and in this movement Missouri, as a slave state, took a prominent part. It was a border country conflict, and there was illegality and violence on both sides, making a chapter in our state history the details of which might profitably be dropped out and forgotten. Suffice to say, the free state party carried the election; and this conflict was a precursor of the great civil war.

In 1860 C. F. Jackson was elected governor of Missouri. Abraham Lincoln had been elected President of the United States at the same time. Governor Jackson took his seat January 4, 1861; the question of secession was then already in warm discussion in some of the southern states, and Governor Jackson in his inaugural address maintained that "Missouri must stand by the other slave-holding states, whatever course they may pursue." The general assembly ordered an election to be held February 18th, for members of a state convention; the proposed object of this convention was "to consider the then existing relations between the United States, the people and government of the different states, and the government and people of the state of Missouri; and to adopt such measures for vindicating the sovereignty of the state and the protection of its institutions as shall appear to them to be demanded." This convention met, first at Jefferson City, and afterward at St. Louis, and had a decided majority of Unionists—that is, of men opposed to secession; some because they believed in the doctrine of "Federal Nationality," as against the doctrine called "State Rights;" others because, like A. H. Stevens, of Georgia, they saw with a clear eye that secession must inevitably result in the overthrow of slavery. And thus the Union men themselves were strongly divided into northern and southern sympathizers. The convention sat at St. Louis, without any important results, from March 9th to 22d, when it adjourned, subject to the call of its committee on federal relations.

National events rushed on rapidly to a crisis which would admit of no temporizing. In April, Fort Sumter was fired upon; President Lincoln called for 75,000 troops; and men must now take sides *for* or *against* the national sovereignty of the lawfully constituted Federal authorities. Our legislature was in session; its measures and discussions were almost entirely of the "State Rights" type; and in a message to the legislature on May 3, 1861, Governor Jackson said the President's call for troops "is unconstitutional and illegal, tending toward a consolidated despotism. * * Our interest and sympathies are identical with those of the slave-holding states, and necessarily unite our destiny with theirs." While these influences were working in the central and western parts of the state, and organizations of "state guards" were being rapidly formed to resist the federal authority, Gen. Nathaniel Lyon and Col. F. P. Blair were actively enlisting men and organizing regiments in St. Louis and vicinity, to maintain the federal authority. The most intense alarm and consternation prevailed throughout the state. Several minor conflicts occurred between state militia or "guards" and Union troops, all hinging upon the question of which power had the right of paramount sovereignty. The state troops were mostly under command of General Sterling Price, subordinate only to the governor of the state; while the federal troops were under

command of General Lyon, by authority of the President of the United States.*

Governor Jackson finally tried to make terms with Gen. Lyon, that no federal troops should be stationed in or allowed to pass through the state. This was refused; and the governor then immediately issued a formal call, June 12, for 50,000 state militia. About April 20th, nearly two months before this, the "state guards" had seized the United States arsenal at Liberty, in Clay county, and taken its stores and arms for their own use. This was several weeks before the celebrated "Camp Jackson" affair. The wager of battle was now fairly joined in Missouri between different parties of her own citizens, although volunteers from other states soon began to pour in. The following is a chronological list of the more important actions and events:

April 12, 1861.—Confederates opened fire on Fort Sumter, which was yielded up and evacuated on the 14th.

April 15.—President Lincoln's proclamation, calling for 75,000 volunteers to sustain the government, and calling a special session of congress.

SUCCEEDING EVENTS IN MISSOURI.†

April 19.—Gov. Jackson wrote to David Walker, President of the Arkansas Convention, thus: "I have been from the beginning in favor of decided and prompt action on the part of the southern states, but the majority of the people of Missouri, up to the present time, have differed with me."

April 20.—The U. S. arsenal, at Liberty, in Clay county, was seized and garrisoned by about a hundred "state guards," and the arms and cannon were distributed to their friends throughout the county, with the concurrence of the governor.‡

April 22.—Governor Jackson officially resented the president's call for troops, and called an extra session of the legislature, to arm and equip state troops. State militia ordered to go into encampment on May 3, for one week.

* It is not the purpose of this history to give a detailed narrative of events of the war time; neither to discuss the right or the wrong of the views of either party in the conflict. We only give a brief mention of some of the most important incidents and leading actors, to show how and wherein the people of Missouri were themselves divided in opinion, what motives moved them, and what events stand out as of chief historic celebrity. Indeed, we would gladly skip this period of our state history entirely, if it were permissible in such a work.

†The events here given, in their chronological order, have been collated from more than thirty different volumes containing different items or parts of Missouri's war history. The narratives, dates and statistics were found often conflicting; and we have endeavored to use those only which seemed to be the best authenticated, or the most probable under the circumstances—and to localize events as closely as possible by naming the towns, streams, counties, etc., where they occurred.

‡The governor had already (April 20th) seized the United States arsenal at Liberty, and had distributed among his friends the arms it contained."—*Draper's History of the Civil War*, Vol. II, p. 228.

April 25, Night.—Capt. Lyon secretly removed the war stores in U. S. arsenal at St. Louis, by steamboat, over to Alton, Illinois.

April 28.—Gov. Jackson wrote secretly to J. W. Tucker, Esq., of St. Louis: "I want a little time to arm the state, and I am assuming every responsibility to do it with all possible dispatch. * * * We should keep our own counsels. * * * Nothing should be said about the time or the manner in which Missouri should go out. That she ought to go, and will go at the proper time, I have no doubt. She ought to have gone last winter, when she could have seized the public arms and public property and defended herself." *

May 3.—Legislature met. Governor Jackson denounced the president's call for troops as "*unconstitutional and illegal.*" Meanwhile Col. F. P. Blair, Jr., member of congress from the 1st district, of St. Louis, had enlisted one full regiment, and had four others in course of organization, within ten days from the issue of the president's call.

May 10.—A body of "state guards," under command of Gen. D. M. Frost, acting under Governor Jackson's authority, had established a camp near St. Louis, called "Camp Jackson." Capt. Lyon, who had been since February in charge of the U. S. arsenal at St. Louis, with a few soldiers of the regular army (less than 500), discovered that the Camp Jackson men were receiving arms and ammunition by steamboats from the south, in boxes marked "marble." Accordingly, on the morning of May 10th, he with his regulars, and Col. Blair with his Missouri volunteers, surrounded, surprised and captured the camp, taking as prisoners of war 639 privates and 50 officers. The arms captured consisted of 20 cannon, 1200 new rifles, several chests of muskets, and large quantities of shot, shell, cartridges, etc.

May 12.—Gen. Wm. S. Harney took command of the Union forces in Missouri. Meanwhile the legislature had passed an act making every able-bodied man subject to military duty. All public revenues for 1860-61 (about \$3,000,000) were authorized to be used by the governor for military purposes.

May 21.—Gen. Harney made a truce or compromise of peace with Gen. Price, commander of the state troops.

June 1.—The president repudiated Gen. Harney's truce with Price; also removed him from his command and gave it to Gen. Lyon, who had on May 17th been appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers.

June 4.—Governor Jackson issued a circular claiming the Harney-Price compact to be still in force.

June 11.—Gen. Price and Gov. Jackson sought a "peace conference" with Gen. Lyon and Col. Blair. The governor stipulated as a vital con-

* See official address of the state convention, issued to the people July 31, 1861.

dition of peace, that no Federal troops should be stationed in or pass through Missouri. The proposition was rejected.

June 12.—Gasconade railroad bridge burnt; also, Osage river bridge; and telegraph lines cut that connected with St. Louis.

June 13.—Governor Jackson issued a call for 50,000 state militia, to repel federal invasion; referred to the president as "the military despotism which has introduced itself at Washington;" and said to the people, "your first allegiance is due to your own state." He appointed ex-Governor Sterling Price as major general; and M. L. Clark, John B. Clark, Parsons, Slack, Harris, Rains, McBride, Stein and Jeff. Thomson, as brigadier-generals. The state militia were called to rendezvous at Boonville and Lexington. The governor and other officers left Jefferson City for Boonville this day,* while at the same time General Lyon was embarking with 1,500 men at St. Louis, to take and hold the state capital.

June 15.—General Lyon arrived at Jefferson City.

June 16.—Re-embarked his troops for Boonville.

June 17.—Battle of Boonville. Colonel Marmaduke defeated. State troops retreated to Warsaw, with loss of fifty killed. Federal loss, two killed.

June 18-19.—Colonel O'Kane, with 350 state militia, surprised in the night, a half-formed Union regiment at Cole Camp, in Benton county, under Capt. Cook. Pollard's "Southern History" says, in this affair the Unionists lost 206 killed, a large number wounded, and over 100 taken prisoners, beside 362 muskets captured; O'Kane lost 15 killed and 20 wounded.

July 3.—Governor Jackson and General Price were at Montevallo, in Vernon county, with (Pollard says) 3,600 state troops.

July 5-6.—Battle of Carthage (or Dry Fork), in Jasper county; union loss, 13 killed and 31 wounded; state troops, under Price and Jackson, lost about 300 killed and wounded. Gen. Seigel, the union commander, fell back sixty miles, to Springfield and joined Gen. Lyon.

July 8.—A small fight occurred at Bird's Point, in Mississippi county. Confederates lost 3 killed and 8 wounded. Federal loss, if any, not reported.

July 22.—The state convention, which had adjourned subject to the call of its committee on federal relations, re-convened at Jefferson City.

July 25.—Maj. Gen. Fremont arrived at St. Louis, as commander of the western department, which comprised Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, and the territories westward.

July 30.—State convention, by a vote of 56 to 25, declared the state offices and seats in legislature vacant, by reason of their occupants being engaged in treasonable and armed hostilities against the lawfully consti-

*The capture of Camp Jackson and the flight of the chief executive from the capital, was the occasion of a partial destruction of the Osage and Gasconade bridges [railroad], as well as those over Gray's creek, west of Jefferson City."—*Annual report of state commissioner of statistics*, 1866, p. 255.

tuted federal authorities, and that all legislative and executive acts in pursuance of such treason or armed hostility, pretended to be done in the name and by authority of the state of Missouri, *were null and void*. They elected to fill the state office vacancies; H. R. Gamble, governor; W. P. Hall, lieutenant governor; Mordecai Oliver, secretary of state; and appointed the first Monday of November as a day of general election.

July 31.—Lieut. Governor Reynolds, whose office had been declared vacant by the state convention, issued a proclamation, dated at New Madrid, July 31, in which he said: "I return to the state, to accompany in my official capacity, one of the armies which the warrior statesman [Jefferson Davis], whose genius now presides over the affairs of our half of the Union; has prepared to advance against the common foe. * * * You behold the most warlike population on the globe, the people of the lower Mississippi valley, about to rush with their gleaming bowie-knives and unerring rifles, to aid us in driving out the abolitionists and their Hession allies. * * * The road to peace and internal security is only through union with the south. * * * Rally to the stars and bars, in union with the glorious ensign of the grizzly bear."*

August 2.—Battle of Dug Springs, in Lawrence county. General McCulloch, of Arkansas, in command of Confederates, marching to attack Springfield, was checked, and fell back to Sarcoxie; loss, 40 killed, 44 wounded. General Lyon fell back to Springfield; loss, 8 killed, 30 wounded.

August 5.—Confederate troops under Col. Martin E. Green, attacked Missouri state militia, under Col. Moore, at Athens, in Clark county, and were defeated with a loss of 43 killed.

August 6.—Governor Jackson, being now at Carthage, and just hearing of the action of the state convention, also issued a proclamation, declaring the union between Missouri and the other states totally dissolved, and proclaiming the state of Missouri to be "*a sovereign, free and independent republic*."

August 10.—Battle of Wilson's Creek. Gen. Lyon, Federal, had 5,500 infantry, 400 cavalry, and 18 cannon. Gen. McCulloch, Confederate, says that his "effective force was 5,300 infantry, 15 pieces of artillery, and 6,000 horsemen." (The Union officers imagined and reported more than double this number against them; one said 23,000, and another 24,000.) The Confederates lost 421 killed, 1,317 wounded and 30 missing. The Federals reported 223 killed, 721 wounded and 292 missing, and 5 cannon lost. Gen. Lyon was killed in this engagement.

August 14.—Federals evacuated Springfield and retreated to Rolla, but

*Early in March the confederate congress had adopted the "stars and bars" as the flag of their confederacy. The state seal of Missouri has two grizzly bears among its emblems.

were not pursued. Earthwork fortifications were this day commenced around St. Louis.

August 31.—Gen. Fremont issued a general order proclaiming martial law in Missouri; the property of all persons who had taken up arms against the United States was declared to be confiscated, and "*their slaves to be free men.*" (President Lincoln at once annulled this last clause.)

September 13.—Siege of Lexington commenced by Gen. Price. His force has been variously estimated from 22,000 to 28,000, with 13 cannon. Col. Mulligan, Federal, had 2,780 troops, with six brass cannon, two howitzers, and forty rounds of ammunition. The same day, at Boonville, the Confederates, led by Col. Brown, attacked the Federal garrison in command of Col. Eppstein, and were repulsed with a loss of 12 killed and 30 wounded; Federal loss, 1 killed and 4 wounded.

September 17.—Battle of Blue Mills Landing, or Missouri Bottom, in Clay county. A body of Confederates, variously estimated at 600 to 1,000 men, were on their way to join Gen. Price, at Lexington; and being pursued by a body of 700 Iowa and Missouri Unionist volunteers, they laid in ambush, and were attacked. The Federals lost 16 killed and 80 wounded; the Confederates lost 10 killed and 60 wounded, repulsed their assailants, and then crossed over to Blue Mills, in Jackson county, on the south side of the Missouri, and marched on to Lexington.

September 18-19.—Main battle of Lexington.

September 20.—Col. Mulligan surrendered. Gen. Price honorably recognized the pluck and splendid heroism of his opponents, who were out of both provisions and ammunition, and for two days had had no water except the night dews which settled in their blankets and was wrung out into camp dishes in the morning. He released the privates on parole, but retained the officers as prisoners. Of the Federals there were 42 killed and 108 wounded. Gen. Price reported 25 killed and 72 wounded, from his regular muster rolls. But nearly half the men there with him were not formally enrolled as soldiers, and the losses among them could never be ascertained with any certainty, though known to be pretty large.

September 21.—A fight occurred at Papinsville, in Bates county, in which, as reported, 17 Unionists were killed, and 40 Confederates killed and 100 captured.

September 27.—Gen. Fremont left St. Louis for Jefferson City, in pursuit of Price, with an army of 15,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry, and 86 pieces of artillery; his chief officers were Generals Hunter, Pope, Siegel, McKinsty and Asboth. But Price was too good a general to be caught at a disadvantage; he however skillfully managed to lead the Federals on wild goose chases after him all over southern Missouri.

October 13.—Secretary of War Cameron, and Adj't. Gen. Thomas, visited Fremont at Tipton.

On the same day the Federal garrison at Lebanon, in LaClede county, was attacked unsuccessfully by Confederates, who lost 27 killed, 12 wounded, and 36 taken prisoners. Federal loss, 1 killed and several wounded.

October 14.—On this day Fremont's army reported thus:

1st division,	Gen. Hunter, at Tipton.....	9,750 men
2d	“ Gen Pope, at Georgetown.....	9,220 men
3d	“ Gen. Siegel, at Sedalia.....	7,980 men
4th	“ Gen. Asboth, at Tipton	6,451 men
5th	“ Gen. McKinstry, at Syracuse.....	5,388 men

Total..... 38,789 men

They were all hunting for Gen. Price, to give him battle; he was not yet ready for a pitched battle, but he worried the Federals a great deal by decoying them into many a long and fruitless march.

About this time several small fights occurred in different parts of the state, but of which few particulars can be obtained. The “American Annual Cyclopedia,” for 1861, gives the following statistics: Oct. 15, Big River bridge, Federal loss, 1 killed, 7 wounded, 52 missing; Confederate loss, 20 killed, 4 wounded. October 16, Bolivar Heights [in Polk county], Federal loss, 7 killed; Confederate loss, 150 killed. Oct. 17, Pilot Knob, Federal loss, 1 killed, 10 wounded; Confederate loss, 36 killed. Oct. 19, Big Harrison Creek, Federal loss, 2 killed, 14 wounded; Confederate loss, 14 killed, 8 missing. Oct. 23, West Liberty [in Putnam county], Federal loss, 2 wounded; Confederate loss, 15 killed, 30 wounded.*

October 16.—Recapture of Lexington by Major White, releasing Union prisoners, including two colonels of Mulligan's brigade.

October 21.—Battle of Fredericktown, in Madison county. Confederate Col. Jeff Thompson was defeated with loss of 200 killed, and made a hasty retreat, leaving 60 of his dead behind him. Federal loss, 30 killed.

October 24.—Battle of Springfield. Major Zagonyi, with 300 cavalry, known as “Fremont's Body Guard,” attacked an irregular force estimated at 1,200 foot and 400 horsemen, and defeated them, losing 84 of his men killed or wounded; 100 of his troops were Kentuckians. The Confederate loss was known to be considerable, but could never be fully ascertained; their dead were buried the next day, under a flag of truce.

October 27.—Gen. Siegel reached Springfield with his division. Fremont was concentrating his army at Springfield, to fortify and hold it as

*In the greater number of battles in this state the Federals had the advantage of more artillery than the Confederates, and men better skilled in its use; and this is why the losses on the Confederate side so often seem out of proportion.

the key to southwestern Missouri and northern Arkansas, where Price and McCulloch were operating.

November 2.—Fremont was removed from command and Gen. Hunter placed in his stead.

November 2.—A sharp fight occurred on Bee Creek, between Weston and Platte City, in Platte county; the Confederate loss is given as 13 killed and 30 missing; Federal loss not known.

November 7.—Gen. Hunter evacuated Springfield and fell back to Rolla. This same day the battle of Belmont occurred; Federal loss, 84 killed, 388 wounded, and 285 taken prisoners. Pollard's "Southern History" says the Confederate loss in this battle was 632. But the National Handbook reports the Confederate losses as 261 killed, 427 wounded, and 278 missing.

November 18.—Gen. H. W. Halleck arrived at St. Louis and took command, in place of Gen. Hunter.

November 21.—Gen. Halleck issued an order that no fugitive slaves should be permitted to enter the lines of any camp, nor of any forces on the march. (President Lincoln had some time before this annulled Gen. Fremont's order declaring certain slaves free.)

November 27.—Gen. J. M. Schofield placed in command of Missouri Federal troops.

November and December.—During these months there occurred several irregular conflicts of no great importance, but still deemed worthy of casual mention in Horace Greely's History of the War, because they served to show how the Missouri people were divided among themselves, and thereby suffered the more. The village of Warsaw was burned Nov. 19, and Platte City, Dec. 16, by guerillas; a small fight occurred at Salem, Dec. 3, at Rogers' mill Dec. 7, and at or near Glasgow, Potosi, Lexington, Mount Zion, and Sturgeon, on Dec. 28th.

December 3.—Col. Freeman with a regiment of Confederate cavalry, made a night attack on Federal troops under Col. Bowen, near Salem, in Dent county, and was defeated, with a loss of 16 killed, 20 wounded and 10 prisoners. Federal loss, 3 killed, 8 wounded, 2 missing. Col. Freeman had suffered a sore defeat near Springer's mill, in the east part of the county, in August; but no further particulars could be obtained.

December 15.—Gen. Pope captured 300 recruits and 70 wagons loaded with supplies, going from Lexington to join Gen. Price, who was then at Osceola with 8,000 men.

December 18.—Col. J. C. Davis, of Pope's army, surprised a Confederate camp at Milford, and captured 3 colonels, 17 captains, 1,300 soldiers, 1,000 stand of arms, 1,000 horses, besides all their tents, baggage and supplies. Federal loss, 2 killed, 17 wounded.

December 20.—By a concerted night attack, the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad was broken, and bridges destroyed for about a hundred miles.*

OPERATIONS IN 1862.

March 3.—Price and McCulloch, at Boston Mountain, Arkansas, were joined by Maj. Gen. Van Dorn, Confederate commander of the Trans-Mississippi department, and by Gen. Pike, with a brigade of Indians from the Indian Territory. This army now numbered about 20,000, all under Gen. Van Dorn.

March 7-8.—Battle of Pea Ridge. Although Pea Ridge is really in Arkansas (just over the line), the battle was fought by the Confederates to regain a foothold in Missouri, and it properly belongs to the history of Missouri military operations. The Federal forces under Gen. Curtis engaged in this battle were 10,500 men and 49 cannon. Gen. Van Dorn's army is variously given by different southern authorities, all the way from 16,000 to 30,000. The Federal loss was 203 killed, 972 wounded, 176 missing. Count Paris' history states that the Confederates "left more than one thousand men in killed and wounded upon that long-contested battle-field." The Confederate Generals McCulloch and McIntosh were mortally wounded in this battle, and Gen. Buckner was captured. The Confederates lost 1,100 killed, 2,500 wounded, and 1,600 taken prisoners.

August 6.—Battle of Kirksville. Col. Porter, with 2,000 or 3,000 Confederates, mostly raw recruits who had been destroying bridges, was attacked by Col. McNeil with 1,000 cavalry and 6 cannon. Battle lasted four hours. Confederates retreated, with loss of 180 killed and 500 wounded, and some wagon loads of arms and other supplies. Federal loss, 28 killed and 60 wounded.

August 10.—Federals attacked 1,200 Confederates under Col. Poindexter while crossing the Chariton river. After a running fight of three or four days, Col. Poindexter's troops were all killed, captured or dispersed, and himself taken prisoner.

August 11.—Col. Hughes captured the Federal garrison of 312 men of the 7th Missouri cavalry, stationed at Independence.

August 15.—Battle of Lone Jack, in Jackson county. Col. Coffey and Col. Hughes, with 4,500 men, attacked the Federals under Major Foster, wounding him, capturing his two cannon, and compelling him to retreat to Lexington. The victorious Confederates were in turn pursued by

*By order of Gen. Sterling Price, it [the North Missouri Railroad] was partially destroyed in June and July, 1861; and on the 20th of December, 1861, for a hundred miles, every bridge and culvert was broken down, and a perfect wreck made of everything that could be destroyed. In September and October, 1864, two trains of cars and seven depots were burned, and several engines injured."—*Annual Report State Commissioner of Statistics, 1866; p. 258.*

stronger bodies of the National troops, and rapidly retreated toward Arkansas.

September 24.—Gen. Curtis placed in command of all Union troops in Missouri.

October 1.—Battle of Newtonia, in Newton county. Gen. Salomon, of Wisconsin, was defeated by Confederate cavalry. Losses not known. Gen. Hindman was advancing from Arkansas with 13,000 to 20,000 Confederates, poorly armed. Gen. Schofield came up with 10,000 troops to attack him at Newtonia, but he retreated back into Arkansas, closely pursued by the Federals.

December 7.—Battle of Prairie Grove, Ark. This, being just over the line, was practically a Missouri battle; it was fought between the same armies which had been so long contending for the mastery in this state. Our own state Generals, Marmaduke, Parsons and Frost, were in command, under Gen. Hindman. The Federal commanders were Generals Blunt and Herron. Federal loss, 495 killed, 600 wounded; the Confederates lost 1,500 in killed and wounded, and suffered a defeat.

EVENTS IN 1863.

January 8.—Battle of Springfield. General Brown with 1,200 Missouri State militia, was attacked by Gen. Marmaduke with 1,870 Confederate troops. The battle lasted eight hours. Federal loss, 14 killed, 145 wounded, 5 missing. Confederates lost, 41 killed and 160 wounded, 80 of the latter being left as prisoners.

January 11.—Battle of Hartsville. Firing commenced at 11 A. M., and continued until 4:30 P. M. Confederates under Generals Marmaduke and Porter lost 300 killed and wounded, and 29 taken prisoners. Among the killed were Gen. McDonald and Col. Porter, besides six other officers. The Federals were under Col. Samuel Merrill, (afterward Governor of Iowa), and lost 7 killed, 64 wounded and 7 missing. The Confederates retreated back into Arkansas.

March 28.—Steamboat "Sam. Gaty" captured by Confederates at Sibley's landing, near Independence.

April 26.—The Federal garrison at Cape Girardeau under Gen. McNeil was attacked by Gen. Marmaduke with 10,000 men, and a battle of five hours ensued, in which the assailants lost 60 killed and over 300 wounded. They retreated back into Arkansas, being pursued to the state line by Missouri militia, and a few more were killed or captured.

May 13.—Gen. Schofield was placed in command in Missouri, succeeding Gen. Curtis.

August 13.—Col. Coffey, Confederate, attacked the 6th Missouri cavalry under Col. Catherwood, at Pineville, in McDonald county, and was

repulsed, with loss of 200 killed, wounded and prisoners, besides his wagons, munitions and cattle.

October 13.—Battle near Arrow Rock, Saline county. Confederates reported 2,500 in number, under Cols. Shelby and Coffey, were attacked by Missouri state militia under Gen. E. B. Brown, and defeated with a loss of 300 in killed, wounded and prisoners, besides all their artillery and baggage. Fight lasted five hours. Federal loss not known, though reported as "also large."

EVENTS IN 1864.

January 28.—Gen. Rosecrans arrived at St. Louis and took command of the Department of Missouri.

June —.The Belgian Consul, who was state commander of the secret order of "American Knights," or "Sons of Liberty," was arrested, with forty of the most prominent members, and held as hostages, because proof had been discovered that they were plotting against the Federal authorities.

September 26.—Gen. Price, with 10,000 men, attacked the Federal garrison at Ironton (near Pilot Knob), in command of Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr., with 1,200 men. After a day's hard fighting the Federals spiked their fort guns and retreated in the night to Rolla, having lost 200 killed and wounded. The Confederates lost 1,500.

October 7.—Battle or skirmish of Moreau creek, in Cole county, which Gen. Price crossed, and formed his army in line of battle about four miles long around Jefferson City. But finding the Federal garrison intrenched, he marched on west without attacking them. (The Federals had 6,700 men there).

October 22.—Gen. Pleasanton's Federal cavalry defeated Col. Fagan at Independence, capturing two cannon.

October 23.—Battle on the Big Blue creek, in Jackson county, lasting from 7 A. M., till 1 P. M. Confederates retreated southward.

October 25.—Battle on little Osage Creek in Vernon county. Gen. Price was defeated, the Federals under Gen. Pleasanton capturing eight cannon, and Generals Marmaduke and Cabell, besides five colonels and 1,000 men, with all equipments, supplies, etc. The fighting had been almost continuous by some part of the troops, all along the march from Independence to the Little Osage; and reports at this point give the Federal loss at 1,000 killed and wounded, and about 2,000 taken prisoners; Confederate loss, 900 killed, 3,800 wounded and prisoners, and ten cannon captured from them.

October 28.—Gen. Price again made a stand at Newtonia, in Newton county, and had a sharp fight with the Federals under Gens. Blunt and Sanborn, but was defeated and escaped into Arkansas. And this was the

last encounter that can be called a "battle" within the bounds of our state. The numbers engaged on either side, and their losses in this last fight are not reported.

MEN AND MONEY FOR THE WAR

Under President Lincoln's first call, April 15, 1861, for 75,000 volunteers, Missouri furnished 10,501 men; and she furnished a total of 103,773 Federal or Union soldiers during the war. The total number of citizens of Missouri who took up arms on the Confederate side cannot be ascertained.

During the war the state issued its indebtedness called "Defense Warrants" and "Union Military Bonds," for equipping and maintaining the militia organizations of the state; the total amount was \$7,876,575. All of the defense warrants and one-half of the Union military bonds were made receivable for state taxes; and a special fund was created for the redemption of the balance. The United States paid to the state of Missouri a total of \$6,440,323.95, to reimburse her for military expenses incurred.

ST. LOUIS IN THE WAR-TIME.

Notwithstanding the strenuous competition of other cities, the superior advantages of St. Louis for distribution, and a due regard for its own interests, compelled the government to make St. Louis the western base of supplies and transportation. During the war the transactions of the government at this point were very large. Gen. Parsons, chief of transportation in the Mississippi Valley, submits the following as an approximate summary of the operations in his department from 1860 to 1865:

AMOUNT OF TRANSPORTATION.

Cannons and caissons.....	800
Wagons.....	13,000
Cattle.....	80,000
Horses and mules.....	250,000
Troops.....	1,000,000
Pounds of military stores.....	1,950,000,000

Gen. Parsons thinks that full one-half of all the transportation employed by the government on the Mississippi and its tributaries was furnished by St. Louis. From September, 1861, to December 31, 1865, Gen. Haines, chief commissary of this department, expended at St. Louis for the purchase of subsistence stores, \$50,700,000. And Gen. Myers, chief quartermaster of the department, disbursed for supplies, transportation, and incidental expenses, \$180,000,000.

HOSPITAL SERVICE.

As a part of the war history of Missouri, the military hospitals of St. Louis claim at least a brief mention. After the battle of Wilson's Creek it became apparent that the government provision for hospitals was entirely inadequate to the emergency. A voluntary organization, called the Western Sanitary Commission, was formed, consisting of James E. Yeatman (now of the Merchant's National Bank), Rev. Wm. G. Eliot, D. D., (now Chancellor of Washington University), George Partridge, (recently Vice President of Trustees of State Blind Asylum), Carlos S. Greeley and John B. Johnson. Their purpose was to receive and distribute hospital supplies furnished by the people, and in every practicable way aid and co-operate with the military authorities in the care of the sick and wounded. The first woman regularly mustered into the United States service as a hospital nurse, in Missouri, was Mrs. F. R. H. Reid, M. D., from Wisconsin, (now resides at Des Moines, Iowa). She was the woman coadjutor of U. S. Surgeon, Dr. Mills, in opening and starting the first large volunteer hospital, which was known as the Chestnut street hospital; and afterward she took the same part in the Fourth street hospital; and also with Dr. Melchior in the Marine hospital; also in a temporary post hospital at Su'phur Springs.

To give an idea of the largeness of the hospital work, we quote from a circular printed at St. Louis, Nov. 22, 1861,* which says: "There are ten military hospitals in St. Louis alone, with a maximum capacity for 3,500 patients. The number of patients varies every day, but on Wednesday, November 20th, they reported patients under treatment as follows:

House of Refuge hospital, [Sisters of Charity nurses].....	475
Fifth and Chestnut streets hospital,.....	464
Good Samaritan hospital, [for measles,].....	173
Fourth street hospital,.....	328
Jefferson barracks hospital.....	72
Arsenal hospital,.....	16
Camp Benton hospital,.....	106
Pacific hospital, [depot for the hospital cars].....	30
Duncan's Island hospital, [for small-pox: cases all convalescent,]....	4
Convalescent barracks, [known as Camp Benton,].....	800
Total,.....	2,468

"(This does not include the company, regiment and brigade hospitals, of which there are several.) The average mortality has been about four per cent. A hospital car, properly fitted up and manned, passes daily over the railroad to the interior, to bring in the sick and wounded. The arrangements for decent burial, registration of deaths, identification, etc.,

*Prepared and published by H. A. Reid, Associate Member for Wisconsin of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

are very complete. The body of any soldier who may die in any of the hospitals may be identified, and removed for other obsequies or burial by relatives or friends. There are no hospital chaplains; but nurses are instructed by the sanitary commission, that every patient who asks for it, will be visited by a clergyman of his own choice, at any hour."

There were hospitals also at Jefferson City, Rolla and Ironton at this time. This circular contained a classified list, prepared by Mrs. Reid, of over a hundred different articles needed for the care, comfort and welfare of the soldiers in hospital, beyond what the general government could furnish; the whole document was reprinted by state authority at Madison, Wisconsin, and widely circulated. In a letter dated St. Louis, Jan. 14, 1862, Mr. Yeatman said: "Wisconsin has contributed most largely towards supplying comforts for the sick in camps and hospitals in this department, second to but one other state—Massachusetts."

There was a prison hospital for sick Confederate prisoners, to whom supplies were furnished from the stores of the sanitary commission, the same as to the Union soldiers; and wounded Confederates were cared for in the general hospitals the same as those of the Federal troops. The writer hereof was an eye-witness to this fact; and is glad to record it as a testimony of the true Christian spirit of the sanitary commission and the magnanimity of the Federal authorities.

THE WAR-TIME STATE GOVERNMENT.

The civil authority of the state remained vested in the state convention from July, 1861, until July, 1863. This provisional body held the following sessions:

1861—Jefferson City, February 28 to March 4.

St. Louis, March 6 to March 22.

Jefferson City, July 22 to July 31.

St. Louis, October 10 to October 18.

1862—Jefferson City, June 2 to June 14.

1863—Jefferson City, June 15 to July 1, when it adjourned *sine die*.

The course of affairs had now become so far settled and pacified that civil proceedings were again possible, and the regular fall elections were held this year, 1863. On the 13th of February, 1864, the general assembly convened, and passed an act to authorize the election of sixty-six members to a state convention, "to consider such amendments to the constitution of the state as might by it be deemed necessary for the emancipation of slaves;* to preserve in purity the elective franchise to loyal citizens, and for the promotion of the public good."

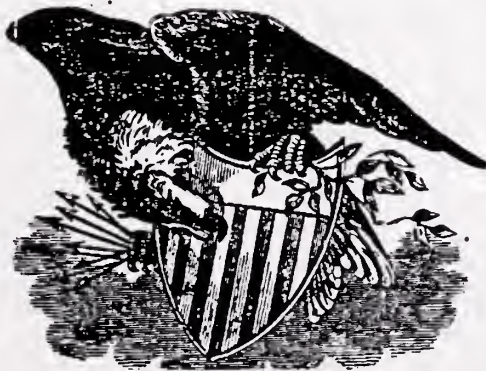
This convention met in St. Louis, January 6, 1865; and on the 11th of

* President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, January 1, 1863, only applied to slaves within such states or parts of states as were then controlled by the Confederate power.

the same month it passed, by a vote of sixty ayes to four noes, an ordinance emancipating all slaves within the state, and providing that it should take effect immediately. The convention also framed a new constitution, in many respects quite different from the old one. The final vote in convention on the new instrument stood thirty-eight for, to thirteen against it. The convention adjourned April 10, *sine die*. In June the people voted on the new constitution, and the vote stood 43,670 for, to 41,808 against it.

The following are some of the most notable new features embodied in the organic law of the state, and will readily explain why there was such a large vote against its adoption: It established an oath of loyalty to the United States; and those who would not take the oath it excluded from the right to vote or hold any civil office whatever, or act as a teacher in any public school, or to solemnize marriage as a clergyman, or to practice law in any of the courts. It limited the amount of land which any church or religious society might hold to five acres of land in the country, or one acre in town or city; provided for taxing church property; and declared void any will bequeathing property to any clergyman, religious teacher or religious society as such. There was a section designed to prevent the state from giving public property, lands or bonds, to railroad companies. It provided that after January 1, 1876, no one could become a lawful voter who was not sufficiently educated to be able to read and write.

July 1, 1865, the governor, Thomas C. Fletcher, made proclamation that the new constitution had been duly ratified by a lawful majority of the people, and was thenceforth the organic law of the state. A few amendments have been since adopted; but in all important points it remains the same to this day.



PART II.—PHYSICAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The geological history of Missouri commences at the very bottom of the scale, or, in what may be termed the *fire-crust* period of geologic time. (See chart on page 67). Dana's "Manual of Geology" is the great standard work all over the United States on this subject. In his chapter on Archæan Time he gives a map and brief sketch of our North American continent as it existed at that remote period, which was, according to a calculation made for the Royal Society of London in 1879,* about 600,000,000 years ago. And as this is where Missouri first comes to light, we quote Prof. Dana's account of the very meagre areas and points of our continent which stood alone above the primeval ocean that then enveloped the entire globe with its bubbling, seething, sputtering wavelets—an enormous caldron of boiling, steaming silicious lye, rather than water. Dana says:

"The principal of the areas is *The Great Northern*, nucleal to the continent, lying mostly in British America, and having the shape of the letter V, one arm reaching northeastward to Labrador, and the other northwestward from Lake Superior to the Arctic. The region appears to have been for the most part out of water ever since the Archæan era.† To this area properly belong the Adirondack area, covering the larger part of northern New York, and a Michigan area south of Lake Superior, each of which was probably an island in the continental sea before the Silurian age began.

"Beside this nucleal area, there are border-mountain lines of Archæan rocks: a long *Appalachian line*, including the Highland Ridge of Dutchess county, New York, and New Jersey, and the Blue Ridge of Pennsylvania and Virginia; a long *Rocky Mountain series*, embracing the Wind River mountains, the Laramie range and other summit ridges of the Rocky Mountains. In addition, in the eastern border region, there is an *Atlantic coast range*, consisting of areas in New Foundland, Nova Scotia and eastern New England. In the western border region, a *Pacific coast range* in Mexico; and several more or less isolated areas in the *Mississippi basin*, west of the Mississippi, as in MISSOURI, Arkansas, Texas, and the Black Hills of Dakota."—*Dana's Manual*, p. 150.

*See Popular Science Monthly, May, 1879, p. 137.

†The "Archæan era," as used by Prof. Dana, in 1874, (the date of his latest revision) included both the "Azoic Age," and "Age of Zooliths," as shown on the chart, p. 67. When Prof. Dana wrote, it was still an open question whether the "cozoon" was of animal or mineral origin; but the highest authorities are now agreed that it was animal; and Prof. Reid has, therefore, very properly given it a distinct place in his "Zoic Calendar."

GEOLOGICAL CHART;

Including the Rock Scale of Geological Periods and the "Zoic Calendar of Creation." Compiled from the works of Agassiz, Lyell, Huxley, Hæckel, Dana, LeConte, and other first rank authorities in Science at the present time. By HIRSH A. REID, Secretary State Academy of Sciences at Des Moines, Iowa. [Published by permission of the Author.]

EXPLANATION.—The side line at the left shows what portions of geological time are comprehended in the terms "ozoic," "paleozoic," etc. The first column shows the periods or "Ages" of geological time during which the different successive types of animal life predominated, or were the highest types then in existence. And these two divisions form the "Zoic Calendar of Creation."

The second column shows the great general groupings of rock strata, in which are found the fossil remains of the corresponding animal types named in the first column. But, at the "Age of Reptiles" occurs a grand divergence, for it was during this age that animal life pushed out into its most wonderful developments; and there came into existence strange and marvelous forms of swimming reptiles, four-footed and two-footed walking reptiles, and two-footed and four-footed flying reptiles. Here also the true birds began to appear, though with reptilian peculiarities; and likewise the marsupial animals, which are a transitional type, between reptiles that produce their young by laying eggs and the true mammals, that bring forth their young well matured and then suckle them.

The third column shows the lesser groupings of rock beds as classified by our American geologists; but many minor subdivisions and local groups are omitted for want of space. At the top of this column are shown the geological periods of first appearance of races of man, so far as now authenticated by competent scientific authorities.*

The fourth column shows the number of feet in thickness of the different groups of rock layers as indicated by the braces.

This Chart is the most comprehensive and thorough in its details, and yet the most systematically and graphically presented to the eye, of anything in its line that has ever yet been published. Here is the whole story of geology and the ascent of life condensed into the space of a few inches, yet so plainly set forth as to readily fix itself in the memory like an outline map. Scientific terms in newspapers and magazines often catch the reader at a disadvantage; but a reference to this chart will at once show the relative place or period in creation progress to which the best authorized geological terms apply. It reaches, like a Jacob's ladder, from the lowest inklings to the highest ideals of life on the earth, as taught by modern science and the Christian Bible.

THIS CALENDAR IS TO BE READ FROM THE BOTTOM UPWARD.

AGE OF ANGELS.							
See Psalms 8:5 Luke 20:36 Mark 12:25 1 Cor. 15:44 Heb. 2:2 to 9 Rev. 22:3,9							
Age of MAN.	Recent.	HISTORIC PERIOD.		Spiritual Man of the BIBLE.		Feet in thickness of the geological groups of rock formations.	
		MYTHIC PERIOD.		Hunter Tribes.			
AGE OF MAMMALS.	Quaternary.	Rude Agriculture.		Moundbuilders.		500	
		Terrace Epoch.		Cave Man.			
	TERTIARY.	Champlain Epoch.		Pleistocene Man.			
		GLACIAL EPOCH.					
AGE OF REPTILES.	Marsupials.	Pliocene.				8,000	
		Miocene.					
		Eocene.					
AGE OF AMPHIBIANS.	Birds.	CRETACEOUS.				9,000	
		JURASSIC.					
		TRIASSIC.				800 to 1,000	
AGE OF FISHES.	Carboniferous	PERMIAN.				6,000 to 14,570	
		Coal Measures.					
		Sub-Carboniferous.					
AGE OF INVERTEBRATES.	Devonian.	Catakill.				9,050 to 14,400	
		Chemung.					
		Hamilton.					
AGE OF ZOOGLITHS.	Upper Silurian.	Corniferous.				6,000 to 10,000	
		Oriskany.					
		Helderberg.					
PRIMORDIAL VEGETATION.	Lower Silurian.	Salina.				12,000 to 15,000	
		Niagara.					
		Trenton.					
AZOIC AGE.	Eozoön Rocks.	Canadian.				10,000 to 20,000	
		Cambrian.					
		Huronian.					
AZOIC AGE.	Graphite Beds.	Laurentian.				30,000	
		Metamorphic Granites.					
		FIRE CRUST.					
AZOIC AGE.	Igneous Rocks.	350,000,000 years in cooling down to 200° F. at the surface (PROF. HELMHOLTZ), a temperature at which very low forms of vegetation can exist.				Unstratified.	Depth unknown.

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* "The existence of Pliocene man in Tuscany is, then, in my opinion, an acquired scientific fact." — See Appleton's International Scientific Series, Vol. XXVII, p. 151. "The Miocene man of La Beauce already knew the use of fire, and worked flint." — Ib. p. 243. See also; Prof. Winchell's "Pre-Admites," pp. 476-7-8. "The human race in America is shown to be at least of as ancient a date as that of the European Pliocene." — Prof. J. D. Whitney. Similar views are held by Profs. Leidy, Marsh, Cope, Morse, Wyman, and other scientists of highest repute.

Thus, then, with the very first emergence of dry land out of the heavily saturated and steaming mineral waters of the primeval ocean, we have Pilot Knob, Shepherd Mountain, and a few smaller peaks in their vicinity, forming an island in the vast expanse. The next nearest island was a similar one at the Black Hills, in Dakota. There is no reason as yet known for believing that any form of life, either animal or vegetable, had yet appeared in our Missouri region. The ocean water was still too hot, and still too powerfully surcharged with mineral salts, alkalis and acids to admit of any living tissues being formed; and the atmosphere was in like manner thickly loaded with deadliest acids in the form of vapors, which would partially condense as they arose, and fall upon the iron-headed islands to form a mineral crust, and then be broken and washed back into the sea. But this process being kept up and incessantly repeated for millions of years (see Prof. Helmholtz's estimate at bottom of the chart), both sea and air became gradually purified of its excess of minerals and acids; and the water sufficiently cooled to admit of living tissues being formed; and meanwhile the condensing and crust-forming elements precipitated from the vapor-laden air or deposited directly from the bulk waters of the shoreless sea, were busily forming the solid earth. The different incrustations would each be a little different in their component elements; and then being broken up and mixed together and recombined, partly in the form of rough fragments, partly in the form of dust or sand ground into this state by mechanical attrition, partly in the form of fluidized or vaporized solutions, and partly in the form of molten masses produced directly by the earth's internal fires, the process of combining and recombining, with continual variation in the proportions, went on through the long, dreary, sunless and lifeless *Azoic Age*.

But as soon as the great ocean caldron got cooled down to about 200 degrees Fahrenheit, it was then possible for a very low form of vegetation to exist; and although no fossil remains of the first existing forms of such vegetation have yet been found, or at least not conclusively identified as such, yet graphite or plumbago, the material from which our lead pencils are made, is found in connection with the transition rocks between the Azoic and the Zoolithian ages. Graphite is not a mineral at all, but is pure vegetable carbon, and is supposed to be the remnant carbon of these first and lowest forms of tough, leathery, flowerless sea-weeds. Some small deposits of graphite are reported to have been found in connection with the iron and metamorphic granites of our Pilot Knob island; and that would indicate the first organic forms that came into existence within the boundaries of what now we call the state of Missouri. Just think of it! All North America, except a dozen widely scattered spots or islands, was covered with an ocean that spread its seamy expanse all around the globe; no sunlight could penetrate the thick, dense cloud of vapors

that filled the enveloping atmosphere; according to our English author before cited, this was 600,000,000 years ago, a period which the human mind cannot grasp; but the Almighty Maker of worlds had even then commenced to make the state of Missouri and its living occupants.

The earliest known forms of animal life, a kind of coral-making rhizopod (root-footed) called *Eozoon Canadense*, are not found in Missouri, but are found abundantly in what are called the Laurentian rocks, in Canada and elsewhere. (See chart). It is not to be supposed, however, that the enormous period called the "Age of Zooliths" passed, with forms of animal life existing in Canada, but none in our iron island region, unless we assume that the mineral acidity of the waters coming in contact with this island was so intense as to require all that vast period for its purification sufficiently to permit the existence of the lowest and most structureless forms of protoplasmic matter known to science. Prof. Swallow says, in writing on the Physical Geography of Missouri, "below the magnesian limestone series we have a series of metamorphosed slates, which are doubtless *older than the known fossiliferous strata*; whether they belong to the Azoic, the Lauréntian or Huronian, I am unable to say."

The labors of our different state geologists have not discovered any fossil remains in Missouri lower down in the rock scale than what is called the "Lower Silurian" formations, which form the first half of the "Age of Invertebrates" in the zoic-calendar portion of Prof. Reid's chart. The term "Invertebrates" includes all forms of animal life that do not have a back-bone, such as polyps, mollusks, worms, insects, crustaceans, infusoria, etc. By the time this age (Silurian) had commenced, our lone island had been joined by large areas northward, southwestward, eastward and northwestward, so that there began to be a continent; and several hundred species of animals and plants have been found fossil in the rocks of this period, but they are all marine species—none yet inhabiting the dry land. Our chart shows the Lower Silurian epoch sub-divided into Cambrian, Canadian and Trenton formations; but there are other local sub-divisions belonging to this period, the same as to all the other general periods named on the chart. The animals of this period were polyps or coral-makers; worms, mollusks, trilobites, asterias (star-fishes), all of strange forms and now extinct. The trilobite, some species of which are found in Missouri, was the first animal on the earth which had eyes, although there were likewise a great many eyeless species of them; but the fact that any of them had eyes during this age is considered by some scientists to prove that the atmosphere had by this time become sufficiently rarefied to let the sunlight penetrate clearly through it and strike the earth. On the other hand, others hold that this did not occur until after the atmosphere had laid down its surcharge of carbonic acid and other gases, in the forms of limestone from animal life and coalbeds from vegetable life; that

is, there was nothing which we would now consider as clear sunshine until the carboniferous period. At any rate, Prof. Dana says of the Lower Silurian, "there was *no green herbage over the exposed hills*; and no sounds were in the air save those of lifeless nature,—the moving waters, the tempest and the earthquake." Having thus given the reader some idea of the beginnings of land and the beginnings of life in our old, old state, space will not permit us to linger with details upon the remaining geological periods. We have compiled the following table from various writings of our able state geologist, Prof. G. C. Swallow, of the State University:

ROCK FORMATIONS OF MISSOURI.

IGNEOUS ROCKS.—Granite, porphyry, syenite, greenstone, combined with those wonderful beds of iron and copper which are found in the Pilot Knob region.

AZOIC ROCKS.—Silicious and other slates, containing no remains of organic life, though apparently of sedimentary and not of igneous origin.

LOWER SILURIAN—	Feet thick.
Hudson river group (3 local subdivisions).....	220
Trenton limestone.....	360
Black-river and birds-eye limestone	75
1st magnesian limestone	200
Saccharoidal (sugar-like) sandstone.....	125
2d magnesian limestone.....	230
2d sandstone	115
3d magnesian limestone.....	350
3d sandstone	60
4th magnesian limestone.....	300
Total thickness of Silurian rocks.....	2035

When the reader remembers that these were all formed successively by the slow process of the settling of sediment in water, he will get some idea of how it is that geology gives such astounding measurements of time.

UPPER SILURIAN—	Feet thick.
Lower Helderberg formation.....	350
Niagara group.	200
Cape Girardeau limestone	60
Total thickness.....	610

DEVONIAN—

Chemung group	{ Chouteau limestone.....	85
	{ Vermicular sandstone and shales.....	75
	{ Lithographic limestone.....	125
Hamilton group.....		40
Onondaga limestone (extremely variable).		
Oriskany sandstone (doubtful).		

CARBONIFEROUS—

Coal measures, consisting of strata of sandstones, limestones, shales, clays, marls, brown iron ores and coal 2,000

In this formation there are from eight to ten good workable veins of coal; and the Missouri basin coal-bearing area is the largest in the world. It comprises the following:

	Square miles.
In Missouri.....	27,000
Nebraska.....	10,000
Kansas.....	12,000
Iowa.....	20,000
Illinois.....	30,000
Total.....	99,000

The Sub-Carboniferous in Missouri is subdivided into:

	Feet.
Upper Archimedes limestone.....	200
Ferruginous (irony) sandstone.....	195
Middle Archimedes limestone.....	50
St. Louis limestone.....	250
Oolitic limestone.....	25
Lower Archimedes limestone.....	350
Encrinital limestone.....	500
Total sub-carboniferous.....	1570

CRETACEOUS.—The Triassic and Jurassic formations have not been found in this state; but Prof. Swallow has classed as probably belonging to the Cretaceous epoch, six different formations which comprise a total thickness of 158 feet. He says no fossils have been found to certainly identify these beds, but their geological horizon and lithological characters determine their place in the scale.

TERTIARY.—The beautiful variegated sands and clays and shales and iron ores, which skirt the swamps of southeast Missouri along the bluffs from Commerce to the Chalk Bluffs in Arkansas, belong to this system.

QUATERNARY.—In this Prof. Swallow includes what is separated under

the name of "Recent" by Prof. Dana and others, as shown in the chart. The Quaternary of Missouri is subdivided by Prof. Swallow into—

Alluvium.....	30 feet
Bottom Prairie.....	35 "
Bluff (<i>Loess</i> of other authors).....	200 "
Drift (altered drift, boulder beds, boulder clay).....	155 "

Total Quaternary formations.	420 "
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That brings the succession of geological formations consecutively from their beginning up to the present time; and now our own eyes behold every day the processes of nature going on very much the same as they have gone along through all the unthinkable lapse of time that has passed since Pilot Knob first pushed its brazen brow up above the strange desolation of waters when "darkness was upon the face of the deep." And now our next consideration must be, the present aspects of the land surface of our state, together with its streams, its woodlands and its wonderful mineral wealth and resources.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

In the extent, variety, and practical value of her stores of mineral wealth, Missouri is not excelled by any other state in the Union. In the fall of 1880 the New York *Economist* published an article on Missouri, in which it said:

"The state of Missouri is one of the most remarkable pieces of this earth's surface. Surface indeed! Missouri goes far enough under the surface to furnish mankind with one hundred million tons of coal a year for thirteen hundred years. Think of 26,887 square miles of coal beds—nearly half the state—and some of the beds nearly fifteen feet thick. With regard to iron, it is not necessary to penetrate the surface for that. They have iron in Missouri by the mountain. Pilot Knob, 581 feet high, and containing 360 acres, is a mass of iron; and Iron Mountain, about six miles distant from it, is 228 feet high, covers 500 acres, and is estimated in the last surveys, to contain 230,000,000 tons of ore, without counting the inexhaustible supply that may reasonably be supposed to exist below the level. There is enough iron lying about loose in Missouri for a double track of railroad across the continent.

"The lead districts of Missouri include more than 6,000 square miles, and at least five hundred points where it can be profitably worked. In fifteen counties there is copper in rich abundance. There are large deposits of zinc in the state. There is gold, also, which does not yet attract much attention, because of the dazzling stores of this precious metal farther west. In short, within one hundred miles of St. Louis the following metals and minerals are found in quantities that will repay working: gold, iron, lead, zinc, copper, tin, silver, platina, nickel, emery, coal, limestone, granite, marble, pipe-clay, fire-clay, metallic paints, and salt."

It can hardly be said that gold, silver, tin, platina or emery have been

found in *paying quantity* as yet, although they are known to exist in some of our mining districts, in combinations with other minerals. Our state board of immigration has published many well prepared and judicious papers on the various advantages and resources of our state, which carefully avoid making any extravagant or overdrawn statements. They give the real facts as accurately as they could be ascertained up to 1879-80, and form the most reliable body of knowledge on many matters of state interest, that is now accessible; and from this source we gather the more essential points.

COAL.—The Missouri coal fields underlie an area of about 26,000 square miles. The southern outcrop of the coal measures has been traced from the mouth of the Des Moines through the counties of Clark, Lewis, Shelby, Monroe, Audrain, Boone, Cooper, Pettis, Henry, St. Clair, Bates, Vernon and Barton, into the Indian Territory, and every county northwest of this line is known to contain more or less coal. Outside of the coal fields given above, coal rocks also exist in Ralls, Montgomery, Warren, St. Charles, Callaway and St. Louis counties, and local or outlying deposits of bituminous and cannel coal are found in Moniteau, Cole, Morgan, Crawford, Lincoln and Callaway counties..

The exposed coal in Missouri includes upper, middle and lower coal measures. The upper coal measures contain about four feet of coal, in two seams of about one foot each and other thin seams and streaks. The area of their exposure is about 8,400 square miles.

The middle coal measures contain about seven feet of coal, including two workable seams, twenty-one and twenty-four inches thick, respectively, and one of one foot, which is worked under favorable circumstances, and six thin seams. The exposure of the middle measures covers an area of over 2,000 square miles.

The lower measures cover an area of about 15,000 square miles, and have five workable seams, varying in thickness from eighteen inches to four and a half feet, and thin seams of six to eleven inches.

IRON.—It has been said by experts that Missouri has iron enough "to run a hundred furnaces for a thousand years;" and the ores are of every variety known to metallurgical science. Iron Mountain is the largest body of specular iron and the purest mass of ore in the world. It was forced up through the crust of the earth in a molten state during the Azoic Age of geology. The different ores of the state are classed as red hematite, red oxide, specular or glittering ore, brown hematite or limonite, hydrous oxide, magnetic ore, and spathic or spar-like ore (carbonate of iron). Many other names are used to indicate different combinations of iron with other minerals. Some of the iron deposits, instead of coming up in a fused mass from the bowels of the earth, as Pilot Knob, Shep-

herd Mountain and Iron Mountain evidently did, were formed by the steam that attended those fiery upheavals, carrying its load of gaseous matter until it condensed and settled down at different points, and gradually cooled or crystalized. This would occur sometimes in water and sometimes in the air, thus producing the great variety of ferruginous or iron compositions which we now find and utilize. And this mineral steam method of depositing iron and other products from subterranean gases must have occurred in Missouri at different periods of geologic time, and not all during the Azoic. The red ores are found in 21 counties; the brown hematite or limonite iron ores extend over 94 counties, and in 31 of them it occurs in vast quantity.

Shepherd Mountain is 660 feet high. The ore, which is magnetic and specular, contains a large percentage of pure iron. The height of Pilot Knob above the Mississippi river is 1,118 feet. Its base, 581 feet from the summit, is 360 acres. The iron is known to extend 440 feet below the surface. The upper section of 141 feet is judged to contain 14,000,000 tons of ore. The elevation of Iron Mountain is 228 feet, and the area of its base 500 acres. The solid contents of the cone are 230,000,000 tons. It is thought that every foot beneath the surface will yield 3,000,000 tons of ore. At the depth of 180 feet, an artesian auger is still penetrating solid ore. Dr. Litton thinks that these mountains contain enough iron above the surface to afford for two hundred years an annual supply of 1,000,000 tons. The ore is almost exclusively specular. It yields 56 per cent. of pure iron. The iron is strong, tough and fibrous.

Profs. Schmidt and Pumpelly, in their very learned work on the iron ores of Michigan and Missouri, have classified the iron-bearing region of our state as follows:

Eastern Ore-Region.—1. Ore-district along the Mississippi river. 2. Iron Mountain district. 3. Southeastern limonite district. 4. Franklin county district. 5. Scotia district.

Central Ore-Region.—1. Steelville district. 2. Ore-district on the upper Meramec and its tributaries. 3. Salem district. 4. Iron Ridge district. 5. St. James district. 6. Rolla district. 7. Middle Gasconade district. 8. Lower Gasconade district. 9. Callaway county district.

Western Ore-Region.—1. Lower Osage district. 2. Middle Osage district. 3. Upper Osage district.

Southwestern Ore-Region.—1. White River district. 2. Ozark county district.

The same authorities have classified the various kinds of iron ores found in Missouri, thus:

Deposits of specular ore in porphyry.

Deposits of specular ore in sandstone.

Disturbed deposits of specular ore.

Drifted deposits of specular ore.

Strata of red hematite.

Disturbed or drifted deposits of red hematite.

Deposits of limonite on limestone.

Disturbed or drifted deposits of limonite.

LEAD.—The annual lead product of Missouri is said now to exceed that of any other state or country; and it is conceded that its lead deposits are the richest in the world. The lead region all lies south of the Missouri river; the mineral is found chiefly in the magnesian limestone rocks, which are the great lead-bearing rocks of the world; but it is also found in ferruginous clays, in slates, in gravel beds, and in cherty masses in the clays.

Mr. R. O. Thompson, mining engineer, of St. Louis, has written a sketch of the mode of origin of our lead and some other mineral deposits, which is plain, concise, and a clear statement of the teachings of science on this very interesting portion of Missouri's geological and mineralogical history. We quote:

"The Azoic rocks in this region, when the great Silurian system began to be formed, were so many islands, their heads only elevated above the vast sedimentary sea. The beds upon which the limestones and sandstones were deposited consisted of the weatherings of the Azoic rocks, which naturally sought the valleys and became a base for the sedimentary rock. This boundless sea *held in solution* lime, magnesia, alumina, manganese, lead, copper, cobalt, nickel, iron, and other mineral substances. In this chemical condition gases were evolved and the work of formation commenced. The two gases forming the great creative power, and aiding solidification, were carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen; the former seeking its affinity in lime and forming limestone; the sulphur in the latter naturally combining with the other metals, forming sulphates, or sulphurets. The work of deposition and solidification being in harmony, it is easy to understand how those minerals exist in a disseminated condition in these rocks. The slates that we find so rich in galena, presenting the myriad forms of *lingula*, must also have been formed in the Silurian Age. The distribution among the magnesian limestones of these decomposing slates can be most easily accounted for. The decomposed feldspar produced by the weathering of the porphyry became in its change a silicate of alumina, and the sulphur, combining with the lead, disseminated the same in the slate as readily as in the limestone."

The Missouri lead region has been divided or classified into five sub-districts, as follows:

I. *The Southeastern Lead District*, embraces all or parts of Jefferson, Washington, Franklin, Crawford, Iron, St. Francois, St. Genevieve, Madison, Wayne, Reynolds, and Carter counties, with some mines in the western portion of Cape Girardeau county. Mining has been longest carried on in this district, and the aggregate of the production has been very great, although the work has been chiefly surface mining. Mine-

La-Motte, in this district, was discovered in 1720, by Francis Renault and M. LaMotte, and has been worked more or less ever since.

II. *The Central Lead District*, comprises, as far as known, the counties of Cole, Cooper, Moniteau, Morgan, Miller, Benton, Maries, Camden, and Osage. Much of the mining done here, again, has been near the surface, the lead first being found in clays, in caves, and in masses in clay but a few inches below the surface. Shafts, however, sunk in the magnesian limestone, find rich deposits in lodes and pockets.

III. *The Southern Lead District*, comprises the counties of Pulaski, La Clede, Texas, Wright, Webster, Douglas, Ozark, and Christian.

IV. *The Western Lead District* embraces Hickory, Dallas, Polk, St. Clair, Cedar, and Dade counties. Some rich deposits have been found in this district, especially in Hickory county.

V. *The Southwestern Lead District* comprises Jasper, Newton, Lawrence, Stone, Barry, and McDonald. Here very extensive mining has been done, more especially in the two counties first named, which have, for the last few years, produced more than one-half of the pig-lead mined in the state.

For several years past more than one-half the lead production of the United States has been from Missouri mines. Besides the numerous smelting works supported by them, the manufacture of white lead, lead pipe, sheet lead, etc., contributes materially to the industries and commerce of the state.

COPPER.—Several varieties of copper ore exist in Missouri mines. Deposits of copper have been discovered in Dent, Crawford, Benton, Maries, Greene, Lawrence, Dade, Taney, Dallas, Phelps, Reynolds and Wright counties. Some of the mines in Shannon county are now profitably worked, and mines in Franklin county have yielded good results.

ZINC.—Sulphuret, carbonate and silicate of zinc are found in nearly all the lead mines of southwestern Missouri; and zinc ores are also found in most of the counties along the Ozark range. What the lead miners call "black-jack," and throw away, is sulphuret of zinc. Newton and Jasper counties are rich in zinc ores; and Taney county has an extensive vein of calamine, or carbonate of zinc.

COBALT.—Valuable to produce the rich blue colors in glass and porcelain, and for other purposes in the arts, is found in considerable quantities at Mine-La-Motte.

MANGANESE.—Used in glass manufacture and the arts; it is found in St. Genevieve and other counties.

NICKEL.—Found in workable quantities at Mine-La-Motte.

BUILDING STONE.

Missouri abounds in solid, durable materials for buildings; she has quarries of red and gray granites, and very fine limestones, sandstones and marbles. In Crawford, Washington and Franklin counties there are workable beds of "onyx marble," a stalagmite formation found in caves, and very rich and valuable for mantles, table-tops, vases, ornaments, etc. This marble is not found anywhere else in the United States, and has been imported from Algiers and Mexico, at great cost. As an illustration of the high repute abroad, and substantial home value of Missouri products in the stone line, we give a case in point.

The new state capitol at Des Moines, Iowa, which will cost \$3,000,000, and is said to be the largest and finest public edifice in the United States outside of Washington city, is built mostly of materials from Missouri, except the rough masonry and brickwork. The Missouri stones and their cost is as follows:

St. Genevieve buff sandstone.....	\$ 147,289.83
Carroll county blue limestone.....	139,238.54
Fourteen red granite columns, 18 feet, 4½ inches long, 2 ft. 3 in. diameter, turned and polished at St. Louis....	8,144.50

Total paid by Iowa to Missouri on this one building.. \$ 294,672.87

Other examples of Missouri building stone will be of interest. The Archimedes limestone is used for the U. S. custom house in St. Louis. The encrinital limestone is used for the State University building, and court house at Columbia. The Trenton limestone is used in the court house at St. Louis. A stratum called "cotton rock" in the magnesian limestone formation, is used for the state house and court house at Jefferson City. Encrinital marble is found in Marion county, and other varieties occur in Cooper, Cape Girardeau, St. Louis, Iron and Ozark counties. In the bluffs on the Niangua, a marble crops out twenty feet thick, which is a fine-grained, crystalline, silico-magnesian limestone, of a light drab color, slightly tinged or clouded with peach blossom. Some of the beautiful Ozark marbles have been used in ornamenting the national capitol at Washington.

Lithographic limestone is found in Macon county.

EARTHS, CLAYS, OCHRES, ETC.

Kaolin, or decomposed feldspar, is a clay for making porcelain ware, and is found in and shipped from southeastern Missouri. Fine pottery clays are found in all the coal bearing region. North of the Missouri river many beds of best fire-clay are found, which is extensively manufactured at St. Louis into fire brick, gas retorts, metallurgists' crucibles, etc.

Yellow and red ochres, ferruginous clays, and sulphate of baryta, all valuable in the manufacture of mineral and fire-proof paints, are found in great abundance all through the iron districts. Near St. Genevieve there is a bank of saccharoidal sand which is twenty feet in height, and miles in extent. The mass is inexhaustible. Two analyses give the following results:

Silica.....	98.81	99.02
Lime.....	0.92	0.98

The sand is very friable, and nearly as white as snow. It is not oxidized or discolored by heat, and the glass made from it is clear and unstained. One firm in St. Louis has annually exported more than 3,500 tons of this sand to the glass manufactories of Wheeling, Steubenville and Pittsburg.

GEOGRAPHY OF MISSOURI.

LOCATION AND AREA.

The state of Missouri (with the exception of the Pan-Handle, in the southeast corner, which extends 34 miles further south), lies between the parallels 36 degrees 30 minutes and 40 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, and between longitudes 12 degrees 2 minutes, and 18 degrees and 51 minutes west from Washington. Its southern boundary line, extended eastward, would pass along the southern boundaries of Tennessee and Virginia. The line of the northern boundary, extended in the same direction, would pass north of the centers of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and near the centers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Extending these lines westward, they would embrace the entire state of Kansas, and a considerable portion of Nebraska on the north and of the Indian Territory south.

The length of the state north and south is 282 miles; its extreme width, east and west, is 348 miles, and the average width, which is represented by a line drawn due west from St. Louis, is 235 miles.

The area of the state is 65,350 square miles, or 41,824,000 acres. In size it is the eighth state in the Union, and is larger than any state east of or bordering upon the Mississippi, except Minnesota. It occupies almost the exact center of that portion of the United States lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic, and is midway between the British possessions on the north and the Gulf of Mexico south.

The following list shows what other large cities of our own and foreign countries lie on the same latitude with the largest cities in our

state: The latitude of 38 to 39 degrees north, embraces Annapolis, Maryland; Washington and Georgetown, D. C.; Alexandria, Va.; Portsmouth, Ohio; Lexington, Frankfort and Louisville, Ky.; Madison, New Albany and Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis and Jefferson City, Missouri; Sacramento and Vallejo, California; Yarkand, China; Tabreez, Persia; Smyrna, Turkey; Messina and Palermo, Sicily; Lisbon, Portugal.

The latitude of 39 to 40 embraces the cities of Philadelphia, Dover, Wilmington, Baltimore, York, Gettysburg, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Springfield, Quincy, Hannibal, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Denver; Virginia City, Nevada; Marysville, California; Tientsin, Peking and Kashgar, in China; Bokhara in Turkestan; Erzroom in Turkey; Valencia in Spain.

The meridian of 90 to 91 degrees west longitude, takes in Grand Portage, Minnesota; Mineral Point, Wisconsin; also Dubuque, Davenport, Rock Island, Galesburg, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

Missouri is half as large again as New York, and more than eight times the size of Massachusetts. It would make a score of German principalities. Larger than England and Wales, or Scotland and Ireland, it is equal to one-third of the area of France.

SURFACE FEATURES.

As explained in the chapter on geology, there occurred away back in the earliest geological ages, some subterranean force which pushed up through the crust of the earth, a series of knobs and irregular ridges and hills in a region extending from St. Genevieve, in a southwest direction, to Shannon and Texas counties, taking in some portions of Madison, St. Francois, Washington, Iron and Reynolds counties. After this, these knobs and ridges were islands in the ocean, which covered the rest of Missouri and adjoining states. On the bottom of this ocean the solid strata of limestone, sandstone, and other rocks, were formed. In course of time the rest of the country was raised above the ocean, and the surface presented a broad, undulating plateau, from which projected the hills and ridges above named. The rains descended upon this plateau, and the waters collected into branches, creeks and rivers, and flowed away to the ocean, as now; and during the succeeding cycles, the channels and valleys of the streams were worn into the rocks as they now appear. These facts respecting the formation of our state; give some idea of its surface features. It may be described as a broad, undulating table-land or plateau, from which projects a series of hills and ridges extending from St. Genevieve to the southwest, and into which the branches, creeks and rivers have worn their deep broad channels and valleys. In that portion of the state north of the Missouri river, the northwest part is the highest,

and there is a general descent to the south and east, as shown by the course of the Missouri river and its north side tributaries. In the eastern part of this region there is a high dividing ridge which separates the small east-flowing tributaries of the Mississippi from those flowing southward into the Missouri; the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern railroad follows this highland from Warren and Montgomery counties to Coatsville on the north line of the state, in Schuyler county; and railroad surveys show that in a straight line across the state, the Missouri river at the city of Weston, in Platte county, is 320 feet higher than the Mississippi at Hannibal.

South of the Missouri the highest part is a main ridge extending from Jasper county through Lawrence, Webster, Wright, Texas, Dent, Iron, St. Francois and Perry counties, striking the Mississippi river at Grand Tower. This ridge constitutes what is called the Ozark range, which for three-fourths of its course across Missouri is not mountainous, or composed of peaks, but is an elevated plateau of broad, level, arable land, and divides the northward flowing tributaries of the Missouri from the waters which flow southward into the lower Mississippi. It is a part of that great chain of ridge elevations which begins with Long's Peak, about fifty miles northwest of Denver, in Colorado; crosses the state of Kansas between the Kansas and Arkansas rivers; crosses Missouri through the counties above mentioned; passes into Illinois at Grand Tower and thence into Kentucky opposite Golconda; and is finally merged into the Cumberland Mountains. This ridge probably formed the southern shore of that vast inland sea into which the upper Missouri and Platte rivers emptied their muddy waters for a whole geological age, and deposited over the states of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, their sediment from the Cretaceous and Tertiary beds of the mountain regions in Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, etc., and the "Bad Lands" of northwestern Nebraska. This great sea or lake had its chief outlet at Grand Tower,* where for thousands of years its waters plunged over the rocky limestone ledges and flowed off to the Gulf of Mexico, which then extended nearly or quite up to the mouth of the Ohio river at Cairo. But as it gradually wore down the rocks of this southern high ridge barrier, of course the channel through this narrow pass became gradually deeper and deeper, and as gradually drained off the mighty lake, leaving four great states covered chiefly with a kind of sediment which Prof. Swallow has termed "bluff

* Dr. Shumard in his report on a geological section from St. Louis to Commerce,—p. 151, says: "The Grand Tower rises from the bed of the Mississippi, an isolated mass of rock, of a truncated-conical shape, crowned at the top with stunted cedars, and situated about fifty yards from the Missouri shore. It is eighty-five feet high, and four hundred yards in circumference at the base. During high water, the current rushes around its base with great velocity. * * About half a mile below the Tower, near the middle of the river, is a huge mass of chert. * In the next two miles the Missouri shore is bounded by hills from 75 to 200 feet in altitude." It is rocky and bluffy for six miles or more along here, some of the elevations reaching 330 feet.

deposit," though called by other writers *loess*. At Grand Tower, where the Mississippi has worn for itself this narrow gorge or pass through the rocks, the current rushes and roars and tumbles along at such a mill-flume rate, that the passage by boats either up or down stream, is difficult and dangerous.* And it was here that the river pirates had their stronghold in the early days of keel-boat traffic between St. Louis and New Orleans. They permitted no traders to pass this point without paying such tribute as they chose to levy; and upon the least show of resistance, they would rob, murder and plunder without remedy. If the human history of this place could be written, it would be full of blood-curdling incidents, and deeds of violence by rude and murderous men.

The following table of elevations above tide water in the Gulf of Mexico will give a general idea of the heights reached by this southern upland region:

Granby, Newton county, (farthest southwest).....	1,030 feet.
Marshfield, in Webster county, 96 miles from the west line of the state....	1,462 "
Ohio City, opposite mouth of the Ohio river.....	272 "
New Madrid, 30 miles farther south.....	247 "
St. Louis directrix, (or register).....	372 "
Base of Pilot Knob	909 "
Top of Pilot Knob.....	1,490 "

It will thus be seen that the top of Pilot Knob, at the eastern end of our south border highlands, is only twenty-eight feet higher than Marshfield, near the western end.

RIVERS AND WATER COURSES.

The Mississippi river bounds the state on the east for a distance of more than 500 miles. The Missouri washes the western boundary of the state from the northwest corner southwardly, some 250 miles, to the mouth of the Kansas, whence it takes a course south of east, through the heart of the state to its junction with the Mississippi, a distance of nearly 400 miles, presenting a river front from these two majestic streams of 1,550 miles. Besides these mighty streams, are many smaller rivers, more or less navigable for steamboats and barges. On the south, or the right

*A small work published at Davenport, Iowa, in 1856, describes this place as "a gorge where the river has in some remote geological age burst through a limestone mountain ridge, making a dangerous rocky pass, and washing the cliff into strange, fantastic forms." And a western poet nearly 30 years ago, thus described the spot:

"Here Nature sports with Art in rocky towers,
Quarried by the wave, or lifts in Doric state
Abraded pillars to the corniced cliff;
And through sharp angles, narrows, flume and gorge,
The wildered waters, plunging, roar and foam—
Scylla and Charybdis of no mythic tale."

bank of the Missouri, the Gasconade, Osage and La Mine are navigable; on the Osage, steamboats make regular trips as high as Warsaw, and barges and keel-boats may pass as high as the state line. On the left bank of the Missouri, the Platte, Chariton and Grand rivers are navigable for keel-boats and barges; and small steamers have made a few trips on their waters. The other important streams of the state are the Des Moines, Salt, Meramec, St. Francis and White rivers, all of which on rare occasions have been navigated by steamers. There are large numbers of smaller streams called rivers and creeks.

There are places in all our streams, except the Mississippi and Missouri, where they might be dammed and made to drive the machinery of mills and factories. Rock beds to support dams and make them permanent are to be found in many localities on the Osage, Niangua, Pomme du Terre, Sac, Spring river, Big river, Castor, Bourbeuse, Gasconade, St. Francis, Current, White, Grand, La Mine, Meramec, etc. No country is better supplied with bold springs of pure water. Many of them are remarkable for their size and volume.

There is, on the whole, no state in the Union better supplied with an abundance of wholesome, living water for stock and domestic uses; and it abounds in springs, splendidly situated for dairy business, with water at a uniform temperature below 60 degrees Fahrenheit. There are no lakes in the state except a few small ones in the extreme southeastern counties.

NOTABLE SPRINGS.

Mineral Springs occur in every part of the state. There are excellent salt springs in Cooper, Saline, Howard and adjoining counties. Sulphur springs that have become known as places of summer resort, are: The Chouteau springs in Cooper county; Monagan springs in St. Clair county; Elk springs in Pike county; Cheltenham springs in St. Louis county. And Prof. Swallow says there are sulphur springs in half the counties of the state. Sweet springs, on Blackwater creek, are what are called chalybeate waters, containing some of the salts of iron; and there are a few others of this class. Petroleum or tar springs occur in Carroll, Ray, Randolph, Cass, Lafayette, Bates, Vernon, and other counties, and furnish a good lubricating oil in large quantities. In the south part of the State there are numerous fresh water springs of such great flowage as to be utilized for water power. One called Bryce's spring, on the Niangua river, which runs through Dallas, Hickory and Camden counties, discharges 10,927,872 cubic feet of water per day, drives a large flouring mill, and flows away a river 42 yards wide. This is the largest one, of these big springs. The temperature of its water is steadily at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and the flowage uniform throughout the year.

SOILS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

As late as 1830 the greater part of Missouri was still marked on common school geography maps as part of the great American desert; and in 1820, even our own great statesman, Thomas H. Benton, had written: "After you get 40 or 50 miles from the Mississippi, arid plains set in and the country is uninhabitable except upon the borders of the rivers and creeks." But our present knowledge of Missouri's climate, soils and products show how widely mistaken our wisest people were on this subject in those early days.

Prof. Swallow, Dean of the State Agricultural College at Columbia (State University), has given the soils of the state a classification adapted to the popular understanding, by using names that everybody can read and know what they mean, instead of technical scientific terms known only to a few who have had a college education. And as this history is designed for the masses of the people, and to a large extent for the farmers, we give a condensed statement of Prof. Swallow's classification.

Those known as *hackberry lands* are first in fertility and productiveness. Upon these lands also grow elm, wild cherry, honey locust, hickory, white, black, burr and chestnut oaks, black and white walnut, mulberry, linden, ash, poplar, catalpa, sassafras and maple. The prairie soils of about the same quality, if not identical, are known as *crow foot lands*, so called from a species of weed found upon them, and these two soils generally join each other where the timber and prairie lands meet. Both rest upon a bed of fine silicious marls. They cover more than seven million acres of land. On this soil white oaks have been found twenty-nine feet in circumference and one hundred feet high; linden twenty-three feet in circumference and quite as lofty; the burr oak and sycamore grow still larger. Prairie grasses, on the *crow foot lands*, grow very rank and tall, and by the old settlers were said to entirely conceal herds of cattle from the view.

The *elm lands*, are scarcely inferior to the hackberry lands, and possess very nearly the same growth of other timber. The soil has about the same properties, except that the sand is finer and the clay more abundant. The same quality of soil appears in the prairie known as the *resin-weed lands*.

Next in order are *hickory lands*, with a growth of white and shellbark hickory, black, scarlet and laurel oaks, sugar maple, persimmon and the haw, red-bud and crab-apple trees of smaller growth. In some portions of the state the tulip tree, beech and black gum grow on lands of the same quality. Large areas of prairie in the northeast and the southwest have soils of nearly the same quality, called *mulatto soils*. There is also a soil lying upon the red clays of southern Missouri similar to the above. These hickory lands and those described as assimilating to them, are highly

esteemed by the farmers for the culture of corn, wheat and other cereals. They are admirably adapted to the cultivation of fruits, and their blue grass pastures are equal to any in the state. Their area may be fairly estimated at six millions of acres.

The *magnesian limestone soils* extend from Callaway county south to the Arkansas line, and from Jefferson west to Polk county, an area of about ten millions of acres. These soils are dark, warm, light and very productive. They produce black and white walnut, black gum, white and wahoo elms, sugar maple, honey locust, mulberry, chestnut, post, laurel, black, scarlet and Spanish oaks, persimmon, blue ash, and many trees of smaller growth. They cover all the country underlaid by the magnesian limestone series, but are inconvenient for ordinary tillage when they occupy the hillsides or narrow valleys. Among the most fertile soils in the state, they produce fine crops of almost all the staples; and thrifty and productive fruit trees and grape vines evince their extraordinary adaptation and fitness to the culture of the grape and other fruits.

On the ridges, where the lighter materials of the soil have been washed away, or were originally wanting, *white oak lands* are to be found, the oaks accompanied by shellbark and black hickory, and trees and shrubs of smaller growth. While the surface soil is not so rich as the hickory lands, the sub-soil is quite as good, and the land may be greatly improved by turning the sub-soil to the surface. These produce superior wheat, good corn, and a very fine quality of tobacco. On these lands fruits are abundant and a sure crop. They embrace about one and a half million of acres.

Post oak lands have about the same growth as the white oak lands, and produce good crops of the staples of the country, and yield the best tobacco in the West. Fruits of all kinds excel on this soil. These lands require deep culture.

The *black jack lands* occupy the high flint ridges underlaid with hornstone and sandstone, and under these conditions are considered the poorest in the state, except for pastures and vineyards. The presence, however, of black jack on other lands does not indicate thin or poor lands.

Pine lands are extensive, embracing about two millions of acres. The pines (*pinis mitis*, yellow pine), grow to great size, and furnish immense supplies of marketable lumber. They are accompanied by heavy growths of oak, which takes the country as successor to the pine. The soil is sandy and is adapted to small grains and grasses.

Bisecting the state by a line drawn from the city of Hannibal, on the Mississippi river, to its southwest corner, the half lying to the north and west of this line may be described as the prairie region of the state, with the rare advantage that every county is bountifully supplied with timber and with rivers and smaller streams of water. That which lies east and

south of the bisecting line is the timbered or forest section, in which are found numerous prairies of greater or less extent.

The prairie lands are again divided into bottom and upland prairies. The bottom prairies closely resemble in soil the river bottoms. In a certain sense, the formation is identical; each came from accretions, one from the rivers and the other from the higher or upland prairies. The marl formation is the foundation of both and in both it is deeply buried under the modern alluvium.

The celebrated and eloquent orator, Henry Ward Beecher, paid the following brilliant tribute to our grand state:

"The breadth of land from the Red River country of the far North, stretching to the Gulf of Mexico, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Texas is one of the most wonderful agricultural spectacles of the globe! It is one of the few facts that are unthinkable! In this ocean of land, and at nearly its centre, STANDS THE IMPERIAL STATE OF MISSOURI. Even a Kansas man admits that in natural qualifications it leads all the rest, and is the crown and glory of the Union! It has boundless treasures of coal, iron, lead and other minerals; lands richer there cannot be, nor finer streams; its forests are more equally distributed all over the state than in any other; its climate, wholesome and delightful, blends the temperature of the northern lakes and the great southern gulf."

Horace Greely said: "Missouri possesses the resources and capacities of a nation within the boundaries of a State."

WILD GAME.

ANIMALS.—Missouri has been the feeding ground for vast herds of the choicest of the large game animals up to the present generation. Old hunters and trappers, still living, tell marvelous stories of their exploits with the gun. As civilization and population advanced westward their numbers decreased, yet Missouri is still furnishing a very large proportion of the game for the markets of all the large cities of the United States. Even London receives large shipments, every winter, from St. Louis. From October 1st to February 1st, of every year, there is not an express car arriving in St. Louis which does not bring large consignments of game. The quantity is enormous, and far beyond the knowledge of every one except those engaged in the trade, or whose duties bring them in contact with the facts.

Elk, buffalo, antelope and bear formerly abounded in this state, but are now nearly or quite driven entirely beyond our borders. Red deer are still plentiful in some parts of the state. In fact, the Ozark Mountains and the swamp lands of southeast Missouri constitute a great deer park and game preserve, and will continue to do so until immigration crowds out the game. It is a notorious fact, that venison sells as cheaply as good beef in St. Louis markets, during the winter season.

The rabbit, as it is popularly called here, is a species of hare, and is about the average size of the domestic cat. They are so numerous in Missouri as to be considered a pest; are found in every field and forest in the state. Squirrels are very numerous, especially in the swampy and hilly regions. The two principal varieties are the grey squirrel and the red fox-squirrel. One of these varieties is to be found in every clump of timbered land in the state.

BIRDS.—Wild turkeys, the finest game birds in the world, abound in the same region. Prairie chickens, or pinnated grouse, are abundant in all the prairie regions of the state, and are shipped from St. Louis to eastern markets by hundreds of barrels during the fall months; but the game laws of the state strictly prohibit their being killed or trapped during the breeding season. Quails, or Virginia partridge, or "Bob-Whites," are found everywhere, so common that partridge pie, or "quail on toast," is no great rarity in thrifty farm houses.

Wild ducks, wild geese, snipe, plover and several species of the rail frequent Missouri during their annual migrations north and south. During March, April and May the migratory birds pass through Missouri, going north to their nesting and brooding places, probably near the Arctic circle. In October, November and December they return, on their journey southward to spend the winter. There is no state in the great Mississippi basin more frequented by these migratory game birds than Missouri.

FISHES.—The early settlers found the rivers and lakes teeming with many fine varieties of game and food fishes, and there is still a bountiful supply. Black bass, perch, catfish, buffalo fish, suckers and pike constitute the leading varieties of native fishes. Black bass of several varieties inhabit every stream of considerable size in the state, and every lake contains them. It is the best game fish in the state. The perch family is represented by several dozen species; and perch of several kinds are found in every body of water in the state, which does not actually dry up in the summer time. The catfish of Missouri are not only numerous, but famous the world over. There are at least a dozen species in the waters of this state. The yellow catfish grows to great size, often reaching a weight of 175 pounds; the black catfish, maximum weight about 45 pounds; blue or forked-tail catfish, reaching 150 pounds and upwards in weight; the channel catfish, weighing from one to fifteen pounds, and the yellow mud catfish, often weighing as high as 100 pounds. The sucker family includes the buffalo fish, chub, sucker and red horse. The first of these is highly prized, abundant, and grows to a maximum weight of 40 pounds. The last named is very abundant during certain seasons of the year, and valuable; they weigh from 6 ounces to 8 pounds. Pike of sev-

eral species are found throughout Missouri, and rank with black bass as game fish; they are found in the clearer and rapid streams.

The above lists constitute the leading fishes of the state, but by no means all, as there are many minor species.

The state board of fish commissioners receives \$3,000 annually from the state, to defray expenses of propagating desirable kinds of food fishes, that are not found native in the state. In 1878 Mr. Reid distributed 100,000 fry of the California salmon, in the state. In May and June, 1879, the commission distributed 250,000 shad fry in the rivers of southeast, south and southwest Missouri, and planted 5,000 young trout in the springs and sources of the same rivers. Later they have planted 100,000 fry of the California salmon in the same sections of the state. In 1880 two or three hundred thousand fry of German carp were planted. All the waters of Missouri are adapted to this fish, more especially the lakes and sluggish streams. The carp can be as easily cultivated as pigs or turkeys, and it is hoped that in a few years all the streams of the state will be stocked with them.

THE CLIMATE.

For nearly forty years Dr. George Engelmann, of St. Louis, kept systematic records of the meteorology of St. Louis and vicinity; and by compiling similar records kept during long or short periods, by other persons in different parts of the state, he has been able to report pretty correctly the dates and weather-facts which go to furnish a comprehensive estimate of the general nature of the climate, at each season of the year, in different parts of the state. The following facts of great practical interest and value are gathered from the doctor's work:

Our winters, taken in the usual sense, from the first of December to the last of February, have in the city an average temperature of 33.3 degrees, and may be estimated for the surrounding country at 32 degrees; but they vary in different seasons between 25 degrees (winter of 1855-6 and 1872-3) and 40 degrees (winter 1844-5). Our summers (from June 1st to August 31st) have in the city a mean temperature of 76.8 degrees, and are calculated to reach in the country 75 degrees, ranging between the coolest summer, 71.5 degrees mean temperature (1835, 1839 and 1848), and the warmest of 80 degrees mean temperature, (1838, 1850 and especially 1854).

The last frosts in spring occur between March 13th and May 2d, on an average about April 5th, and the earliest autumnal frosts between October 4th and November 26th, on an average about October 27th; the

period between these two terms extends in different years from 184 to 252 days, on an average 205 days. In the southeast part of the state these limits of the freezing point will, of course, be much wider apart, and in the northwest they are narrowed down considerably. Our spring opens in March, though in some favored seasons vegetation breaks through its wintry bounds already in the latter part of February, while in a few very late springs it cannot be said to have fairly commenced before the middle of April. * * * We find the first in bloom is the alder and the hazel; next—not rarely retarded by intervening cold spells—the soft or silver leaf maple; our common white elm blooms a few days after this, between February 24th and April 15th, on an average, March 19th. During the next following days, roses, syringas, gooseberries and many other bushes, and the weeping willows, show their young leaves. About two weeks after, the elm—between March 18th and April 25th, on an average about April 3d—the peach trees open their first blossoms, and are, one week later, in full bloom. Plum and pear trees and sweet cherries blossom about the same time, or a few days later, and then sour cherries and the glory of our rich woods, the red buds, get in bloom. Between March 21st and May 1st, (mean, April 14th) the early apple trees begin to bloom, and between March 28th and May 10th, (mean, April 20th) they may be said to be in full bloom.

The maturity and harvest of winter wheat immediately succeeds the catalpa bloom, between June 10th and July 1st, usually about June 20th. The mean summer temperature varies but little throughout the state. In the summer of 1873 the mean temperature in the southeast was found only one-half degree higher than that of the northeast, and the difference between St. Louis and the west was even less. Winter temperatures, however, show a wide range. The mean temperature of the southeastern part of the state is $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 degrees higher than at St. Louis, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ degrees higher than in the northeastern angle, and the mean temperature of Leavenworth, and the adjacent parts of Missouri, is fully 2 degrees less than that of the region about St. Louis.

In connection with our winter temperature it must be mentioned that the Mississippi at St. Louis freezes over about once in four or five years, partly, no doubt, in consequence of the heavy ice floating down from the north; and it then remains closed for one or two, or even four or six weeks, sometimes passable for the heaviest teams. Our river has been known to close as early as the first week in December, and in other years, to be open as late as the last week in February, while the running ice may impede or interrupt navigation between the end of November and the end of February, sometimes as low down as the southeast corner of the state; the river is said, however, never to freeze over below Cape Girardeau. The Missouri river is sometimes closed in the latter

part of November, and has been known to remain firmly bridged over into the first week of March.

The climate of Missouri is, on the whole, a dry one, with strong evaporation, and an atmosphere but rarely overloaded with moisture.

	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Whole Yr.
Clear or nearly clear days.....	30	33	40	40	143
Partially clear and variable days	39	47	48	39	173
Days when the sun remains obscured....	21	12	4	12	49

Our summer rains mostly descend with great abundance, and in a comparatively short time, so that the average (13 inches) of summer rain falls in 70 hours, distributed over twenty-four days, while the 7 inches of winter rain (and snow) descend in 160 hours and on 22 days. The days on which it rains vary between 68 and 115 in the year. On the average we have 92 days in the year on which it rains. Our rains last from a fraction of an hour to a few hours, and very rarely extend through the 24 hours.

Snow is rather scarce in our climate, and rarely continually covers the ground for more than a few days or a week. In some years, it amounted, when melted to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; in others to only one-half inch; the average is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The atmospherical pressure (indicated by the stage of the barometer) is with us, in summer, more uniform and regular than on the Atlantic coast, while in winter it fluctuates considerably, and often very rapidly. The average barometrical pressure is highest in January, falls till May, and gradually rises again until January; it is most variable from November to March, and least so from June to August.

HEALTHFULNESS OF THE STATE.

Authentic reports to the Health Board of St. Louis have shown that the annual sickness rate of the city of St. Louis about seventeen and a half days to each member of the population. Dr. Boardman, of Boston, has ascertained the sickness rate of the city of Boston to be about twenty-four days of annual sickness to each individual. The general correctness of these conclusions are further substantiated by army statistics. Dr. Playfair, of England, after careful inquiry, computed the ratio of one death to twenty-eight cases of sickness in a mixed population.

The state of Massachusetts has for many years had a state board of Health, by whom sanitary improvements have been diligently and scientifically prosecuted, under state authority; and the annual death-rate has thereby been somewhat reduced. In 1870 Massachusetts had a population of 1,457,351 and there were during the same period 25,859 deaths from all causes. A mortality equal to 1.77 per cent of the population. At

the same time Missouri had a population of 1,721,295, and there were during that year 27,982 deaths from all causes. A mortality rate equivalent to 1.63 per cent. of the population. It thus appears, if the calculation is made and the relative proportion between the populations and the death rates of the two states maintained, that vital security is greater in Missouri, as compared with Massachusetts, to an extent represented by the annual saving of 2,474 lives. But this is not all. The authorities on vital statistics estimate that two persons are constantly sick for every one that dies; and Dr. Jarvis shows, from the experience of health-assurance companies in this country, that on an average each person loses from 19 to 20 days per year by sickness. Then we have this result: Two persons sick to one death, equal 4,948, multiplied by 20, gives 98,960 days per year less of sickness in Missouri than in Massachusetts, in proportion to population. Then reckon the amount of care and anxiety and suffering and the loss of time, and cost for nursing and medicines and doctor's bills—and you will begin to get some idea of what these figures really mean, in favor of our state, with its dry, salubrious climate, in comparison with Massachusetts, the only other state for which the figures were at hand to make the comparison.

AGRICULTURE.

The Missouri state board of agriculture was created a body corporate by statute, in 1877, and it was provided that the governor, the state superintendent of schools, the president of the state university and the dean of the state agricultural college, should be *ex-officio* members of the board. The officers of the secretary and treasurer are required to be at the agricultural college, at Columbia, in Boone county; and the annual meetings are to be held there, on the first Wednesday of November in each year. The presidents or duly authorized delegates of county agricultural societies, are rightful members of the state board, "for deliberation and consultation as to the wants, prospects and condition of the agricultural interests of the state, to receive the reports of district and county societies, and to fill by elections all vacancies in the board."

The law further provides that, "It shall be the duty of all agricultural and horticultural societies, organized and established in accordance with the laws of this state, to make a full report of their transactions to the Missouri state board of agriculture, at each annual meeting thereof."

The state board is required "to make an annual report to the general assembly of the state, embracing the proceedings of the board for the past year, and an abstract of the reports and proceedings of the several agricultural and horticultural societies, as well as a general view of the condition of agriculture and horticulture throughout the state, accompanied by such recommendations, including especially such a system of

public instruction upon those subjects as may be deemed interesting and useful." Provision is then made for printing fourteen thousand copies (two thousand in the German language), for distribution to all who will use them.

OUR STAPLE CROPS.

First of all the crops grown in the state, in amount and value, is *Indian corn*. There is not a county in the state in which it is not successfully and profitably grown. The broad alluvial bottoms along our great rivers yield immense crops of this valuable cereal, and our fertile prairies are but little, if any, behind them in their yield.

Next in importance among the cereals is *wheat*, which grows and yields well in every part of the state. Except in a few northern counties, spring wheat is but little grown, the main attention being bestowed upon the winter varieties, which are especially a favorite crop upon the *loess* and clay loams, and upon the oak uplands of the state. The well known fact that the best flour to stand transportation and exposure in hot and humid climates, is made from wheat grown toward the southern border of the wheat zone, has made Missouri flour a favorite for shipment to South American markets. Flour made in Missouri, from Missouri wheat, won the *Medal of Merit* at the World's Exposition, at Vienna, in 1873. The average yield and the certainty of the wheat crop in Missouri, give the state a high rank among the states producing this cereal.

Oats grow and yield well in the state, producing heavy straw, plump and heavy grains; but the crop does not figure very largely in our markets, being mainly grown for home consumption.

Tobacco, of two or three varieties, grows well, and Missouri tobacco enjoys a fine reputation for excellence. The state embraces some of the best tobacco lands in the country. It is a staple in nearly every county in the state, and some of the counties make it a leading crop. Missouri ranks sixth in its production.

Cotton, except in small patches for home use, is raised only in the southern counties of the state. Stoddard, Scott, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Dunklin, Mississippi and Lawrence, all raise more or less for shipment, and, in some of the counties named, it is an important crop.

Potatoes grow well, and on most of our soils yield large crops. They are of fine quality generally.

Sweet Potatoes grow upon our sandy soils to great size and excellence, and our farmers raise a great abundance for home use, and the city markets are always well supplied.

Sorghum, and other varieties of the Chinese sugar cane, are extensively grown, and many thousands of gallons of syrup are annually made for home use. Recent improvements in manufacturing sugar from these

syrups bid fair to increase the value and importance of this branch of husbandry.

Broom Corn is extensively grown in Missouri, and the brush being longer and finer than that grown in the eastern states, commands a much better price in market.

Buckwheat, Castor Beans, White Beans, Peas and Hops, are all successfully grown and made profitable crops.

Garden Vegetables are produced in great profusion and variety, and the more arid regions of western Kansas and New Mexico, and the mining districts of Colorado, afford an ever-increasing market for these and other agricultural products from our state. Watermelons, muskmelons, etc., grow to great perfection, and are shipped in large quantities from some portions of the state to cities farther north.

The U. S. forestry statistics of 1875, give Missouri 21,707,220 acres of land in farms; 20,116,786 acres not in farms; of wood land in farms there were 8,965,229 acres, and the total woodlands in the state was reported as 19,623,619 acres.

There is a curious bit of agricultural history which illustrates the rapid development of the western country, and at the same time shows, by the inevitable logic of events already transpired, the magnificent position of Missouri as the greatest wheat center on the globe. In 1849 the center of the wheat product of the United States was the meridian of 81° west of Greenwich, passing north and south through the eastern border counties of Ohio. In 1859 that line had moved westward a little more than two degrees of longitude, and passed through the eastern border counties of Indiana, the city of Fort Wayne being on the line. In 1869 the wheat center had moved not quite two degrees further west, and was that year a few miles west of Chicago and Milwaukee; and the center of our National corn crop was on the same line at this time. In 1877 this line had moved still further west, and was now represented by a line drawn on a map of the United States from Marquette, on Lake Superior, down through Janesville, Wisconsin, and through Mendota, LaSalle, Vandalia and Cairo, in Illinois. The corn center will not move much if any further west; but the wheat center, by reason of the rapid development of this crop in Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, is now, in 1881, as far west as St. Louis; and it will not be likely to migrate further than Jefferson City at any time in the future, because there is no important wheat-growing territory further west still unoccupied. The new settlements westward must be chiefly by mining and manufacturing peoples, hence, consumers rather than producers of the great cereal crops.

The conclusion of the whole matter, then, is that St. Louis is now, and will for several decades continue to be, practically on the center line of the aggregate product of wheat and corn in the United States, propor-

tioned from east to west limits of the national domain. And this fact assures Missouri of pre-eminent commercial rank among the grand sisterhood of states.

The following table shows the number of pounds weight which constitute a lawful bushel in Missouri, of the different articles named, as established in 1879:

Articles.	No. lbs. per bu.	Articles.	No. lbs. per bu.
Wheat.....	60	Orchard Grass.....	14
Corn, shelled.....	56	Buckwheat.....	52
Corn in ear.....	70	Onions.....	57
Corn Meal.....	50	Top Onion Sets.....	28
Rye.....	56	Peas, whole, dry.....	60
Oats.....	32	Split Peas.....	60
Barley.....	48	Dried Apples.....	24
Irish Potatoes.....	60	Dried Peaches.....	33
Sweet Potatoes.....	56	Malt.....	38
Beans, White.....	60	Salt.....	50
Castor Beans.....	46	Coal.....	80
Bran.....	20	Peanuts, dry Southern.....	22
Clover Seed.....	60	Cotton Seed.....	33
Timothy Seed.....	45	Parsnips.....	44
Hungarian Seed.....	48	Common Turnips.....	42
Hemp Seed.....	44	Carrots.....	50
Flaxseed.....	56	Rutabagas.....	50
Millet Seed.....	50	Green Peas, unshelled.....	56
Red-top Seed or Herd's Grass	14	Green Beans, unshelled.....	56
Osage Orange Seed.....	36	Green Apples.....	48
Sorghum Seed.....	42	Green Peaches.....	48
Kentucky Blue Grass Seed...	14	Green Pears.....	48

The standard bushel for coke and charcoal is to contain 2,680 cubic inches; apple barrels, length, $28\frac{1}{2}$ inches; chimes, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch at ends; diameter of head, $17\frac{1}{4}$ inches; inside diameter at the center of the barrel, $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

HORTICULTURE.

The state horticultural society was organized in January, 1859, and has kept up its annual meetings in spite of all difficulties. Each congressional district of the state is classed as a separate horticultural district, and is represented in the society by a vice-president, who is expected to keep himself posted on the interests of this industry in his district, and make report (or procure some one to do it), at the annual meeting. The officers of this society for 1880, were: President, Hon. Norman J. Colman, St. Louis; Vice Presidents: 1st congressional district, H. Michel, St. Louis; 2d, Dr. C. W. Spaulding, Cliff Cave; 3d, J. Rhodes, Bridgeton; 4th, H. D. Wilson, Cape Girardeau; 5th, W. S. Jewett, Crystal City; 6th, M.

S. Roundtree, Springfield; 7th, E. Brown, Sedalia; 8th, Z. S. Ragan, Independence; 9th, J. Madinger, St. Joseph; 10th, W. H. Miller, Chillicothe; 11th, G. Husmann, Columbia; 12th, J. Hawkins, Hannibal; 13th, W. Stark, Louisiana.

APPLES.—All the standard varieties of the temperate zone are raised in their highest perfection in the state of Missouri; but in such a large area of country as our state comprises, and with such a great variety of soils, and other conditions, each different kind has its locality of best success. It is therefore not possible to indicate what varieties are best for the state; each district will have its favorites. At the national exhibit, in 1878, Missouri showed one hundred and forty plates of apples. Distinguished pomologists assert that ten counties in north Missouri can show apples in as great variety and perfection as any ten other states in the Union.

Perhaps no better proof can be given of the general excellence of Missouri fruits than the fact that at the meeting of the American pomological society, in September, 1878, medals were awarded to Missouri for the best displays of apples, pears and wines, and also one for the best general display of fruits. These honors were gained in competition with every state in the union, represented by their choicest fruits, and at an exhibition held at Rochester, New York, which had long been regarded as the very center of the fruit growing interests of the country. The fruits exhibited on that occasion were from different parts of the state. St. Joseph, Independence, Morrison, Columbia, Hermann, St. Louis county, Boone county, and other districts were represented, and shared the honors of our great victory.

The varieties that appear to have received most favor at the meeting of our state agricultural society, in 1880, were Ben Davis, Winesap, Jonathan, Dominie, Rawle's Janet, Milam, Northern Spy, Carthouse, Newtown Pippin, Summer Pippin, Red June, Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Late Summer, Dutchess of Oldenburg, Early Pennock, St. Lawrence, Maiden Blush, Rambo, Grimes' Golden, Limber Twig, Little Romanite.

PEACHES.—The southeastern portion of the state, along the line of the Iron Mountain railroad, and the western portion, where the marly deposits are so rich and extensive, are pre-eminently the peach districts, and in these regions the peach seems almost indigenous, never failing to produce abundant crops; and yet fruit-growers in these districts say that they are never able to supply the demand, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado taking all from the western region, and St. Louis having to draw upon other states for her supplies. Peaches may be relied upon as a profitable crop in all that part of the state south of the Missouri river, and, indeed, are largely grown much further north, St. Joseph exporting large amounts.

In some localities the trees have occasionally been winter-killed, when not in suitable soil or not sheltered; but, on the whole, Missouri may fairly be set down as a peach-growing state. Mr. R. Lynn, of Rockport, in the northwest part of the state, says he has raised three good paying crops of peaches in seven years, the first crop being the third year from planting; his best crop was in 1878.

PEARS.—Pears do well throughout the state, especially in the region of Clay, Jackson and Cass counties. The trees attain a great size and age—a diameter of from twelve to fifteen inches is common; and there are trees a short distance south of St. Louis over two hundred years old, and still bearing full crops. The pear, although the most luscious fruit grown in northern latitudes, is also one of the most difficult to raise successfully—hence it is a matter of reasonable pride and gratification that this fruit has done so well in our state. At the national pomological exhibition, of 1878, there were from this state: From the Missouri Valley horticultural society, Kansas City, twenty varieties of pears; from Jacob Rhodes, Bridgeton, nine varieties; from J. Madinger, St. Joseph, six varieties; from W. Stark, Louisiana, two varieties. Some of the finest specimens at the exhibition were grown near St. Louis, on stocks of the white thorn.

GRAPES.—For several years the chief fruit-growing interest of our state seemed to center on the grape—at least, it was more discussed and advocated in fashionable circles, than all the other fruits put together. The anti-prohibition sentiment rallied around the grape-growing industry for the manufacture of native wines, as the great panacea for all the ills and horrors of intemperance. But aside from any matter of sentiment in the case, it does seem as though we excel all other states of the Union in the variety and richness of our grapes, both of native and cultivated varieties.

From Prof. Swallow's report on the country along the lines of the southwestern branch of the Missouri Pacific railroad, published in 1859, we learn that seven different native grapes have been found in Missouri. 1. *Vitis Labrusca*, commonly called "fox grape." The Isabella, Catawba, Schuylkill and Bland's seedling, are cultivated and popular varieties derived from this wild grape. 2. *Vitis Aestivalis*, or "summer grape." This is found in all parts of the state. 3. *Vitis Cordifolia*; winter grape, or "frost grape" as it is more commonly called. 4. *Vitis Riparia*, or "river grape," grows along streams and is quite large. 5. *Vitis Vulpina*; called also Muscadine. It grows mostly in the south part of the state, and is a large fine fruit. The cultivated grape called Scuppernong is derived from this wild variety. 6. *Vitis Bipinnata*; found in Cape Girardeau and Pemiscot counties. 7. *Vitis Indivisa*; found in central and western counties.

GRASSES.

There are few or no grasses that are *peculiar* to Missouri; and fortunately so, for there is no permanent advantage in being adapted to peculiar crops any more than in being a peculiar people. The great blessings of life are universal and widespread. It results that all the valuable members of this great and beneficial family of plants are adapted to and capable of being introduced and cultivated in this state. Flint, in his standard work on grasses, says: "Whoever has blue grass has the basis of all agricultural prosperity, and that man, if he have not the finest horses, cattle and sheep, has no one to blame but himself. Others, in other circumstances, may do well. He can hardly avoid doing well if he will try."

Blue grass is indigenous in Missouri. When the timber is removed it springs up spontaneously on the land, and, when the prairie is reclaimed, it soon takes possession and supersedes all other grasses. This famous grass is the foundation on which the mighty stock industry of Kentucky* has been built, and has given a world-renowned reputation to its fine blood horses, cattle and sheep. The combing-wool sheep and the fine mutton breeds have obtained a national reputation for wool and mutton in that state, and their usefulness has but begun. What blue grass has done for Kentucky, it is now doing for Missouri. An acre of this grass is worth an acre of corn.

Recent experience has proved that alfalfa or lucerne, that most fattening of all grasses, grows luxuriantly in this region, yielding each year three or four good crops of hay.

THE "GRASSHOPPER" IN MISSOURI.

As early as 1867, our state board of agriculture reported destruction by grasshoppers (the Rocky Mountain locust,) in the western part of the state the previous fall; and also, that there had been visitations more or less injurious in former years. But their greatest and most grievous invasion occurred in the fall of 1874, when 33 counties of western Missouri suffered from their ruthless ravages. Our state entomologist, Prof. C. V. Riley, made such a thorough, diligent and masterful study of their origin and habits, and the causes, methods and consequences of their migrations, that he became the standard authority on grasshoppers all over the civilized world. In 1876 the government appointed a special commission of entomologists to investigate the character and movements of these pests, and report for the benefit of the whole infested region, which comprised the country west of St. Paul, Minnesota, Jefferson City, Missouri, and Galveston, Texas, ranging from the Gulf of Mexico on the south, to

* "Kentucky blue grass," (so-called), is not native to that state: it is the same as the English spear grass, the New England June grass, or meadow grass—or, in botanical language, *poa pratensis*.

Lake Winnipeg and Manitoba in the British possessions northward, and as far west as the headquarters of the Columbia river. The most prominent scientists on this commission were our own Prof. Riley, and Prof. Samuel Aughey, of the state university of Nebraska.

The results of this United States commission were little if anything more than a tedious elaboration of what Prof. Riley had presented in three annual reports as state entomologist of Missouri. No new points of any special importance were discovered concerning them. The development of this subject, therefore, belongs to the history of what Missouri has done for science, for agriculture and for the public weal. In his seventh annual report to our state board of agriculture, 1875, Prof. Riley says:

"There is some difference of opinion as to the precise natural habitat and breeding places of these insects, but the facts all indicate that it is by nature a denizen of high altitudes, breeding in the valleys, parks and plateaus of the Rocky Mountain region of Colorado, and especially of Montana, Wyoming and British America. Prof. Cyrus Thomas, who has had an excellent opportunity of studying it, through his connection with Hayden's geological survey of the territories, reports it as occurring from Texas to British America, and from the Mississippi westward to the Sierra Nevada range. But in all this vast extent of country, and especially in the more southern latitudes, there is every reason to believe that it breeds only on the higher mountain elevations, and where the atmosphere is very dry and attenuated, and the soil, seldom, if ever, gets soaked with moisture. Prof. Thomas found it most numerous in all stages of growth, along the higher valleys and canyons of Colorado, tracing it up above the perennial snows, where the insects must have hatched, as it was found in the adolescent stage. In crossing the mountains in Colorado, it often gets chilled in passing snows, and thus perishes in immense numbers, where bears delight to feast upon it. My own belief is that the insect is at home in the higher altitudes of Utah, Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, northwest Dakota, and British America. It breeds in all this region, but particularly on the vast hot and dry plains and plateaus of the last named territories, and on the plains west of the mountains; its range being bounded, perhaps, on the east by that of the buffalo grass.

"Mr. Wm. N. Byers, of Denver, Colorado, shows that they hatch in immense quantities in the valleys of the three forks of the Missouri river and along the Yellowstone, and how they move on from there, when fledged, in a southeast direction, at about ten miles a day. The swarms of 1867 were traced, as he states, from their hatching grounds in west Dakota, and Montana, along the east flank of the Rocky Mountains, in the valleys and plains of the Black Hills, and between them and the main Rocky Mountain range. It all this immense stretch of country, as is well known, there are immense tracts of barren, almost desert land, while other tracts for hundreds of miles bear only a scanty vegetation, the short buffalo grass of the more fertile prairies giving way now to a more luxuriant vegetation along the water courses, now to the sage bush and a few cacti. Another physical peculiarity is found in the fact that while the

spring on these immense plains often opens as early, even away up into British America, as it does with us in the latitude of St. Louis, yet the vegetation is often dried and actually burned out before the first of July, so that not a green thing is to be found. Our Rocky Mountain locust, therefore, hatching out in untold myriads in the hot sandy plains, five or six thousand feet above the level of the sea, will often perish in immense numbers if the scant vegetation of its native home dries up before it acquires wings; but if the season is propitious, and the insect becomes fledged before its food supplies is exhausted, the newly acquired wings prove its salvation. It may also become periodically so prodigiously multiplied in its native breeding place, that, even in favorable seasons, everything green is devoured by the time it becomes winged.

"In either case, prompted by that most exigent law of hunger—spurred on for very life—it rises in immense clouds in the air to seek for fresh pastures where it may stay its ravenous appetite. Borne along by prevailing winds that sweep over these immense treeless plains from the northwest, often at the rate of fifty or sixty miles an hour, the darkening locust clouds are soon carried into the more moist and fertile country to the southeast, where, with sharpened appetites, they fall upon the crops like a plague and a blight.

"Many of the more feeble or of the more recently fledged perish, no doubt, on the way, but the main army succeeds, with favorable wind, in bridging over the parched country which offers no nourishment. The hotter and dryer the season, and the greater the extent of the drouth, the earlier will they be prompted to migrate, and the farther will they push on to the east and south.

"The comparatively sudden change from the attenuated and dry atmosphere of five to eight thousand feet or more above the sea level, to the more humid and dense atmosphere of one thousand feet below that level, does not agree with them. The first generation hatched in this low country is unhealthy, and the few that attain maturity do not breed, but become intestate and go to the dogs. At least such is the case in our own state and the whole of the Mississippi valley proper. As we go west or northwest and approach nearer and nearer the insect's native home, the power to propagate itself and become localized, becomes, of course, greater and greater, until at last we reach the country where it is found perpetually. Thus in the western parts of Kansas and Nebraska the progeny from the mountain swarms may multiply to the second or even third generation, and wing their way in more local and feeble bevies to the country east and south. Yet eventually they vanish from off the face of the earth, unless fortunate enough to be carried back by favorable winds to the high and dry country where they flourish.

"That they often instinctively seek to return to their native haunts is proven by the fact that they are often seen flying early in the season in a northwesterly direction. As a rule, however, the wind which saved the first comers from starvation by bearing them away from their native home, keeps them and their issue to the east and south, and thus, in the end proves their destruction. For in the Mississippi valley they are doomed, sooner or later. There is nothing more certain than that the insect is not antiochthonous in west Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, or even Minnesota, and that when forced to migrate from its native home, from the causes already mentioned, it no longer thrives in this country."

February 23, 1877, our state legislature passed a law providing for the payment of a bounty of one dollar per bushel in March, fifty cents per bushel in April, and twenty-five cents per bushel in May, for grasshoppers; and five dollars per bushel for their eggs at any time. Nebraska did still better, by making every road supervisor in the state a grasshopper policeman, and giving him authority to call out every man from sixteen to sixty years old, to spend two days killing young grasshoppers from the time they begin to hatch in the spring.

All the grasshopper states now have some sort of protective laws; and if another invasion occurs, by concerted and organized effort the amount of damage suffered can be reduced to a small per cent as compared with our last "plague of the locusts."

PART III.—NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE:

NAVIGATION—ANCIENT AND MODERN.

It is not certainly known just what modes of navigation were used by the prehistoric mound-builders, although we have some relics of their time, or possibly of a still earlier race, which are deemed to show that they made wooden dug-outs or troughs, by burning them into a sort of boat-like shape and condition. And it is supposed that, prior to this they lashed together logs or fragments of drift-wood, and made rude rafts upon which they could cross rivers or float down, but of course could not return with them. Some remains have been found in northwestern Iowa* which are supposed to prove that men used wooden dug-out boats during the age when Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska were the bottom of a vast inland sea or lake, into which the Missouri and Platte rivers emptied their muddy waters and deposited what Prof. Swallow calls the "bluff formation" over these states; and Prof. Whitney found in California undisputable proof of man's existence there a whole geological age prior to the period when the great fresh water Missouri sea existed, (see note to chart, on page 67); hence the fact that raft and dug-out navigation was in use among the islands and shallows of this immense mud-lake or inland sea, seems not improbable.

However, the modern Indians, before the white man appeared in these western wilds, had the art of making light and elegant canoes of birch bark, and could manage them in the water with wonderful skill. They made long journeys in them, both up and down stream; and when they wanted to go from one stream to another these canoes were so light that two men could carry one on their shoulders and march twenty or twenty-five miles a day with it if necessary. But they were too light and frail for the freighting service of the white man's commerce.

* Reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at its St. Louis meeting, in August, 1878, by W. J. McGee, geologist, of Farley, Iowa.

The European explorers of this new world utilized the Indian canoes as far as practicable, often making considerable voyages in them; sometimes two were lashed together by means of coupling poles laid across on top of them, thus making a boat with two hulls. This rig could not be upset, and was easy to tow or paddle, besides making a sort of over-deck on which to carry baggage. But the thin, frail material, was too easily punctured to be safe, and boats made of plank were always in demand. At first the boats were built in the "scow" fashion, with full width flat bottom and full width sled-runner bow. But they soon learned that in order to make any headway going up stream they must adopt the keel bottom and water-cutter prow style; and for more than a hundred years the traffic of all our navigable western rivers was carried on mainly by means of what were called keel-boats. The manner of propelling them up stream we have described elsewhere.

THE LEWIS AND CLARKE EXPEDITION.

The Missouri river was first opened to commerce and geography by Lewis and Clarke, who were commissioned by President Jefferson, in 1803, to explore it. They left St. Louis May 14, 1804. The outfit consisted of twenty-six men; one keel-boat fifty-five feet long, drawing three feet of water, and provided with one large square sail and twenty-two oars. Also, two open boats, one of six, and one of seven oars. May 16th they were at St. Charles; on the 25th they reached LaCharrette, a small village sixty-five miles above the mouth of the river, not far from where Marthasville, in Warren county, is now located, and which was the last white settlement up the river. June 1st they reached the mouth of the Osage river, which was so called because the Osage tribe of Indians dwelt along its course. June 26th, they reached the mouth of the Kansas river, where Kansas City now flourishes in all her glory, and remained here two days for rest and repairs. The Kansas tribe of Indians had two villages in this vicinity. July 8th they were at the mouth of the Nodawa, where now is the village of Amazonia, in Andrew county; and on the 11th they landed at the mouth of the Nemaha river. On the 14th they passed the mouth of the Nishnabotna river, and noted that it was only 300 yards distant from the Missouri at a point twelve miles above its mouth.

This was their last point within the boundaries of the present state of Missouri. St. Louis was then the territorial capital of the whole region they were to explore through to the mouth of the Columbia river on the Pacific coast. This was one of the great exploring adventures of the world's history, and its narrative is full of romantic and thrilling interest, but space forbids its presentation here. The party followed up the entire length of the Missouri river, then down the Columbia to the Pacific ocean, reaching that point November 14th, 1805. Here they wintered; and on March 23d, 1806, they started on their return trip by the same

route, arriving at St. Louis September 23d, at 12 o'clock—not a man missing from the party that first started out; and the people of St. Louis gave them an enthusiastic ovation.

FIRST STEAMBOATS IN MISSOURI.

Steam came at last, and revolutionized the business of navigation and commerce throughout the world. The first steamboat that ever lashed the Missouri shore with its waves, or made our river hills and forests echo back her pulsating puffs, was the "General Pike," from Louisville, which landed at St. Louis, August 2, 1817. Such boats had passed a few times up and down the whole length of the Ohio river, and between Louisville and New Orleans, before this, so that the people of St. Louis had heard about them from the keel-boat navigators. They were therefore overjoyed when the first one landed at the foot of their main business street, and thus placed them for the first time in steam communication with the rest of the civilized world. The event was celebrated with the most enthusiastic manifestations of delight by the ringing of bells, firing of guns, floating of flags and streamers, building of bonfires, etc. The second one, the "Constitution," arrived October 2; and from that onward the arrival of steamboats became a very commonplace affair.

The first boat that ever entered the Missouri river was the "Independence," commanded by Captain Nelson. She left St. Louis May 15, 1819, and on the 28th arrived at Franklin, a flourishing young city that stood on the north bank of the Missouri river, opposite where Boonville is now located. There was a U. S. land office at Franklin, and it was the metropolis of the up-Missouri region, or as it was then called, the "Boone's Lick Country."* When this first steamboat arrived the citizens got up a grand reception and public dinner in honor of the captain and crew. The boat proceeded up as far as the mouth of the Chariton river, where there was then a small village called Chariton, but from that point turned back, picking up freight for St. Louis and Louisville at the settlements as she passed down. The town site of Old Franklin was long ago all washed away, and the Missouri river now flows over the very spot where then were going on all the industries of a busy, thriving, populous young city.

The second steamboat to enter the Missouri river (and what is given in most histories as the first) was in connection with Major S. H. Long's U. S. exploring expedition, and occurred June 21, 1819, not quite a month after the trip of the "Independence." Major Long's fleet consisted of four steamboats, the "Western Engineer," "Expedition," "Thomas Jefferson" and "R. M. Johnson," together with nine keel-boats. The "Jefferson," however, was wrecked and lost a few days after. The

*Daniel Boone had first explored this region and discovered some rich salt springs, and two of his sons manufactured salt and shipped it from Franklin for several years.

"Western Engineer" was a double stern wheel boat, and had projecting from her bow a figure-head representing a huge open-jawed, red-mouthed, forked-tongued serpent, and out of this hideous orifice the puffs of steam escaped from the engines. The men on board had many a hearty laugh from watching the Indians on shore. When the strange monster came in sight, rolling out smoke and sparks from its chimney like a fiery mane, and puffing great mouthfuls of steam from its wide open jaws, they would look an instant, then yell, and run like deer to hide away from their terrible visitor. They thought it was the Spirit of Evil, the very devil himself, coming to devour them. But their ideas and their actions were not a whit more foolish than those of the sailors on the Hudson river, who leaped from their vessels and swam ashore to hide, when Fulton's first steamboat came puffing and glaring and smoking and splashing toward them, like a wheezy demon broke loose from the bottomless pit. Major Long was engaged five years in exploring all the region between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains which is drained by the Missouri and its tributaries; and his steamboats were certainly the first that ever passed up the Missouri to any great distance. Long's Peak, in Colorado, 14,272 feet high, was named after him.

From this time forward the commerce and travel by steamboats to and from St. Louis grew rapidly into enormous proportions, and small towns sprung up in quick succession on every stream where a boat with paddle wheels could make its way. For half a century steamboating was the most economical and expeditious mode of commerce in vogue for inland traffic; and Missouri, with her whole eastern boundary washed by the "Father of Waters," and the equally large and navigable "Big Muddy" meandering entirely across her territory from east to west, and for nearly two hundred miles along her northwestern border, became an imperial center of the steamboating interest and industry.

About 1830 the art of constructing iron-railed traffic-ways, with steam-propelled carriages upon them, began to be developed in our eastern states. But it was not until 1855 that these new devices for quick transit began to affect the steamboating interests of Missouri. (The first railroads to St. Louis were opened in that year; the railroad history of the state will be found in another place.) Then commenced the memorable struggle of the western steamboat interests, with headquarters at St. Louis, to prevent any railroad bridge from being built across the Mississippi, Missouri or Ohio rivers. They held that such structures would inevitably be an artificial obstruction to the free and safe navigation of these great natural highways. But it was evident enough to clear-thinking people that the steamboat business must decline if railroads were permitted to cross the great rivers without the expense of breaking bulk, and this was the "true inwardness" of the anti-railroad bridge

combination. The issue was made against the first railroad bridge that ever spanned the Mississippi, the one at Rock Island, Illinois. In a long course of controversy and litigation the railroads came out ahead, and steamboating gradually declined, both in the freight and passenger traffic, to less than half its former proportions.

However, the tables have been turned again; and now, in 1881,

THE BARGE SYSTEM

has suddenly leaped forth to break the threatening power of monopoly which the great east and west railroad lines for a while enjoyed.

The first step in the historic progress of this grand revolution in the commercial relations and connections of the entire Mississippi and Missouri valley regions, was the successful construction of the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river by Capt. James B. Eads, a worthy and distinguished citizen of St. Louis. This great enterprise was undertaken by Capt. Eads under an act of congress approved March 3d, 1875. It required him to obtain a channel 20 feet deep and 200 feet wide at the bottom, within thirty months from the passage of the act, upon which a payment of \$500,000 would be made; and upon obtaining channels of two feet additional depth, with correspondingly increased widths at bottom, until a depth of 30 feet and a width at bottom of 350 feet was secured, payments of \$500,000 were to be made, with additional payments for maintenance of channel. The total cost to the government of a channel 30 feet deep by 350 feet wide would be \$5,250,000. Capt. Eads was also to receive \$100,000 per year for twenty years, to keep the works in repair and maintain the channel.

Before the jetty works were commenced, there existed an immense bar of sand or silt, with a depth of only eight feet of water over it, between the deep water of the Mississippi and the navigable water of the Gulf. But at the close of the year there was a wide and ample channel of 23½ feet; and for the greater portion of the distance between the jetties, over this same bar, there was a channel from 28 to 35 feet deep. The scheme has been so entirely successful that it has attained a world-wide celebrity and commercial importance, owing to the fact that the largest class of sea-going vessels can now be towed in and out of the Mississippi river without risk or difficulty; and it is this achievement by our honored fellow-citizen which has made possible the success of the grain-barge system of shipments from St. Louis direct to Europe, that is now revolutionizing the entire trade and commerce of the major half of the United States. The following facts will serve to show what has already been accomplished in this direction.

The total shipments of grain by the barge lines from St. Louis to New Orleans in the month of March 1881, was 2,348,093 bushels.

The St. Louis *Republican* of April 2d, 1881, stated:

"There were started from St. Louis yesterday about eighty trains of grain to New Orleans, or what amounts to the same thing, three different barge companies started tows down the river with 567,000 bushels of grain. This amount would have filled about 1,200 railway cars, and would have taken eighty trains of fifteen cars or sixty trains of twenty cars each to transport. All this grain was put into fifteen barges, and a matter of 2,600 tons of miscellaneous freight besides. All these three tow-boats started down the river with a freight list that would have filled between thirteen and fourteen hundred railway cars, and will be delivered to New Orleans in from five to nine days.

"The exact statement of the cost of transportation of flour from St. Louis via New Orleans to Liverpool and to Boston, per barrel, is ninety cents freight and four cents drayage to boat at levee at St. Louis, or ninety-four cents to Liverpool, while the freight per barrel to Boston by rail, in car-loads of one hundred and twenty-five barrels, from East St. Louis, is ninety-one cents, or from St. Louis (eight cents transfer across the bridge added,) ninety-nine cents, or five cents less to Liverpool by river and ocean, than by rail to Boston. This rate to Liverpool via New Orleans was negotiated March 30 by the St. Louis, New Orleans and Foreign Dispatch Company."

George H. Morgan, Esq., secretary of the St. Louis "Merchant's Exchange," furnished the writer of this history with the following statement of grain shipments by barge line from St. Louis to New Orleans:

1881.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
February.....	232,248	126,770	.....	22,423
March.....	796,710	1,541,505	25,162	.....
April.....	819,038	1,312,432	24,916	.....
Total.....	1,847,996	2,980,707	50,078	22,423

Thus it will be seen that the tide has fairly turned; that St. Louis is now practically a commercial seaport, and will, within the next twelve months, become the greatest grain-shipping city on the American continent.

RAILROADS IN MISSOURI.

The earliest account of any movement in this state with regard to railroads is to the effect that on the 20th of April, 1835, a railroad convention was held in St. Louis, and resolutions were adopted in favor of building two railroads—one from St. Louis to Fayette, in Howard county; and the other one southward to Iron Mountain, Pilot Knob, etc.* The reason for projecting a railroad from St. Louis into the great iron region is obvious enough; but why they should at that early day have thought of building more than one hundred and fifty miles of railroad to reach a town that was only twelve miles from Old Franklin, on the banks of the Missouri river, is an unsolved mystery. It indicates, at least, that those "early

*The first steam railroad in this country was the Baltimore and Susquehanna line, in 1830; though horse railroads had been used before, especially at coal mines and marble quarries, and in two cases engines had been used on such roads.

fathers" were not under the control of any narrow or shallow views concerning the practical value of railroads, or the future grandeur of St. Louis as the central point for all trans-Mississippi traffic. In this first railroad convention ever held west of the Allegheny Mountains there were sixty-four delegates in attendance, representing eleven counties; but practically nothing ever came of their deliberations.

In 1840 a State Board of Internal Improvement was created, and it made a survey for a railroad from St. Louis to the Iron Mountain, by the way of Big River. February 7th, 1849, Col. Thomas H. Benton, senator from Missouri, introduced into the U. S. senate a bill to provide for the location and construction of a central national road from the Pacific ocean to the Mississippi river, to be an iron railway where practicable, and the rest a wagon way. February 20th, same year, a public meeting was held in St. Louis, which petitioned the legislature for a charter and right-of-way for a railway across the state from St. Louis to the western boundary; and on the 12th of March this charter was granted.

Next a meeting was held which called a national convention at St. Louis to consider the project of a national Pacific railway across the continent. This convention was held October 15, 16, 17, 18, 1849. Fifteen states were represented; the grand project was warmly commended, and a strong memorial sent to Congress asking the public authorities to take some action in the matter.

Such was the beginning of definite moves toward a trans-continental railroad.

The Missouri Pacific was the first railroad commenced and first finished in the State. Incorporated March 12, 1849; authorized capital \$10,000,000; opened to Cheltenham, March 23, 1852; amount of state aid, \$7,000,000; St. Louis county aid \$700,000; land sold, 127,209 acres; entire length from St. Louis to Kansas City, 382 miles; total cost, \$14,382,208.

The successive stages of its construction were: Chartered, March 12, 1859; first ground broken, by Mayor Kennett of St. Louis, July 4, 1851; road opened to Cheltenham, Dec. 23, 1852; to Kirkwood in May, and to Franklin July 23, 1853; completed to Washington, February 11, 1855; to Hermann, August 7, the same year;* and to Jefferson City, March 12, 1856; completed to California in Moniteau county, May, 14, 1858; to Tipton, July 26, same year; and to Syracuse, August, 1, 1859; opened to Otter-

*November 1, 1855, a large excursion train left St. Louis to celebrate the opening of the railroad through to Medora station, about twenty miles beyond Hermann. It was a long train filled with business men of this city and their families, and the occasion was one of great festivity and rejoicing. But while the train was crossing the Gasconade river the bridge gave way, and plunged cars, bridge and people in one mixed and horrible wreck into the gulf of waters fifty feet down. The president and chief engineer of the road, and 30 prominent citizens of St. Louis were killed, while scores of others were more or less injured. It was the first and the most terrible railroad accident that has ever occurred in the state.

ville, August 24, 1860; to Smithton, November 1, same year; and to Sedalia in February 1861. Here it stopped during the first two years of the war. But Pettis county voted \$75,000 to aid it, and Jackson county \$200,000. Commenced running trains to Dresden, May 10, 1863; to Warrensburg, July 3, 1864; in 1865 the road was opened to Holden, May 28; to Pleasant Hill, July 19; to Independence, September 19. Meanwhile work had been going on from Kansas City westward, the two gangs of workmen meeting at Independence; and on this 19th day of September, 1865, the last rail was laid and the last spike driven, which connected Missouri's two principal cities with iron bands unbroken from east to west line of the noble commonwealth. On the next day, the president of the road Mr. Daniel R. Garrison, left Kansas City at 3 A. M., and arrived in St. Louis at 5 P. M., thus making the first through trip over the completed line.

There is now not a county north of the Missouri river which has not one or more railroads within its limits; and of the seventy counties south of the Missouri, only 22 have no railroad reaching them. However, new roads and branches are being built each year, so that within a few years every county will be provided with good railroad facilities.

January 1, 1880, there were, in round numbers, 3,600 miles of railroad in operation in the state, embraced in about fifty different main lines and branches, allowed by thirty-five different corporations, and operated by twenty-five different companies, as shown in the following table:

Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fe.....	22	Missouri Pacific.....	375
Burlington and Southwestern.....	64	Quincy, Missouri and Pacific.....	75
Cherry Valley.....	6	St. Joseph and Des Moines.....	45
Chicago and Alton.....	264	St. Louis, Hannibal and Keokuk....	48
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific....	169½	St. Louis, Iron Mount'n and South'n	380
Crystal City.....	4	St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern	182½
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	291½	St. Louis, Salem and Little Rock....	45
Kansas City and Eastern.....	43	St. Louis and San Francisco.....	363½
Kansas City, Ft. Scott and Gulf.....	8	Springfield and Western Missouri..	20
Kansas City, St. Joe and Council Bluffs	108	Union Railway and Transit Company	1
Little River Valley and Arkansas....	27	Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific.....	655
Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska.....	70	West End Narrow Gauge.....	16
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.....	284		
Total.....			3,607

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH FACILITIES.

There are within the state 15,208 miles of postal routes, of which 10,426 miles are by stage and horseback, 575 miles by steamboat, and 4,207 miles by railroad, the whole involving a cost for the year 1878-9 of \$768,904. There are 1,700 post towns—but four states in the union have a greater number. These are all offices of registration, where letters and parcels can be registered for transmission through the mails to all parts of this and foreign countries. In 200 of these post-offices, money-orders may be purchased, payable at all similar offices in the United States, and a portion of them issue orders drawn on Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, etc.

There are in the state 562 telegraph stations, whence messages can be sent all over the telegraph world; 2,423 miles of line and 6,000 miles of wire.

MANUFACTURING.

The following statistics of the capital employed in manufacturing industries, and the amount of production, is collated from careful estimates made in 1876, the latest at hand, although it is well known that great increase of these industries has been made since that date. These estimates showed that the state then contained 14,245 manufacturing establishments, using 1,965 steam engines, representing 58,101 horse-power, 465 water wheels, equaling 7,972 horse-power, and employing 80,000 hands. The capital employed in manufacturing was about \$100,000,000; the material used in 1876 amounted to about \$140,000,000; the wages paid were \$40,000,000, and the products put upon the market were over \$250,000,000. Outside of St. Louis the leading manufacturing counties of the state are Jackson, about \$2,000,000; Buchanan, \$7,000,000; St. Charles, \$4,500,000; Marion, \$3,500,000; Franklin, \$3,000,000; Greene, \$1,500,000; Cape Girardeau, \$1,500,000; Platte, Boone and Lafayette, upwards of \$1,000,000 each, followed by several counties nearly reaching the last sum.

The products of the different lines of manufacturing interests are, approximately, as follows:

Flouring Mills.....	\$30,000,000	Furniture	\$5,000,000
Carpentering.....	20,000,000	Paints and painting.....	4,500,000
Meat Packing.....	20,000,000	Carriages and Wagons.....	4,500,000
Iron and Castings.....	15,000,000	Bricks.....	4,500,000
Tobacco.....	14,000,000	Marble, Stone-work and Masonry.	4,000,000
Clothing.....	11,000,000	Bakery Products.....	4,000,000
Liquors.....	10,000,000	Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron....	4,000,000
Lumber.....	10,000,000	Sash, Doors and Blinds.....	3,250,000
Bags and Bagging.....	7,000,060	Cooperage.....	3,000,000
Saddlery.....	7,000,000	Blacksmithing.....	3,000,000
Oil.....	6,000,000	Bridge Building.....	2,500,000
Machinery.....	6,000,000	Patent Medicines	2,500,000
Printing and Publishing.....	5,500,000	Soap and Candles.....	2,500,000
Molasses	5,000,000	Agricultural Implements.....	2,000,000
Boots and Shoes.....	5,000,000	Plumbing and Gas-fitting.....	2,000,000

Of the manufacturing in Missouri, more than three-fourths is done in St. Louis, which produced, in 1879, about \$275,000,000 of manufactured articles. The city has, for some years past, ranked as the third in the United States in the amount of her manufactures, leaving a wide gap between her and Chicago and Boston, each of which cities manufactures a little more than one-half as much in amount as St. Louis, and leaves a doubt as to which of them is entitled to rank as the fourth manufacturing city.

FLOUR.—In St. Louis there are twenty-four flouring mills, having a daily productive capacity of 11,000 barrels. The total amount of flour received and manufactured by the dealers and millers of St. Louis, in

1879, was 4,154,757 barrels, of which over 3,000,000 were exported. They also made 425,963 barrels of corn meal and 28,595 barrels of hominy and grits. Of their exports, 619,103 barrels were sent to European nations and to South America.

COTTON.—There are in the city two mills, which consume from 15,000 to 20,000 bales annually. To supply the manufactured cotton goods annually sold in St. Louis will require mills of ten times the capacity of those now in operation.

PRINCIPAL CITIES.

St. Louis is the commercial metropolis not only of the state of Missouri but also of the Mississippi and Missouri valley regions of country; and the history of Missouri is to a very large extent the history of St. Louis. There is so much concerning this imperial city embodied in other parts of this work that little need be added here.

St. Louis is situated upon the west bank of the Mississippi, at an altitude of four hundred feet above the level of the sea. It is far above the highest floods that ever swell the Father of Waters. Its latitude is 38 deg., 37 min., 28 sec., north, and its longitude 90 deg., 15 min., 16 sec., west. It is twenty miles below the mouth of the Missouri, and 200 above the confluence of the Ohio. It is 744 miles below the falls of St. Anthony, and 1194 miles above New Orleans. Its location very nearly bisects the direct distance of 1,400 miles between Superior City and the Balize. It is the geographical center of a valley which embraces 1,200,000 square miles. In its course of 3,200 miles the Mississippi borders upon Missouri 470 miles. Of the 3,000 miles of the Missouri, 500 lie within the limits of our own state, and St. Louis is mistress of more than 16,500 miles of river navigation.

The *Missouri Gazette*, the first newspaper, was established in 1808, by Joseph Charless, and subsequently merged in the present *Missouri Republican*. The town was incorporated in 1809, and a board of trustees elected to conduct the municipal government. In 1812 the territory of Missouri was designated, and a legislative assembly authorized. The Missouri Bank was incorporated in 1814. The first steamboat arrived at the foot of Market street in the year 1815, followed soon by others. In 1819 the first steamer ascended the Missouri, and the first through boat from New Orleans arrived, having occupied twenty-seven days in the trip. In 1821 a city directory was issued. The facts stated in this volume show that the town was then an important and thriving one. In 1825 Lafayette visited the city and received a grand public ovation. This year the United States arsenal and Jefferson barracks were established.

In 1827 there were hardly a dozen German families in St. Louis, where now there are as many thousands of them. In 1830 the population was 6,654. In 1835 the first railroad convention was held. [See page 106.] In 1837 the population was 16,187, and 184 steamboats were engaged in the commerce of the city. The decade between 1840 and 1850 saw increased advancement in all kinds of industry, and in architectural growth. We find that in 1840 there were manufactured 19,075 barrels of flour, 18,656 barrels of whisky, and 1,075 barrels of beef inspected, and other branches of business had correspondingly increased. In 1846, the now extensive Mercantile Library was founded. The close of the decade, 1849, brought upon the city the double misfortune of fire and pestilence. On May 19th, the principal business section was swept away by a conflagration originating in a steamboat at the levee; and, during the summer of the same year, the population was scourged by cholera. In 1851, the first railroad enterprise—the building of the Missouri Pacific—was inaugurated, and quickly followed by others. [See page 105.]

The decennial increase of population has been as follows:

Year.	Pop.	Year.	Pop.	Year.	Pop.
1799	925	1830	5,862	1860	160,733
1810	1,400	1840	16,469	1870	310,864
1820	4,928	1850	74,439	1880	350,522

During 1880 St. Louis received 1,703,874 barrels of flour; manufactured 2,077,625 barrels; and shipped 3,292,803 barrels. Of this amount 975,970 barrels were shipped in sacks to England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, France, Belgium, Germany, Brazil, Cuba and Mexico. During the same year St. Louis shipped 11,313,879 bushels of wheat; and of this amount 5,913,272 bushels went to foreign countries via New Orleans, while the rest went eastward by rail. The receipts of corn were 22,298,077 bushels; shipments, 17,571,322 bushels, of which 9,804,392 went by barges to New Orleans for foreign ports, 3,157,684 to the south for consumption, and 4 591,944 eastward by rail or Ohio river. The receipts of cotton were 496,570 bales, and shipments 478,219 bales.

During the packing season of 1879–80, there were 927,793 hogs packed. The shipments of coffee reached \$5,000,000, and that of sugar \$8,500,000.

The above principal items are gleaned from the commercial pantheon of statistics published in January, 1881, by the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis.

Kansas City.—In 1724 the Kansas tribe of Indians had their chief town a few miles below the mouth of the Kansas river, and M. DeBourgmont, the French commandant of this region, held a grand peace council with different tribes gathered at this place for the purpose, on July 3d of that year. This is the earliest historic record of white men in the vicinity of where Kansas City now stands. In 1808 the U. S. government established

a fort and Indian agency here, calling it Fort Osage, which was not abandoned until 1825, when the Indian title to a certain strip of country here was extinguished. In 1821 Francis G. Chouteau established a trading post on the Missouri river about three miles below the site of Kansas City, but a flood in the spring of 1826 swept away everything he had, and he then settled six miles up the Kansas river.

The original town plat of Kansas City consisted of 40 acres, and was laid out in 1839. In 1846 some additional ground was laid off, and a public sale of lots netted \$7,000, averaging \$200 per lot.

The first charter was procured in the winter of 1852-3, and in the spring of 1853 was organized the first municipal government. The first established newspaper made its appearance in 1854, with the title of the "Kansas City Enterprise," now known as the "Kansas City Journal." During the years 1855-6-7, the border troubles very visibly affected the prosperity of the city, so that business in those years did not exceed, all told, the sum of \$2,000,000; but at the close of the struggle, in 1857, business began to revive, and it was then stated, in the St. Louis "Intelligencer," that she had the largest trade of any city of her size in the world. This may be distinguished as the great steamboat era. It was estimated that, in the year 1857, one hundred and twenty-five boats discharged at the Kansas City levee over twenty-five million pounds of merchandise. In May of this year, also, the steamboats were employed to carry the United States mail, and in 1858 the first telegraph pole in Jackson county was erected.

The first bank established in Kansas City was a branch of the Mechanics' Bank, of St. Louis, organized May 1, 1859, and the second was a branch of the Union Bank, organized in July of the same year. The first jobbing dry goods house opened in July, 1857. The first city loan for local improvement was made in 1855, amounting to \$10,000, all taken at home, and expended in improving and widening the levee; and, in 1858, another loan of \$100,000 for street improvements. Only in the matter of railroads was Kansas City seriously affected by the panic of 1857; government moneys, immigration over the border, and the New Mexican trade tiding her safely over the sea of financial excitement and prostration. She had also become, even as early as the year 1854, a noted mart for the purchase and sale of live stock, the immense freighting across the plains inviting trade in this direction, and in the annual reviews of the papers it is said that, in 1857, the receipts for that year, in mules and cattle, were estimated at \$200,000, and also that, in 1858, about 20,000 head of stock cattle were driven here from Texas and the Indian territory. In 1857 over six hundred freighting wagons left Kansas City with loads for Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The principal railroads centering at Kansas City are, the Hannibal &

St. Joseph railroad; the Kansas Pacific railroad, the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern railroad, the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad, the Chicago & Alton railroad, the Atchison & Nebraska railroad, the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railroad, the Missouri Pacific railway, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railway, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, the Kansas City & Eastern railroad, (narrow gauge). The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad has extended its road to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and to Guyamas, on the Pacific coast; to San Francisco, California, and is building to the City of Mexico.

The elevator storage capacity in the city January 1, 1881, was 1,500,000 bushels. In 1879 about 1,600 new buildings were erected, costing \$1,500,000. The U. S. postoffice and custom house building cost \$200,000. The union depot building cost \$300,000. The Kansas City stock yards rank as second only to those of Chicago in the extent and completeness of their facilities for the cattle trade.

The population of Kansas City, by U. S. census in June, 1880, was 62,977 Taxable wealth, \$13,378,950. Cost of new buildings erected during the year 1880, \$2,200,000*

St. Joseph. In 1803 Joseph Robidon, a French fur trader, located here, and continued to occupy his place and trade with the Indians for 33 years. Up to 1843 the place contained only two log cabins, and a small flouring mill on Black Snake creek. In June, 1843, Mr. Robidoux received his title from the government to 160 acres of land, and laid out the city, which was called St. Joseph in his honor, and not, as is commonly supposed, in honor of the Saint Joseph of the church calendar. January 1, 1846, the town had 600 inhabitants, having been incorporated as a village February 26, 1845, with Joseph Robidoux as president of the board of trustees. The first city charter was obtained February 22, 1851, but it has been many times amended. The population was: In 1850, 3,460; in 1860, 8,932; in 1870, 19,625; in 1880, 32,461.

St. Joseph is situated on the east bank of the Missouri, 545 miles from its mouth, 2,000 miles from the great falls, nearly 1,300 miles below the mouth of the Yellowstone, 310 miles from St. Louis by railroad, with which it is connected by three different lines, and 565 miles from St. Louis by river; but it is only 180 miles on an air line from the Mississippi river. The latitude of St. Joseph is 39 degrees 47 minutes north, and the same parallel passes through Indianapolis, and within less than four miles of Denver, Colorado, Springfield, Illinois, and the famous Mason and Dixon's line, separating Maryland and Pennsylvania, reaching the Atlantic coast half way from Cape May to New York City, and the Pacific, two degrees

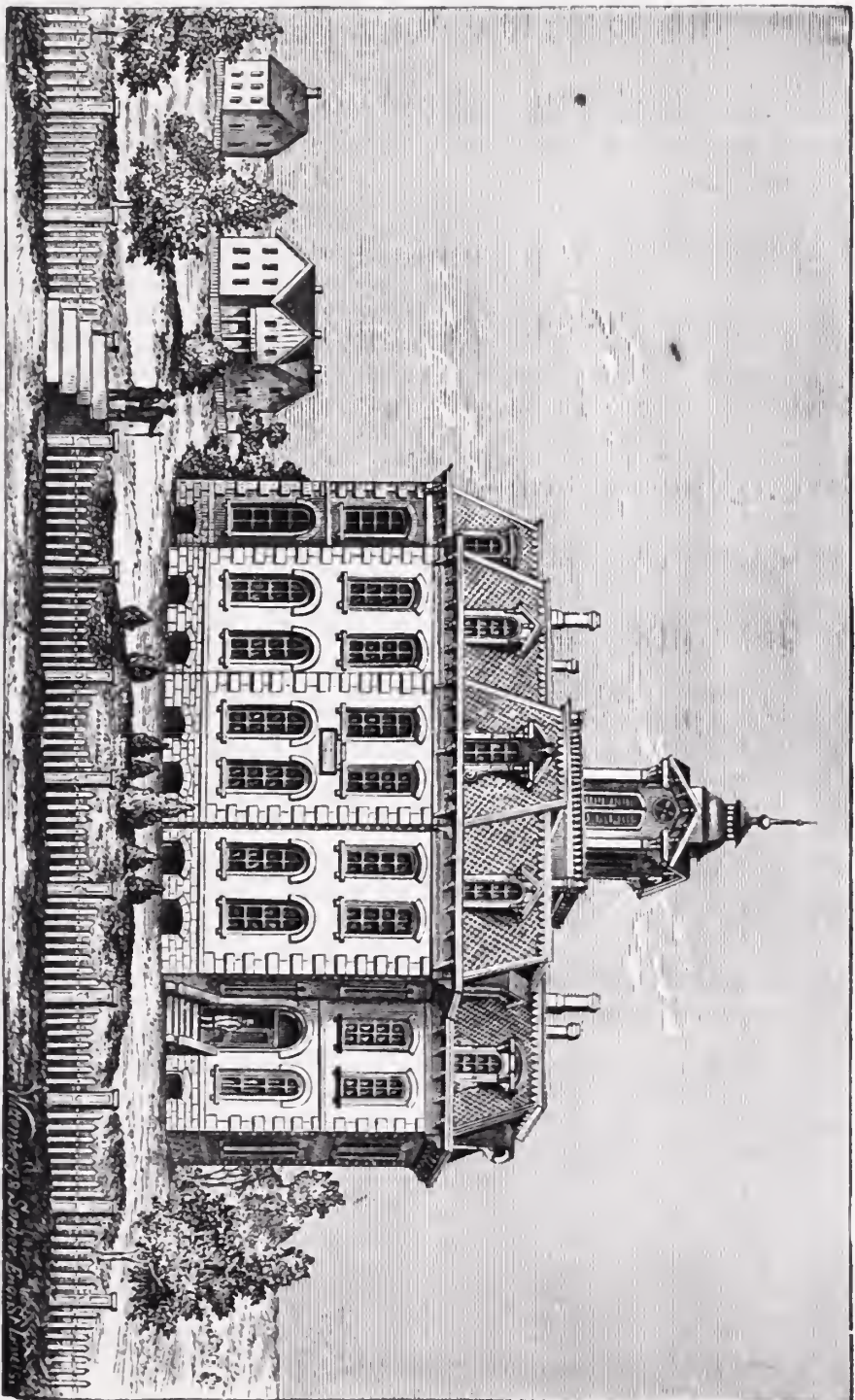
*These statistics are gathered mostly from the able annual reports of W. H. Miller, Esq., who has been secretary of the Kansas City Board of Trade continuously since 1873.

north of San Francisco, near Cape Mendicino. A straight line drawn on the map from Augusta, the capital of Maine, to San Diego in California, passes through Detroit, Chicago, and St. Joseph, and this last city is just half way from end to end of this line

St. Joseph has an altitude of about 1,030 feet above the sea, which is 200 feet higher than St. Paul, 400 feet higher than Chicago, and nearly 600 feet higher than St. Louis. The city is romantically and beautifully situated, the business portion lying in a huge basin on a great bend in the Missouri river, while the residence part of the city clammers up the mound-shaped hills, which rise on all sides like a vast amphitheater.

The wholesale and retail trade is figured above \$40,000,000 annually, while it is said that there are no fewer than eight commercial houses which have a cash capital of \$1,000,000 each. It is stated on reliable authority, that there is handled at this point 15,000,000 bushels of corn, 5,000,000 of wheat, 250,000 rye, and 500,000 barley, per annum. The stock yards cover seven acres, and belong to a stock company. There are received at the yards 120,000 to 150,000 hogs per annum, and 10,000 to 12,000 cattle. The figures do not include direct shipments to several large packing houses, which will increase the number of hogs to 300,000. There are four packing houses in the city—one having a capacity of 15,000 hogs per day.

The railroad lines which connect St. Joseph with the rest of the business world are the Hannibal & St. Joseph, the pioneer road of the state, extending east across the entire state to Hannibal and Quincy on the Mississippi river; the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, forming a direct line to St. Louis; the St. Joseph & Western, extending across the great iron bridge, through Kansas and Nebraska, to a junction at Grand Island with the Union Pacific, of which it is really a part; the Missouri Pacific, another connecting line with St. Louis; the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, extending south to Kansas City and north to Omaha, with its Nodaway Valley branch, extending through the Nodaway valley, and its Chicago branch, making connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; the St. Joseph & Des Moines, now owned and operated by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Atchison & Nebraska.



BOARDING HOUSE.

MINERAL HALL.

STATE SCHOOL OF MINES AND METALLURGY, AT ROLLA, PHELPS COUNTY, MO.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

SEC. 2. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who

shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief-justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the president of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas; and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax of duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress.

No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty on tonnage,

keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

[*The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed: and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the president. But, in choosing the president, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member, or members, from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president.]

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as

*This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the twelfth amendment.

president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive during that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enters upon the execution of his office he shall take the following oath, or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The president, vice-president and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their office during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting

ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states; and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress.

The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress. Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

President, and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.
WM. SAMUEL JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATTERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Delaware.
GEORGE REED,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACOB BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.
JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.
WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT.

Pennsylvania.
B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEORGE CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

South Carolina.
J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.
WM. FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDATORY OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Proposed by Congress and Ratified by the Legislatures of the several
States pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

SEC. 1. The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representatives from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for that purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Constitution of the State of Missouri,

ADOPTED BY A VOTE OF THE PEOPLE, OCTOBER 30, 1875. WENT INTO OPERATION
NOVEMBER 30, 1875.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Missouri, with profound reverence for the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and grateful for his goodness, do, for the better government of the state, establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.—BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1. The boundaries of the state as heretofore established by law, are hereby ratified and confirmed. The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the river Mississippi, and every other river bordering on the state, so far as the said rivers shall form a common boundary to this state and any other state or states; and the river Mississippi and the navigable rivers and waters leading to the same, shall be common highways, and forever free to the citizens of this state and of the United States, without any tax, duty, import or toll therefor, imposed by this state.

ARTICLE II.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

In order to assert our rights, acknowledge our duties, and proclaim the principles on which our government is founded, we declare:

SECTION 1. That all political power is vested in, and derived from the people; that all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

SEC. 2. That the people of this state have the inherent, sole and exclusive right to regulate the internal government and police thereof, and to alter and abolish their constitution and form of government whenever they may deem it necessary to their safety and happiness: *Provided*, Such change be not repugnant to the constitution of the United States.

SEC. 3. That Missouri is a free and independent state, subject only to the constitution of the United States; and as the preservation of the states and the maintenance of their governments, are necessary to an indestructible Union, and were intended to co-exist with it, the legislature is not authorized to adopt, nor will the people of this state ever assent to any amendment or change of the constitution of the United States which may in any wise impair the right of local self-government belonging to the people of this state.

SEC. 4. That all constitutional government is intended to promote the general welfare of the people; that all persons have a natural right to life, liberty and the enjoyment of the gains of their own industry; that to give security to these things is the principal office of government, and that when government does not confer this security, it fails of its chief design.

SEC. 5. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience; that no

person can, on account of his religious opinions, be rendered ineligible to any office of trust or profit under this state, nor be disqualified from testifying, or from serving as a juror; that no human authority can control or interfere with the rights of conscience; that no person ought, by any law, to be molested in his person or estate, on account of his religious persuasion or profession; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured, shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, nor to justify practices inconsistent with the good order, peace or safety of this state, or with the rights of others.

SEC. 6. That no person can be compelled to erect, support or attend any place or system of worship, or to maintain or support any priest, minister, preacher or teacher of any sect, church, creed or denomination of religion; but if any person shall voluntarily make a contract for any such object, he shall be held to the performance of the same.

SEC. 7. That no money shall ever be taken from the public treasury, directly or indirectly, in aid of any church, sect or denomination of religion, or in aid of any priest, preacher, minister or teacher thereof, as such; and that no preference shall be given to, nor any discrimination made against any church, sect or creed of religion, or any form of religious faith or worship.

SEC. 8. That no religious corporation can be established in this state, except such as may be created under a general law for the purpose only of holding the title to such real estate as may be prescribed by law for church edifices, parsonages and cemeteries.

SEC. 9. That all elections shall be free and open; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 10. The courts of justice shall be open to every person, and certain remedy afforded for every injury to person, property or character, and that right and justice should be administered without sale, denial or delay.

SEC. 11. That the people shall be secure in their persons, papers, homes and effects, from unreasonable searches and seizures; and no warrant to search any place, or seize any person or thing, shall issue without describing the place to be searched, or the person or thing to be seized, as nearly as may be; nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation reduced to writing.

SEC. 12. That no person shall, for felony, be proceeded against criminally otherwise than by indictment, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; in all other cases, offenses shall be prosecuted criminally by indictment or information as concurrent remedies.

SEC. 13. That treason against the state can consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort; that no person can be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his confession in open court; that no person can be attainted of treason or felony by the general assembly; that no conviction can work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; that the estates of such persons as may destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death; and when any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

SEC. 14. That no law shall be passed impairing the freedom of speech;

that every person shall be free to say, write or publish whatever he will on any subject, being responsible for all abuse of that liberty; and that in all suits and prosecutions for libel, the truth thereof may be given in evidence, and the jury, under the direction of the court, shall determine the law and the fact.

SEC. 15. That no *ex post facto* law, nor law impairing the obligation of contracts, or retrospective in its operation, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, can be passed by the general assembly.

SEC. 16. That imprisonment for debt shall not be allowed, except for the nonpayment of fines and penalties imposed for violation of law.

SEC. 17. That the right of no citizen to keep and bear arms in defense of his home, person and property, or in aid of the civil power, when thereto legally summoned, shall be called in question; but nothing herein contained is intended to justify the practice of wearing concealed weapons.

SEC. 18. That no person elected or appointed to any office or employment of trust or profit under the laws of this state, or any ordinance of any municipality in this state, shall hold such office without personally devoting his time to the performance of the duties to the same belonging.

SEC. 19. That no person who is now, or may hereafter become a collector or receiver of public money, or assistant or deputy of such collector or receiver, shall be eligible to any office of trust or profit in the state of Missouri under the laws thereof, or of any municipality therein, until he shall have accounted for and paid over all the public money for which he may be accountable.

SEC. 20. That no private property can be taken for private use with or without compensation, unless by the consent of the owner, except for private ways of necessity, and except for drains and ditches across the lands of others for agricultural and sanitary purposes, in such manner as may be prescribed by law; and that whenever an attempt is made to take private property for a use alleged to be public, the question whether the contemplated use be really public shall be a judicial question, and as such, judicially determined, without regard to any legislative assertion that the use is public.

SEC. 21. That private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation shall be ascertained by a jury or board of commissioners of not less than three freeholders, in such manner as may be prescribed by law; and until the same shall be paid to the owner, or into court for the owner, the property shall not be disturbed, or the proprietary rights of the owner therein divested. The fee of land taken for railroad tracts without consent of the owner thereof, shall remain in such owner, subject to the use for which it is taken.

SEC. 22. In criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to appear and defend, in person, and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation; to meet the witnesses against him face to face; to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy, public trial by an impartial jury of the county.

SEC. 23. That no person shall be compelled to testify against himself in a criminal cause, nor shall any person, after being once acquitted by a jury, be again, for the same offense, put in jeopardy of life or liberty; but if the jury to which the question of his guilt or innocence is submitted

fail to render a verdict, the court before which the trial is had may, in its discretion, discharge the jury and commit or bail the prisoner for trial at the next term of court, or if the state of business will permit, at the same term; and if judgment be arrested after a verdict of guilty on a defective indictment, or if judgment on a verdict of guilty be reversed for error in law, nothing herein contained shall prevent a new trial of the prisoner on a proper indictment, or according to correct principles of law.

SEC. 24. That all persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great.

SEC. 25. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

SEC. 26. That the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall never be suspended.

SEC. 27. That the military shall always be in strict subordination to the civil power; that no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 28. The right of trial by jury, as heretofore enjoyed, shall remain inviolate; but a jury for the trial of criminal or civil cases, in courts not of record, may consist of less than twelve men, as may be prescribed by law. Hereafter, a grand jury shall consist of twelve men, any nine of whom concurring may find an indictment or a true bill.

SEC. 29. That the people have the right peaceably to assemble for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances by petition or remonstrance.

SEC. 30. That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

SEC. 31. That there cannot be in this state either slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

SEC. 32. The enumeration in this constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny, impair, or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE III.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

The powers of government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive, and judicial—each of which shall be confided to a separate magistracy and no person, or collection of persons, charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances in this constitution expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE IV.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative power, subject to the limitations herein contained, shall be vested in a senate and house of representatives, to be styled "The General Assembly of the State of Missouri."

REPRESENTATION AND APPORTIONMENT.

SEC. 2. The house of representatives shall consist of members to be chosen every second year by the qualified voters of the several counties, and apportioned in the following manner: The ratio of representation shall be ascertained at each apportioning session of the general assembly, by

dividing the whole number of inhabitants of the state, as ascertained by the last decennial census of the United States, by the number two hundred. Each county having one ratio, or less, shall be entitled to one representative; each county having two and a half times said ratio, shall be entitled to two representatives; each county having four times said ratio, shall be entitled to three representatives; each county having six times such ratio, shall be entitled to four representatives, and so on above that number, giving one additional member for every two and a half additional ratios.

SEC. 3. When any county shall be entitled to more than one representative, the county court shall cause such county to be subdivided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, corresponding in number to the representatives to which such county is entitled, and in population as nearly equal as may be, in each of which the qualified voters shall elect one representative, who shall be a resident of such district: *Provided*, That when any county shall be entitled to more than ten representatives, the circuit court shall cause such county to be subdivided into districts, so as to give each district not less than two, nor more than four representatives, who shall be residents of such district; the population of the districts to be proportioned to the number of representatives to be elected therefrom.

SEC. 4. No person shall be a member of the house of representatives who shall not have attained the age of twenty-four years, who shall not be a male citizen of the United States, who shall not have been a qualified voter of this state two years, and an inhabitant of the county or district which he may be chosen to represent, one year next before the day of his election, if such county or district shall have been so long established, but if not, then of the county or district from which the same shall have been taken, and who shall not have paid a state and county tax within one year next preceding the election.

SEC. 5. The senate shall consist of thirty-four members, to be chosen, by the qualified voters of their respective districts for four years. For the election of senators the state shall be divided into convenient districts, as nearly equal in population as may be, the same to be ascertained by the last decennial census taken by the United States.

SEC. 6. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, who shall not be a male citizen of the United States, who shall not have been a qualified voter of this state three years, and an inhabitant of the district which he may be chosen to represent one year next before the day of his election, if such district shall have been so long established; but if not, then of the district or districts from which the same shall have been taken, and who shall not have paid a state and county tax within one year next preceding the election. When any county shall be entitled to more than one senator, the circuit court shall cause such county to be subdivided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, and of population as nearly equal as may be, corresponding in number with the senators to which such county may be entitled; and in each of these one senator, who shall be a resident of such district, shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof.

SEC. 7. Senators and representatives shall be chosen according to the rule of apportionment established in this constitution, until the next decennial census by the United States shall have been taken and the result thereof as to this state ascertained, when the apportionment shall be revised

and adjusted on the basis of that census, and every ten years thereafter upon the basis of the United States census; or if such census be not taken, or is delayed, then on the basis of a state census; such apportionment to be made at the first session of the general assembly after each such census: *Provided*, That if at any time, or from any cause, the general assembly shall fail or refuse to district the state for senators, as required in this section, it shall be the duty of the governor, secretary of state, and attorney-general, within thirty days after the adjournment of the general assembly on which such duty devolved, to perform said duty, and to file in the office of the secretary of state a full statement of the districts formed by them, including the names of the counties embraced in each district, and the numbers thereof; said statement to be signed by them, and attested by the great seal of the state, and upon the proclamation of the governor, the same shall be as binding and effectual as if done by the general assembly.

SEC. 8. Until an apportionment of representatives can be made, in accordance with the provisions of this article, the house of representatives shall consist of one hundred and forty-three members, which shall be divided among the several counties of the state, as follows: The county of St. Louis shall have seventeen; the county of Jackson four; the county of Buchanan three; the counties of Franklin, Greene, Johnson, Lafayette, Macon, Marion, Pike, and Saline, each two, and each of the other counties in the state, one.

SEC. 9. Senatorial and representative districts may be altered, from time to time, as public convenience may require. When any senatorial district shall be composed of two or more counties, they shall be contiguous; such districts to be as compact as may be, and in the formation of the same no county shall be divided.

SEC. 10. The first election of senators and representatives, under this constitution, shall be held at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, when the whole number of representatives, and the senators from the districts having odd numbers, who shall compose the first class, shall be chosen; and in one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, the senators from the districts having even numbers, who shall compose the second class, and so on at each succeeding general election, half the senators provided for by this constitution shall be chosen.

SEC. 11. Until the state shall be divided into senatorial districts, in accordance with the provisions of this article, said districts shall be constituted and numbered as follows:

The First District shall be composed of the counties of Andrew, Holt, Nodaway and Atchison.

Second District—The counties of Buchanan, DeKalb, Gentry and Worth.

Third District—The counties of Clay, Clinton and Platte.

Fourth District—The counties of Caldwell, Ray, Daviess and Harrison.

Fifth District—The counties of Livingston, Grundy, Mercer and Carroll.

Sixth District—The counties of Linn, Sullivan, Putnam and Chariton.

Seventh District—The counties of Randolph, Howard and Monroe.

Eighth District—The counties of Adair, Macon and Schuyler.

Ninth District—The counties of Audrain, Boone and Callaway.

Tenth District—The counties of St. Charles and Warren.

Eleventh District—The counties of Pike, Lincoln and Montgomery.

Twelfth District—The counties of Lewis, Clark, Scotland and Knox.

Thirteenth District—The counties of Marion, Shelby and Ralls.

Fourteenth District—The counties of Bates, Cass and Henry.

Fifteenth District—The county of Jackson.

Sixteenth District—The counties of Vernon, Barton, Jasper, Newton and McDonald.

Seventeenth District—The counties of Lafayette and Johnson.

Eighteenth District—The counties of Greene, Lawrence, Barry, Stone and Christian.

Nineteenth District—The counties of Saline, Pettis and Benton.

Twentieth District—The counties of Polk, Hickory, Dallas, Dade, Cedar and St. Clair.

Twenty-first District—The counties of Laclede, Webster, Wright, Texas, Douglas, Taney, Ozark and Howell.

Twenty-second District—The counties of Phelps, Miller, Maries, Camden, Pulaski, Crawford and Dent.

Twenty-third District—The counties of Cape Girardeau, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Dunklin, Stoddard and Scott.

Twenty-fourth District—The counties of Iron, Madison, Bollinger, Wayne, Butler, Reynolds, Carter, Ripley, Oregon and Shannon.

Twenty-fifth District—The counties of Franklin, Gasconade and Osage.

Twenty-sixth District—The counties of Washington, Jefferson, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve and Perry.

Twenty-eighth District—The counties of Cooper, Moniteau, Morgan and Cole.

St. Louis county shall be divided into seven districts, numbered respectively, as follows:

Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth.

SEC. 12. No senator or representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any office under this state, or any municipality thereof; and no member of congress or person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or this state, or any municipality thereof, (militia offices, justices of the peace and notaries public excepted,) shall be eligible to either house of the general assembly, or remain a member thereof, after having accepted any such office or seat in either house of congress.

SEC. 13. If any senator or representative remove his residence from the district or county for which he was elected, his office shall thereby be vacated.

SEC. 14. Writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the general assembly, shall be issued by the governor.

SEC. 15. Every senator and representative elect, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear [or affirm] that I will support the constitution of the United States and of the state of Missouri, and faithfully perform the duties of my office, and that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law." The oath shall be administered in the

halls of their respective houses, to the members thereof, by some judge of the supreme court, or the circuit court, or the county court of Cole county, or after the organization, by the presiding officer of either house, and shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state. Any member of either house refusing to take said oath or affirmation, shall be deemed to have thereby vacated his office, and any member convicted of having violated his oath or affirmation, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and be forever thereafter disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this state.

SEC. 16. The members of the general assembly shall severally receive from the public treasury such compensation for their services as may, from time to time, be provided by law, not to exceed five dollars per day for the first seventy days of each session, and after that not to exceed one dollar per day for the remainder of the session, except the first session held under this constitution, and during revising sessions, when they may receive five dollars per day for one hundred and twenty days, and one dollar per day for the remainder of such sessions. In addition to per diem, the members shall be entitled to receive traveling expenses or mileage, for any regular and extra session not greater than now provided by law; but no member shall be entitled to traveling expenses or mileage for any extra session that may be called within one day after an adjournment of a regular session. Committees of either house, or joint committees of both houses, appointed to examine the institutions of the state, other than those at the seat of government, may receive their actual expenses, necessarily incurred while in the performance of such duty; the items of such expenses to be returned to the chairman of such committee, and by him certified to the state auditor, before the same, or any part thereof, can be paid. Each member may receive at each regular session an additional sum of thirty dollars, which shall be in full for all stationery used in his official capacity, and all postage, and all other incidental expenses and perquisites; and no allowance or emoluments, for any purpose whatever, shall be made to, or received by the members, or any member of either house, or for their use, out of the contingent fund or otherwise, except as herein expressly provided; and no allowance or emolument, for any purpose whatever, shall ever be paid to any officer, agent, servant or employe of either house of the general assembly, or of any committee thereof, except such per diem as may be provided for by law, not to exceed five dollars.

SEC. 17. Each house shall appoint its own officers; shall be sole judge of the qualifications, election and returns of its own members; may determine the rules of its own proceedings, except as herein provided; may arrest and punish by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding ten days, or both, any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence during its sessions; may punish its members for disorderly conduct; and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all members elect, may expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

SEC. 18. A majority of the whole number of members of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

SEC. 19. The sessions of each house shall be held with open doors, except in cases which may require secrecy.

SEC. 20. The general assembly elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six shall meet on the first Wednesday after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven; and thereafter the general assembly shall meet in regular session once only in every two years; and such meeting shall be on the first Wednesday after the first day of January next after the elections of the members thereof.

SEC. 21. Every adjournment or recess taken by the general assembly for more than three days, shall have the effect of and be an adjournment *sine die*.

SEC. 22. Every adjournment or recess taken by the general assembly for three days or less, shall be construed as not interrupting the session at which they are had or taken, but as continuing the session for all the purposes mentioned in section sixteen of this article.

SEC. 23. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days at any one time, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses may be sitting.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SEC. 24. The style of the laws of this state shall be: "*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:*"

SEC. 25. No law shall be passed, except by bill, and no bill shall be so amended in its passage through either house, as to change its original purpose.

SEC. 26. Bills may originate in either house, and may be amended or rejected by the other; and every bill shall be read on three different days in each house.

SEC. 27. No bill shall be considered for final passage unless the same has been reported upon by a committee and printed for the use of the members.

SEC. 28. No bill (except general appropriation bills, which may embrace the various subjects and accounts for and on account of which moneys are appropriated, and except bills passed under the third subdivision of section forty-four of this article) shall contain more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

SEC. 29. All amendments adopted by either house to a bill pending and originating in the same, shall be incorporated with the bill by engrossment, and the bill as thus engrossed, shall be printed for the use of the members before its final passage. The engrossing and printing shall be under the supervision of a committee, whose report to the house shall set forth, in writing, that they find the bill truly engrossed, and that the printed copy furnished to the members is correct.

SEC. 30. If a bill passed by either house be returned thereto, amended by the other, the house to which the same is returned shall cause the amendment or amendments so received to be printed under the same supervision as provided in the next preceding section, for the use of the members before final action on such amendments.

SEC. 31. No bill shall become a law, unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the members voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

SEC. 32. No amendment to bills by one house shall be concurred in by the other, except by a vote of a majority of the members elected thereto taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either house only by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting recorded upon the journal.

SEC. 33. No act shall be revived or re-enacted by mere reference to the title thereof, but the same shall be set forth at length, as if it were an original act.

SEC. 34. No act shall be amended by providing that designated words thereof be stricken out, or that designated words be inserted, or that designated words be stricken out and others inserted in lieu thereof; but the words to be stricken out, or the words to be inserted, or the words to be stricken out and those inserted in lieu thereof, together with the act or section amended, shall be set forth in full, as amended.

SEC. 35. When a bill is put upon its final passage in either house, and, failing to pass, a motion is made to reconsider the vote by which it was defeated, the vote upon such motion to reconsider shall be immediately taken, and the subject finally disposed of before the house proceeds to any other business.

SEC. 36. No law passed by the general assembly, except the general appropriation act, shall take effect or go into force until ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it was enacted, unless in case of an emergency, (which emergency must be expressed in the preamble or in the body of the act), the general assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct; said vote to be taken by yeas and nays, and entered upon the journal.

SEC. 37. No bill shall become a law until the same shall have been signed by the presiding officer of each of the two houses, in open session; and before such officer shall affix his signature to any bill, he shall suspend all other business, declare that such bill will now be read, and that, if no objections be made, he will sign the same, to the end that it may become a law. The bill shall then be read at length, and if no objections be made; he shall, in presence of the house, in open session, and before any other business is entertained, affix his signature, which fact shall be noted on the journal, and the bill immediately sent to the other house. When it reaches the other house the presiding officer thereof shall immediately suspend all other business, announce the reception of the bill, and the same proceedings shall thereupon be observed, in every respect, as in the house in which it was first signed. If in either house any member shall object that any substitution, omission, or insertion has occurred, so that the bill proposed to be signed is not the same in substance and form as when considered and passed by the house, or that any particular clause of this article of the constitution has been violated in its passage, such objection shall be passed upon by the house, and if sustained, the presiding officer shall withhold his signature; but if such objection shall not be sustained, then any five members may embody the same, over their signatures, in a written protest, under oath, against the signing of the bill. Such protest, when offered in the house, shall be noted upon the journal, and the original shall be annexed to the bill to be considered by the governor in connection therewith.

SEC. 38. When the bill has been signed, as provided for in the preced-

ing section, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the senate, if the bill originated in the senate, and of the chief clerk of the house of representatives, if the bill originated in the house, to present the same in person, on the same day on which it was signed as aforesaid, to the governor, and enter the fact upon the journal. Every bill presented to the governor, and returned within ten days to the house in which the same originated, with the approval of the governor, shall become a law, unless it be in violation of some provision of this constitution.

SEC. 39. Every bill presented as aforesaid, but returned without the approval of the governor, and with his objections thereto, shall stand as reconsidered in the house to which it is returned. The house shall cause the objections of the governor to be entered at large upon the journal, and proceed, at its convenience, to consider the question pending, which shall be in this form: "Shall the bill pass, the objections of the governor thereto notwithstanding?" The vote upon this question shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names entered upon the journal, and if two-thirds of all the members elected to the house vote in the affirmative, the presiding officer of that house shall certify that fact on the roll, attesting the same by his signature, and send the bill, with the objections of the governor, to the other house, in which like proceedings shall be had in relation thereto; and if the bill receive a like majority of the votes of all the members elected to that house, the vote being taken by yeas and nays, the presiding officer thereof shall, in like manner, certify the fact upon the bill. The bill thus certified shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state, as an authentic act, and shall become a law in the same manner and with like effect as if it had received the approval of the governor.

SEC. 40. Whenever the governor shall fail to perform his duty, as prescribed in section twelve, article V, of this constitution, in relation to any bill presented to him for his approval, the general assembly may, by joint resolution, reciting the fact of such failure and the bill at length, direct the secretary of state to enrol the same as an authentic act in the archives of the state, and such enrollment shall have the same effect as an approval by the governor: *Provided*, That such joint resolution shall not be submitted to the governor for his approval.

SEC. 41. Within five years after the adoption of this constitution all the statute laws of a general nature, both civil and criminal, shall be revised, digested, and promulgated in such manner as the general assembly shall direct; and a like revision, digest, and promulgation shall be made at the expiration of every subsequent period of ten years.

SEC. 42. Each house shall, from time to time, publish a journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays on any question shall be taken and entered on the journal at the motion of any two-members. Whenever the yeas and nays are demanded, the whole list of members shall be called, and the names of the absentees shall be noted and published in the journal.

LIMITATION ON LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SEC. 43. All revenue collected and moneys received by the state from any source whatsoever, shall go into the treasury, and the general assembly shall have no power to divert the same, or to permit money to be drawn from the treasury, except in pursuance of regular appropriations made by law. All appropriations of money by the successive general assemblies shall be made in the following order:

First, For the payment of all interest upon the bonded debt of the state that may become due during the term for which each general assembly is elected.

Second, For the benefit of the sinking fund, which shall not be less annually than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Third, For free public school purposes.

Fourth, For the payment of the cost of assessing and collecting the revenue.

Fifth, For the payment of the civil list.

Sixth, For the support of the eleemosynary institutions of the state.

Seventh, For the pay of the general assembly, and such other purposes not herein prohibited, as it may deem necessary; but no general assembly shall have power to make any appropriation of money for any purpose whatsoever, until the respective sums necessary for the purposes in this section specified have been set apart and appropriated, or to give priority in its action to a succeeding over a preceding item as above enumerated.

SEC. 44. The general assembly shall have no power to contract or to authorize the contracting of any debt or liability on behalf of the state, or to issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness thereof, except in the following cases:

First, In renewal of existing bonds, when they cannot be paid at maturity, out of the sinking fund or other resources.

Second, On the occurring of an unforeseen emergency, or casual deficiency of the revenue when the temporary liability incurred, upon the recommendation of the governor first had, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for any one year, to be paid in not more than two years from and after its creation.

Third, On the occurring of any unforeseen emergency or casual deficiency of the revenue, when the temporary liability incurred or to be incurred shall exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for any one year, the general assembly may submit an act providing for the loan, or for the contracting of the liability, and containing a provision for levying a tax sufficient to pay the interest and principal when they become due, (the latter in not more than thirteen years from the date of its creation) to the qualified voters of the state, and when the act so submitted shall have been ratified by a two-thirds majority, at an election held for that purpose, due publication having been made of the provisions of the act for at least three months before such election, the act thus ratified shall be irrepealable until the debt thereby incurred shall be paid, principal and interest.

SEC. 45. The general assembly shall have no power to give or to lend, or to authorize the giving or lending of the credit of the state in aid of or to any person, association or corporation, whether municipal or other, or to pledge the credit of the state in any manner whatsoever, for the payment of the liabilities, present or prospective, of any individual, association of individuals, municipal or other corporation whatsoever.

SEC. 46. The general assembly shall have no power to make any grant, or to authorize the making of any grant of public money or thing of value to any individual, association of individuals, municipal or other corporation whatsoever: *Provided*, That this shall not be so construed as to prevent the grant of aid in a case of public calamity.

SEC. 47. The general assembly shall have no power to authorize any county, city, town or township, or other political corporation or subdivision of the state now existing, or that may be hereafter established, to lend its credit, or to grant public money or thing of value in aid of, or to any individual, association or corporation whatsoever, or to become a stockholder in such corporation, association or company.

SEC. 48. The general assembly shall have no power to grant, or to authorize any county or municipal authority to grant any extra compensation, fee or allowance to a public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after service has been rendered or a contract has been entered into and performed in whole or in part, nor pay nor authorize the payment of any claim hereafter created against the state, or any county or municipality of the state under any agreement or contract made, without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void.

SEC. 49. The general assembly shall have no power hereafter to subscribe or authorize the subscription of stock on behalf of the state, in any corporation or association except for the purpose of securing loans heretofore extended to certain railroad corporations by the state.

SEC. 50. The general assembly shall have no power to release or alienate the lien held by the state upon any railroad, or in anywise change the tenor or meaning, or pass any act explanatory thereof; but the same shall be enforced in accordance with the original terms upon which it was acquired.

SEC. 51. The general assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, or authorize the releasing or extinguishing, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability or obligation of any corporation or individual, to this state, or to any county or other municipal corporation therein.

SEC. 52. The general assembly shall have no power to make any appropriation of money, or to issue any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness for the payment, or on account, or in recognition of any claims audited, or that may hereafter be audited by virtue of an act entitled "An act to audit and adjust the war debt of the state," approved March 19, 1874, or any act of a similar nature, until after the claims so audited shall have been presented to and paid by the government of the United States to the state of Missouri.

SEC. 53. The general assembly shall not pass any local or special law:

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens:

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards or school districts:

Changing the names of persons or places:

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other state:

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:

Relating to cemeteries, grave yards or public grounds not of the state:

Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children:

Locating or changing county seats:

Incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing their charters:

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the places of voting:

Granting divorces:

Erecting new townships, or changing township lines, or the lines of school districts:

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, townships, election or school districts:

Changing the law of descent or succession:

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:

Regulating the fees or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes:

Fixing the rate of interest:

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability:

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:

Exempting property from taxation:

Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing:

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing, extending or explaining the charter thereof:

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive right, privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual, the right to lay down a railroad track:

Declaring any named person of age:

Extending the time for the assessment or collection of taxes, or otherwise relieving any assessor or collector of taxes from the due performance of their official duties, or their securities from liability:

Giving effect to informal or invalid wills or deeds:

Summoning or empanneling grand or petit juries:

For limitation of civil actions:

Legalizing the unauthorized or invalid acts of any officer or agent of the state, or of any county or municipality thereof. In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no local or special law shall be enacted; and whether a general law could have been made applicable in any case, is hereby declared a judicial question, and as such shall be judicially determined without regard to any legislative assertion on that subject.

Nor shall the general assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed.

SEC. 54. No local or special law shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall state the substance of the contemplated law, and shall be published at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the general assembly of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law. The evidence of such notice having been published, shall be exhibited in the general assembly.

before such act shall be passed, and the notice shall be recited in the act according to its tenor.

SEC. 55. The general assembly shall have no power, when convened in extra session by the governor, to act upon subjects other than those specially designated in the proclamation by which the session is called, or recommended by special message to its consideration by the governor after it shall have been convened.

SEC. 56. The general assembly shall have no power to remove the seat of government of this state from the city of Jefferson.

ARTICLE V.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney general and superintendent of public schools, all of whom, except the lieutenant governor, shall reside at the seat of government during their term of office, and keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. The term of office of the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney general and superintendent of public schools, shall be four years from the second Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified; and the governor and state treasurer shall be ineligible to re-election as their own successors. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and every four years thereafter, all of such officers, except the superintendent of public schools, shall be elected, and the superintendent of public schools shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and every four years thereafter.

SEC. 3. The returns of every election for the above named officers shall be sealed up and transmitted by the returning officers to the secretary of state, directed to the speaker of the house of representatives, who shall immediately, after the organization of the house, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of each house of the general assembly, who shall for that purpose assemble in the hall of the house of representatives. The person having the highest number of votes for either of said offices shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes, the general assembly shall, by joint vote, choose one of such persons for said office.

SEC. 4. The supreme executive power shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled "the governor of the state of Missouri."

SEC. 5. The governor shall be at least thirty-five years old, a male, and shall have been a citizen of the United States ten years, and a resident of this state seven years next before his election.

SEC. 6. The governor shall take care that the laws are distributed and faithfully executed; and he shall be a conservator of the peace throughout the state.

SEC. 7. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of this state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States, and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion; but he need not command in person unless directed so to do by a resolution of the general assembly.

SEC. 8. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such condition and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. He shall, at each session of the general assembly, communicate to that body each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve, and the reason for granting the same.

SEC. 9. The governor shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly information relative to the state of the government, and shall recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient. On extraordinary occasions he may convene the general assembly by proclamation, wherein he shall state specifically each matter concerning which the action of that body is deemed necessary.

SEC. 10. The governor shall, at the commencement of each session of the general assembly, and at the close of his term of office, give information by message, of the condition of the state, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall account to the general assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, for all moneys received and paid out by him from any funds subject to his order, with vouchers; and at the commencement of each regular session, present estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes.

SEC. 11. When any office shall become vacant, the governor, unless otherwise provided by law, shall appoint a person to fill such vacancy, who shall continue in office until a successor shall have been duly elected or appointed and qualified according to law.

SEC. 12. The governor shall consider all bills and joint resolutions, which, having been passed by both houses of the general assembly, shall be presented to him. He shall, within ten days after the same shall have been presented to him, return to the house in which they respectively originated, all such bills and joint resolutions, with his approval endorsed thereon, or accompanied by his objections: *Provided*, That if the general assembly shall finally adjourn within ten days after such presentation, the governor may, within thirty days thereafter, return such bills and resolutions to the office of the secretary of state, with his approval or reasons for disapproval.

SEC. 13. If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more items while approving other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriations so objected to shall not take effect. If the general assembly be in session, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If it be not in session, then he shall transmit the same within thirty days to the office of secretary of state, with his approval or reasons for disapproval.

SEC. 14. Every resolution to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary, except on questions of adjournment, of going into joint session, and of amending this constitution, shall

be presented to the governor, and before the same shall take effect, shall be proceeded upon in the same manner as in the case of a bill: *Provided*, That no resolution shall have the effect to repeal, extend, alter or amend any law.

SEC. 15. The lieutenant governor shall possess the same qualifications as the governor, and by virtue of his office shall be president of the senate. In committee of the whole he may debate all questions; and when there is an equal division he shall give the casting vote in the senate, and also in joint vote of both houses.

SEC. 16. In case of death, conviction, or impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the state, or other disability of the governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor.

SEC. 17. The senate shall choose a president *pro tempore* to preside in cases of the absence or impeachment of the lieutenant-governor, or when he shall hold the office of governor. If there be no lieutenant-governor, or the lieutenant governor shall, for any of the causes specified in section sixteen, of this article, become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed; and if the president of the senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives, in the same manner, and with the same powers and compensation as are prescribed in the case of the office devolving upon the lieutenant-governor.

SEC. 18. The lieutenant-governor, or the president *pro tempore* of the senate, while presiding in the senate, shall receive the same compensation as shall be allowed to the speaker of the house of representatives.

SEC. 19. No person shall be eligible to the office of secretary of state; state auditor, state treasurer, attorney-general, or superintendent of public schools, unless he be a male citizen of the United States, and at least twenty-five years old, and shall have resided in this state at least five years next before his election.

SEC. 20. The secretary of state shall be the custodian of the seal of the state, and authenticate therewith all official acts of the governor, his approval of laws excepted. The said seal shall be called the "Great Seal of the State of Missouri," and the emblems and devices thereof, heretofore prescribed by law, shall not be subject to change.

SEC. 21. The secretary of state shall keep a register of the official acts of the governor, and when necessary, shall attest them, and lay copies of the same, together with copies of all papers relative thereto, before either house of the general assembly whenever required to do so.

SEC. 22. An account shall be kept by the officers of the executive department of all moneys and choses in action disbursed, or otherwise disposed of by them severally, from all sources, and for every service performed; and a semi-annual report thereof shall be made to the governor under oath. The governor may at any time require information, in writing, under oath, from the officers of the executive department, and all officers and managers of state institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of their respective offices and institutions; which information, when so required, shall be furnished by

such officers and managers, and any officer or manager who at any time shall make a false report, shall be guilty of perjury and punished accordingly.

SEC. 23. The governor shall commission all officers not otherwise provided for by law. All commissions shall run in the name and by the authority of the state of Missouri; be signed by the governor, sealed with the great seal of the state of Missouri, and attested by the secretary of state.

SEC. 24. The officers named in this article shall receive for their services a salary to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their official terms; and they shall not, after the expiration of the terms of those in office at the adoption of this constitution, receive to their own use any fees, costs, perquisites of office, or other compensation. All fees that may hereafter be payable by law for any service performed by any officer provided for in this article shall be paid in advance into the state treasury.

SEC. 25. Contested elections of governor and lieutenant-governor shall be decided by a joint vote of both houses of the general assembly, in such manner as may be provided by law; and contested elections of secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney-general, and superintendent of public schools shall be decided before such tribunal, and in such manner as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE VI.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the state, as to matters of law and equity, except as in this constitution otherwise provided, shall be vested in a supreme court, the St. Louis court of appeals, circuit courts, criminal courts, probate courts, county courts, and municipal corporation courts.

SEC. 2. The supreme court, except in cases otherwise directed by this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the state, under the restrictions and limitations in this constitution provided.

SEC. 3. The supreme court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts. It shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

SEC. 4. The judges of the supreme court shall hold office for the term of ten years. The judge oldest in commission shall be chief justice of the court; and, if there be more than one commission of the same date, the court may select the chief justice from the judges holding the same.

SEC. 5. The supreme court shall consist of five judges, any three, of whom shall constitute a quorum; and said judges shall be conservators of the peace throughout the state, and shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof.

SEC. 6. The judges of the supreme court shall be citizens of the United States, not less than thirty years old, and shall have been citizens of this state for five years next preceding their election or appointment, and shall be learned in the law.

SEC. 7. The full terms of the judges of the supreme court shall commence on the first day of January next ensuing their election, and those elected to fill any vacancy shall also enter upon the discharge of their duties on the first day of January next ensuing such election. Those appointed shall enter upon the discharge of their duties as soon as qualified.

SEC. 8. The present judges of the supreme court shall remain in office until the expiration of their respective terms of office. To fill their places as their terms expire, one judge shall be elected at the general election in eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and one every two years thereafter.

SEC. 9. The supreme court shall be held at the seat of government at such times as may be prescribed by law; and until otherwise directed by law, the terms of said court shall commence on the third Tuesday in October and April of each year.

SEC. 10. The state shall provide a suitable court room at the seat of government, in which the supreme court shall hold its sessions; also a clerk's office, furnished offices for the judges, and the use of the state library.

SEC. 11. If, in any cause pending in the supreme court, or the St. Louis court of appeals, the judges sitting shall be equally divided in opinion, no judgment shall be entered therein based on such division; but the parties to the cause may agree upon some person, learned in the law, to act as special judge in the cause, who shall therein sit with the court, and give decision in the same manner and with the same effect as one of the judges. If the parties cannot agree upon a special judge, the court shall appoint one.

SEC. 12. There is hereby established in the city of St. Louis an appellate court, to be known as the "St. Louis court of appeals," the jurisdiction of which shall be coextensive with the city of St. Louis and the counties of St. Louis, St. Charles, Lincoln and Warren. Said court shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, quo warranto, mandamus, certiorari, and other original remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same; and shall have a superintending control over all inferior courts of record in said counties. Appeals shall lie from the decisions of the St. Louis court of appeals to the supreme court, and writs of error may issue from the supreme court to said court in the following cases only: In all cases where the amount in dispute, exclusive of costs, exceeds the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars; in cases involving the construction of the constitution of the United States or of this state; in cases where the validity of a treaty or statute of, or authority exercised under the United States is drawn in question; in cases involving the construction of the revenue laws of this state, or the title to any office under this state; in cases involving title to real estate; in cases where a county or other political subdivision of the state, or any state officer is a party, and in all cases of felony.

SEC. 13. The St. Louis court of appeals shall consist of three judges, to be elected by the qualified voters of the city of St. Louis, and the counties of St. Louis, St. Charles, Lincoln and Warren, who shall hold their offices for the period of twelve years. They shall be residents of the district composed of said counties, shall possess the same qualifications as judges of the supreme court, and each shall receive the same compensation as is now, or may be, provided by law for the judges of the circuit court of St. Louis county, and be paid from the same sources: *Provided*, That each of said counties shall pay its proportional part of the same, according to its taxable property.

SEC. 14. The judges of said court shall be conservators of the peace throughout said counties. Any two of said judges shall constitute a quorum. There shall be two terms of said court to be held each year, on the

first Monday of March and October, and the first term of said court shall be held on the first Monday in January, 1876.

SEC. 15. The opinions of said court shall be in writing, and shall be filed in the cases in which they shall be respectively made, and become parts of their record; and all laws relating to the practice in the supreme court shall apply to this court, so far as the same may be applicable.

SEC. 16. At the first general election held in said city and counties after the adoption of this constitution, three judges of said court shall be elected, who shall determine by lot the duration of their several terms of office, which shall be respectively four, eight and twelve years, and certify the result to the secretary of state; and every four years thereafter one judge of said court shall be elected to hold office for the term of twelve years. The term of office of such judges shall begin on the first Monday in January next ensuing their election. The judge having the oldest license to practice law in this state, shall be the presiding judge of said court.

SEC. 17. Upon the adoption of this constitution the governor shall appoint three judges for said court, who shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and until their successors shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 18. The clerk of the supreme court at St. Louis shall be the clerk of the St. Louis court of appeals until the expiration of the term for which he was appointed clerk of the supreme court, and until his successor shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 19. All cases which may be pending in the supreme court at St. Louis at the time of the adoption of this constitution, which by its terms would come within the final appellate jurisdiction of the St. Louis court of appeals, shall be certified and transferred to the St. Louis court of appeals, to be heard and determined by said court.

SEC. 20. All cases coming to said court by appeal, or writ of error, shall be triable at the expiration of fifteen days from the filing of the transcript in the office of the clerk of said court.

SEC. 21. Upon the adoption of this constitution, and after the close of the next regular terms of the supreme court at St. Louis and St. Joseph, as now established by law, the office of the clerk of the supreme court at St. Louis and St. Joseph shall be vacated, and said clerks shall transmit to the clerk of the supreme court at Jefferson City all the books, records, documents, transcripts and papers belonging to their respective offices, except those required by section nineteen of this article, to be turned over to the St. Louis court of appeals; and said records, documents, transcripts and papers shall become part of the records, documents, transcripts and papers of said supreme court at Jefferson City, and said court shall hear and determine all the cases thus transferred as other cases.

SEC. 22. The circuit court shall have jurisdiction over all criminal cases not otherwise provided for by law; exclusive original jurisdiction in all civil cases not otherwise provided for; and such concurrent jurisdiction with, and appellate jurisdiction from inferior tribunals and justices of the peace as is or may be provided by law. It shall hold its terms at such times and places in each county as may be by law directed; but at least two terms shall be held every year in each county.

SEC. 23. The circuit court shall exercise a superintending control over criminal courts, probate courts, county courts, municipal corporation

courts, justices of the peace, and all inferior tribunals in each county in their respective circuits.

SEC. 24. The state, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, shall be divided into convenient circuits of contiguous counties, in each of which circuits one circuit judge shall be elected; and such circuits may be changed, enlarged, diminished or abolished, from time to time, as public convenience may require; and whenever a circuit shall be abolished, the office of the judge of such circuit shall cease.

SEC. 25. The judges of the circuit courts shall be elected by the qualified voters of each circuit; shall hold their offices for the term of six years, and shall reside in and be conservators of the peace within their respective circuits.

SEC. 26. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the circuit court who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, been a citizen of the United States five years, a qualified voter of this state for three years, and who shall not be a resident of the circuit in which he may be elected or appointed.

SEC. 27. The circuit court of St. Louis county shall be composed of five judges, and such additional number as the general assembly may, from time to time, provide. Each of said judges shall sit separately for the trial of causes and the transaction of business in special term. The judges of said circuit court may sit in general term, for the purpose of making rules of court, and for the transaction of such other business as may be provided by law, at such time as they may determine; but shall have no power to review any order, decision or proceeding of the court in special term. The St. Louis court of appeals shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all appeals from, and writs of error to circuit courts of St. Charles, Lincoln and Warren counties, and the circuit court of St. Louis county, in special term, and all courts of record having criminal jurisdiction in said counties.

SEC. 28. In any circuit composed of a single county, the general assembly may, from time to time, provide for one or more additional judges, as the business shall require; each of whom shall separately try cases and perform all other duties imposed upon circuit judges.

SEC. 29. If there be a vacancy in the office of judge of any circuit, or if the judge be sick, absent, or from any cause unable to hold any term, or part of term of court, in any county in his circuit, such term, or part of term of court, may be held by a judge of any other circuit; and at the request of the judge of any circuit, any term of court, or part of term in his circuit, may be held by the judge of any other circuit, and in all such cases, or in any case where the judge cannot preside, the general assembly shall make such additional provision for holding court as may be found necessary.

SEC. 30. The election of judges of all courts of record shall be held as is or may be provided by law, and in case of a tie or contested election between the candidates, the same shall be determined as prescribed by law.

SEC. 31. The general assembly shall have no power to establish criminal courts, except in counties having a population exceeding fifty thousand.

SEC. 32. In case the office of judge of any court of record becomes vacant by death, resignation, removal, failure to qualify, or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled in the manner provided by law.

SEC. 33. The judges of the supreme, appellate and circuit courts, and of all other courts of record receiving a salary, shall, at stated times,

receive such compensation for their services as is or may be prescribed by law; but it shall not be increased or diminished during the period for which they were elected.

SEC. 34. The general assembly shall establish in every county a probate court, which shall be a court of record, and consist of one judge, who shall be elected. Said court shall have jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to probate business, to granting letters testamentary and of administration, the appointment of guardians and curators of minors and persons of unsound mind, settling the accounts of executors, administrators, curators and guardians, and the sale or leasing of lands by administrators, curators and guardians; and, also, jurisdiction over all matters relating to apprentices: *Provided*, That until the general assembly shall provide by law for a uniform system of probate courts, the jurisdiction of probate courts heretofore established shall remain as now provided by law.

SEC. 35. Probate courts shall be uniform in their organization, jurisdiction, duties and practice, except that a separate clerk may be provided for, or the judge may be required to act, *ex-officio*, as his own clerk.

SEC. 36. In each county there shall be a county court, which shall be a court of record, and shall have jurisdiction to transact all county and such other business as may be prescribed by law. The court shall consist of one or more judges, not exceeding three, of whom the probate judge may be one, as may be provided by law.

SEC. 37. In each county there shall be appointed, or elected, as many justices of the peace as the public good may require, whose powers, duties and duration in office shall be regulated by law.

SEC. 38. All writs and process shall run, and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the name of the "state of Missouri;" all writs shall be attested by the clerk of the court from which they shall be issued; and all indictments shall conclude "against the peace and dignity of the state."

SEC. 39. The St. Louis court of appeals and supreme court shall appoint their own clerks. The clerks of all other courts of record shall be elective, for such terms and in such manner as may be directed by law; *provided*, that the term of office of no existing clerk of any court of record, not abolished by this constitution, shall be affected by such law.

SEC. 40. In case there be a tie, or a contested election between candidates for clerk of any court of record, the same shall be determined in such manner as may be directed by law.

SEC. 41. In case of the inability of any judge of a court of record to discharge the duties of his office with efficiency, by reason of continued sickness, or physical or mental infirmity, it shall be in the power of the general assembly, two thirds of the members of each house concurring, with the approval of the governor, to remove such judge from office; but each house shall state on its respective journal the cause for which it shall wish his removal, and give him notice thereof, and he shall have the right to be heard in his defense, in such manner as the general assembly shall by law direct.

SEC. 42. All courts now existing in this state, not named or provided for in this constitution, shall continue until the expiration of the terms of office of the several judges; and as such terms expire, the business of said court shall vest in the court having jurisdiction thereof in the counties where said courts now exist, and all the records and papers shall be transferred to the proper courts.

SEC. 43. The supreme court of the state shall designate what opinions delivered by the court, or the judge thereof, may be printed at the expense of the state; and the general assembly shall make no provision for payment by the state for the publication of any case decided by said court, not so designated.

SEC. 44. All judicial decisions in this state shall be free for publication by any person.

ARTICLE VII.—IMPEACHMENTS.

SECTION 1. The governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of public schools, and judges of the supreme, circuit and criminal courts, and of the St. Louis court of appeals, shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes or misdemeanors, and for misconduct, habits of drunkenness, or oppression in office.

SEC. 2. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate, and, when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be sworn to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor of the state is on trial, the chief justice of the supreme court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present. But judgment in such cases shall not extend any further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under this state. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

ARTICLE VIII.—SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November. The first general election under this constitution shall be held on that day, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six; but the general assembly may, by law, fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each house consenting thereto.

SEC. 2. Every male citizen of the United States, and every male person of foreign birth, who may have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States according to law, not less than one year nor more than five years before he offers to vote, who is over the age of twenty-one years, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections by the people:

First, He shall have resided in the state one year immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote.

Second, He shall have resided in the county, city or town where he shall offer to vote, at least sixty days immediately preceding the election.

SEC. 3. All elections by the people shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the voter who presents the ballot. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any voter shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding: *Provided*, That in all cases of contested elections the ballots cast may be counted, compared with the list of voters, and examined under such safeguards and regulations as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. Voters shall, in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 5. The general assembly shall provide, by law, for the registration of all voters in cities and counties having a population of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and may provide for such registration in cities having a population exceeding twenty-five thousand inhabitants and not exceeding one hundred thousand, but not otherwise.

SEC. 6. All elections, by persons in a representative capacity, shall be *viva voce*.

SEC. 7. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this state, or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the state or of the United States, or of the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 8. No person, while kept at any poor house, or other asylum, at public expense, nor while confined in any public prison, shall be entitled to vote at any election under the laws of this state.

SEC. 9. The trial and determination of contested elections of all public officers, whether state, judicial, municipal, or local, except governor and lieutenant governor, shall be by the courts of law, or by one or more of the judges thereof. The general assembly shall, by general law, designate the court or judge by whom the several classes of election contests shall be tried, and regulate the manner of trial and all matters incident thereto; but no such law, assigning jurisdiction or regulating its exercise, shall apply to any contest arising out of any election held before said law shall take effect.

SEC. 10. The general assembly may enact laws excluding from the right of voting all persons convicted of felony or other infamous crime, or misdemeanors connected with the exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 11. No officer, soldier or marine, in the regular army or navy of the United States, shall be entitled to vote at any election in this state.

SEC. 12. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this state, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this state one year next preceding his election or appointment.

ARTICLE IX.—COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.

SECTION 1. The several counties of this state, as they now exist, are hereby recognized as legal subdivisions of the state.

SEC. 2. The general assembly shall have no power to remove the county seat of any county, but the removal of county seats shall be provided for by general law; and no county seat shall be removed unless two-thirds of the qualified voters of the county, voting on the proposition at a general election, vote therefor; and no such proposition shall be submitted oftener than once in five years. All additions to a town, which is a county seat, shall be included, considered and regarded as part of the county seat.

SEC. 3. The general assembly shall have no power to establish any new county with a territory of less than four hundred and ten square miles, nor to reduce any county, now established, to a less area or less population

than required for a ratio of representation existing at the time; but when a new county is formed, having a population less than a ratio of representation, it shall be attached for representative purposes to the county from which the greatest amount of territory is taken until such ratio shall be obtained. No county shall be divided or have any portion stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the qualified voters of the county or counties thus affected, voting on the question, shall vote therefor; nor shall any new county be established, any line of which shall run within ten miles of the then existing county seat of any county. In all cases of the establishment of any new county, the new county shall be held for and obliged to pay its ratable proportion of all the liabilities then existing of the county or counties from which said new county shall be formed.

SEC. 4. No part of the territory of any county shall be stricken off and added to an adjoining county, without submitting the question to the qualified voters of the counties immediately interested, nor unless a majority of all the qualified voters of the counties thus affected, voting on the question, shall vote therefor. When any part of a county is stricken off and attached to another county, the part stricken off shall be holden for, and obliged to pay its proportion of all the liabilities then existing of the county from which it is taken.

SEC. 5. When any new county, formed from contiguous territory taken from older counties, or when any county to which territory shall be added taken from an adjoining county, shall fail to pay the proportion of indebtedness of such territory, to the county or counties from which it is taken, then it may be lawful for any county from which such territory has been taken, to levy and collect, by taxation, the due proportion of indebtedness of such territory, in the same manner as if the territory had not been stricken off.

SEC. 6. No county, township, city or other municipality, shall hereafter become a subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or other corporation or association, or make appropriation or donation, or loan its credit to, or in aid of any such corporation or association, or to or in aid of any college or institution of learning, or other institution, whether created for or to be controlled by the state or others. All authority heretofore conferred for any of the purposes aforesaid by the general assembly, or by the charter of any corporation, is hereby repealed: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this constitution contained shall affect the right of any such municipality to make such subscription, where the same has been authorized under existing laws by a vote of the people of such municipality prior to its adoption, or to prevent the issue of renewal bonds or the use of such other means as are or may be prescribed by law, for the liquidation or payment of such subscription, or of any existing indebtedness.

SEC. 7. The general assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization and classification of cities and towns. The number of such classes shall not exceed four; and the power of each class shall be defined by general laws, so that all such municipal corporations of the same class shall possess the same powers and be subject to the same restrictions. The general assembly shall also make provisions, by general law, whereby any city, town or village, existing by virtue of any special or local law, may elect to become subject to, and be governed by, the general laws relating to such corporations.

SEC. 8. The general assembly may provide, by general law, for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, voting at any general election, shall so determine; and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of county affairs, and the assessment and collection of the revenue by county officers, in conflict with such general law for township organization, may be dispensed with, and the business of said county, and the local concerns of the several townships therein, may be transacted in such manner as may be prescribed by law: *Provided*, That the justices of the county court in such case shall not exceed three in number.

SEC. 9. In any county which shall have adopted "Township Organization," the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county at a general election, in the manner that shall be provided by law; and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, it shall cease in said county; and all laws in force in relation to counties not having township organization shall immediately take effect and be in force in such county.

SEC. 10. There shall be elected by the qualified voters in each county, at the time and places of electing representatives, a sheriff and coroner. They shall serve for two years, and until their successors be duly elected and qualified, unless sooner removed for malfeasance in office, and shall be eligible only four years in any period of six. Before entering on the duties of their office, they shall give security in the amount and in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. Whenever a county shall be hereafter established, the governor shall appoint a sheriff and a coroner therein, who shall continue in office until the next succeeding general election, and until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified.

SEC. 11. Whenever a vacancy shall happen in the office of sheriff or coroner, the same shall be filled by the county court. If such vacancy happen in the office of sheriff more than nine months prior to the time of holding a general election, such county court shall immediately order a special election to fill the same, and the person by it appointed shall hold office until the person chosen at such election shall be duly qualified; otherwise, the person appointed by such county court shall hold office until the person chosen at such general election shall be duly qualified. If any vacancy happen in the office of coroner, the same shall be filled for the remainder of the term by such county court. No person elected or appointed to fill a vacancy in either of said offices shall thereby be rendered ineligible for the next succeeding term.

SEC. 12. The general assembly shall, by a law uniform in its operation, provide for and regulate the fees of all county officers, and for this purpose may classify the counties by population.

SEC. 13. The fees of no executive or ministerial officer of any county or municipality, exclusive of the salaries actually paid to his necessary deputies, shall exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars for any one year. Every such officer shall make return, quarterly, to the county court of all fees by him received, and of the salaries by him actually paid to his deputies or assistants, stating the same in detail, and verifying the same by his affidavit; and for any statement or omission in such return, contrary to truth, such officer shall be liable to the penalties of willful and corrupt perjury.

SEC. 14. Except as otherwise directed by this constitution, the general assembly shall provide for the election or appointment of such other county, township and municipal officers, as public convenience may require; and their terms of office and duties shall be prescribed by law; but no term of office shall exceed four years.

SEC. 15. In all counties having a city therein containing over one hundred thousand inhabitants, the city and county government thereof may be consolidated in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 16. Any city having a population of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, may frame a charter for its own government, consistent with and subject to the constitution and laws of this state, by causing a board of thirteen freeholders, who shall have been for at least five years qualified voters thereof, to be elected by the qualified voters of such city at any general or special election; which board shall, within ninety days after such election, return to the chief magistrate of such city a draft of such charter, signed by the members of such board or a majority of them. Within thirty days thereafter, such proposed charter shall be submitted to the qualified voters of such city, at a general or special election, and if four-sevenths of such qualified voters voting thereat, shall ratify the same, it shall, at the end of thirty days thereafter, become the charter of such city, and supersede any existing charter and amendments thereof. A duplicate certificate shall be made, setting forth the charter proposed and its ratification, which shall be signed by the chief magistrate of such city, and authenticated by its corporate seal. One of such certificates shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state, and the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds for the county in which such city lies, shall be deposited among the archives of such city, and all courts shall take judicial notice thereof. Such charter, so adopted, may be amended by a proposal therefor, made by the law-making authorities of such city, published for at least thirty days in three newspapers of largest circulation in such city, one of which shall be a newspaper printed in the German language, and accepted by three-fifths of the qualified voters of such city, voting at a general or special election, and not otherwise; but such charter shall always be in harmony with and subject to the constitution and laws of the state.

SEC. 17. It shall be a feature of all such charters that they shall provide, among other things, for a mayor or chief magistrate, and two houses of legislation, one of which at least shall be elected by general ticket; and in submitting any such charter or amendment thereto to the qualified voters of such city, any alternative section or article may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately, and accepted or rejected separately, without prejudice to other articles or sections of the charter or any amendment thereto.

SEC. 18. In cities or counties having more than two hundred thousand inhabitants, no person shall, at the same time, be a state officer and an officer of any county, city or other municipality; and no person shall, at the same time, fill two municipal offices, either in the same or different municipalities; but this section shall not apply to notaries public, justices of the peace or officers of the militia.

SEC. 19. The corporate authorities of any county, city, or other municipal subdivision of this state, having more than two hundred thousand inhabitants, which has already exceeded the limit of indebtedness prescribed

in section twelve of article X of this constitution, may, in anticipation of the customary annual revenue thereof, appropriate, during any fiscal year, toward the general governmental expenses thereof, a sum not exceeding seven-eighths of the entire revenue applicable to general governmental purposes (exclusive of the payment of the bonded debt of such county, city or municipality) that was actually raised by taxation alone during the preceding fiscal year; but until such excess of indebtedness cease, no further bonded debt shall be incurred, except for the renewal of other bonds.

ST. LOUIS.

SEC. 20. The city of St. Louis may extend its limits so as to embrace the parks now without its boundaries, and other convenient and contiguous territory, and frame a charter for the government of the city thus enlarged, upon the following conditions, that is to say: The council of the city and county court of the county of St. Louis, shall, at the request of the mayor of the city of St. Louis, meet in joint session and order an election, to be held as provided for general elections, by the qualified voters of the city and county, of a board of thirteen freeholders of such city or county, whose duty shall be to propose a scheme for the enlargement and definition of the boundaries of the city, the reorganization of the government of the county, the adjustment of the relations between the city thus enlarged and the residue of St. Louis county and the government of the city thus enlarged, by a charter in harmony with and subject to the constitution and laws of Missouri, which shall, among other things, provide for a chief executive and two houses of legislation, one of which shall be elected by general ticket, which scheme and charter shall be signed in duplicate by said board or a majority of them, and one of them returned to the mayor of the city and the other to the presiding justice of the county court within ninety days after the election of such board. Within thirty days thereafter the city council and county court shall submit such scheme to the qualified voters of the whole county, and such charter to the qualified voters of the city so enlarged, at an election to be held not less than twenty nor more than thirty days after the order therefor; and if a majority of such qualified voters, voting at such election, shall ratify such scheme and charter, then such scheme shall become the organic law of the county and city, and such charter the organic law of the city, and at the end of sixty days thereafter shall take the place of and supersede the charter of St. Louis, and all amendments thereof, and all special laws relating to St. Louis county inconsistent with such scheme.

SEC. 21. A copy of such scheme and charter, with a certificate thereto appended, signed by the mayor and authenticated by the seal of the city, and also signed by the presiding justice of the county court and authenticated by the seal of the county, setting forth the submission of such scheme and charter to the qualified voters of such county and city and its ratification, by them, shall be made in duplicate, one of which shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state, and the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of St. Louis county, shall be deposited among the archives of the city, and thereafter all courts shall take judicial notice thereof.

SEC. 22. The charter so ratified may be amended at intervals of not less than two years, by proposals therefor, submitted by the law-making authorities of the city to the qualified voters thereof at a general or special

election, held at least sixty days after the publication of such proposals, and accepted by at least three-fifths of the qualified voters voting thereat.

SEC. 23. Such charter and amendments shall always be in harmony with, and subject to the constitution and laws of Missouri, except only, that provision may be made for the graduation of the rate of taxation for city purposes in the portions of the city which are added thereto by the proposed enlargement of its boundaries. In the adjustment of the relations between city and county, the city shall take upon itself the entire park tax; and in consideration of the city becoming the proprietor of all the county buildings and property within its enlarged limits, it shall assume the whole of the existing county debt, and thereafter the city and county of St. Louis shall be independent of each other. The city shall be exempted from all county taxation. The judges of the county court shall be elected by the qualified voters outside of the city. The city, as enlarged, shall be entitled to the same representation in the general assembly, collect the state revenue, and perform all other functions in relation to the state in the same manner as if it were a county, as in this constitution defined; and the residue of the county shall remain a legal county of the state of Missouri, under the name of the county of St. Louis. Until the next apportionment for senators and representatives in the general assembly, the city shall have six senators and fifteen representatives, and the county one senator and two representatives, the same being the number of senators and representatives to which the county of St. Louis, as now organized, is entitled under sections eight and eleven, of article IV, of this constitution.

SEC. 24. The county and city of St. Louis, as now existing, shall continue to constitute the eighth judicial circuit, and the jurisdiction of all courts of record, except the county court, shall continue until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 25. Notwithstanding the provisions of this article, the general assembly shall have the same power over the city and county of St. Louis that it has over other cities and counties of this state.

ARTICLE X.—REVENUE AND TAXATION.

SECTION 1. The taxing power may be exercised by the general assembly for state purposes, and by counties and other municipal corporations, under authority granted to them by the general assembly, for county and other corporate purposes.

SEC. 2. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by act of the general assembly.

SEC. 3. Taxes may be levied and collected for public purposes only. They shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax; and all taxes shall be levied and collected by general laws.

SEC. 4. All property subject to taxation shall be taxed in proportion to its value.

SEC. 5. All railroad corporations in this state, or doing business therein, shall be subject to taxation for state, county, school, municipal and other purposes, on the real and personal property owned or used by them, and on their gross earnings, their net earnings, their franchises and their capital stock.

SEC. 6. The property, real and personal, of the state, counties and

other municipal corporations, and cemeteries, shall be exempt from taxation. Lots in incorporated cities or towns, or within one mile of the limits of any such city or town, to the extent of one acre, and lots one mile or more distant from such cities or towns, to the extent of five acres, with the buildings thereon, may be exempted from taxation, when the same are used exclusively for religious worship, for schools, or for purposes purely charitable; also, such property, real or personal, as may be used exclusively for agricultural or horticultural societies: *Provided*, That such exemptions shall be only by general law.

SEC. 7. All laws exempting property from taxation, other than the property above enumerated, shall be void.

SEC. 8. The state tax on property, exclusive of the tax necessary to pay the bonded debt of the state, shall not exceed twenty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and whenever the taxable property of the state shall amount to nine hundred million dollars, the rate shall not exceed fifteen cents.

SEC. 9. No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation, nor the inhabitants thereof, nor the property therein, shall be released or discharged from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for state purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatsoever.

SEC. 10. The general assembly shall not impose taxes upon counties, cities, towns or other municipal corporations; or upon the inhabitants or property thereof, for county, city, town or other municipal purposes; but may, by general laws, vest in the corporate authorities thereof, the power to assess and collect taxes for such purposes.

SEC. 11. Taxes for county, city, town and school purposes, may be levied on all subjects and objects of taxation; but the valuation of property therefor shall not exceed the valuation of the same property in such town, city or school district for state and county purposes. For county purposes the annual rate on property, in counties having six million dollars or less, shall not, in the aggregate, exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having six million dollars and under ten million dollars, said rate shall not exceed forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having ten million dollars and under thirty million dollars, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in counties having thirty million dollars or more, said rate shall not exceed thirty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation. For city and town purposes the annual rate on property in cities and towns having thirty thousand inhabitants or more, shall not, in the aggregate, exceed one hundred cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than thirty thousand and over ten thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed sixty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than ten thousand and more than one thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in towns having one thousand inhabitants or less, said rate shall not exceed twenty-five cents on the hundred valuation. For school purposes in districts, the annual rate on property shall not exceed forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation: *Provided*, The aforesaid annual rates for school purposes may be increased, in districts formed of cities and towns, to an amount not to exceed one dollar on the hundred dollars valuation; and in other districts to an amount not to exceed sixty-five cents on the hundred

dollars valuation, on the condition that a majority of the voters who are tax-payers, voting at an election held to decide the question, vote for said increase. For the purpose of erecting public buildings in counties, cities or school districts, the rates of taxation herein limited may be increased when the rate of such increase and the purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the qualified voters of such county, city, or school district, voting at such election shall vote therefor. The rate herein allowed to each county shall be ascertained by the amount of taxable property therein, according to the last assessment for state and county purposes, and the rate allowed to each city or town by the number of inhabitants, according to the last census taken under the authority of the state, or of the United States; said restrictions, as to rates, shall apply to taxes of every kind and description, whether general or special, except taxes to pay valid indebtedness now existing or bonds which may be issued in renewal of such indebtedness.

SEC. 12. No county, city, town, township, school district or other political corporation or subdivision of the state, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for such year, without the assent of two-thirds the voters thereof, voting at an election to be held for that purpose; nor in cases requiring such assent shall any indebtedness be allowed to be incurred to an amount including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate, exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the assessment next before the last assessment for state and county purposes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness: *Provided*, That with such assent any county may be allowed to become indebted to a larger amount for the erection of a court house or jail: *And provided further*, That any county, city, town, township, school district or other political corporation, or subdivision of the state, incurring any indebtedness, requiring the assent of the voters as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of an annual tax, sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for payment of the principal thereof, within twenty years from the time of contracting the same.

SEC. 13. Private property shall not be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debt of a municipal corporation.

SEC. 14. The tax authorized by the sixth section of the ordinance adopted June sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, is hereby abolished, and hereafter there shall be levied and collected an annual tax sufficient to pay the accruing interest upon the bonded debt of the state, and to reduce the principal thereof each year by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the proceeds of which tax shall be paid into the state treasury, and appropriated and paid out for the purposes expressed in the first and second subdivisions of section forty-three of article IV of this constitution. The funds and resources now in the state interest and state sinking funds shall be appropriated to the same purposes; and whenever said bonded debt is extinguished, or a sum sufficient therefor has been raised, the tax provided for in this section shall cease to be assessed.

SEC. 15. All moneys now, or at any time hereafter, in the state treasury, belonging to the state, shall, immediately on receipt thereof, be deposited by the treasurer to the credit of the state for the benefit of the

funds to which they respectively belong, in such bank or banks as he may, from time to time, with the approval of the governor and attorney general, select; the said bank or banks giving security, satisfactory to the governor and attorney general, for the safe keeping and payment of such deposit, when demanded by the state treasurer on his checks; such bank to pay a bonus for the use of such deposits not less than the bonus paid by other banks for similar deposits; and the same, together with such interest and profits as may accrue thereon, shall be disbursed by said treasurer for the purposes of the state, according to law, upon warrants drawn by the state auditor, and not otherwise.

SEC. 16. The treasurer shall keep a separate account of the funds, and the number and amount of warrants received, and from whom; and shall publish, in such manner as the governor may designate, quarterly statements, showing the amount of state moneys, and where the same are kept or deposited.

SEC. 17. The making of profit out of state, county, city, town or school district money, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any public officer, shall be deemed a felony, and shall be punished as provided by law.

SEC. 18. There shall be a state board of equalization, consisting of the governor, state auditor, state treasurer, secretary of state and attorney general. The duty of said board shall be to adjust and equalize the valuation of real and personal property among the several counties in the state, and it shall perform such other duties as are or may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 19. No moneys shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this state, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment be made, or a warrant shall have issued therefor, within two years after the passage of such appropriation act; and every such law, making a new appropriation, or continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such sum or object. A regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

SEC. 20. The moneys arising from any loan, debt or liability, contracted by the state, or any county, city, town, or other municipal corporation, shall be applied to the purposes for which they were obtained, or to the repayment of such debt or liability, and not otherwise.

SEC. 21. No corporation, company or association, other than those formed for benevolent, religious, scientific, or educational purposes, shall be created or organized under the laws of this state, unless the persons named as corporators shall, at or before the filing of the articles of association or incorporation, pay into the state treasury fifty dollars for the first fifty thousand dollars or less of capital stock, and a further sum of five dollars for every additional ten thousand dollars of its capital stock. And no such corporation, company or association shall increase its capital stock without first paying into the treasury five dollars for every ten thousand dollars of increase: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prohibit the general assembly from levying a further tax on the franchises of such corporation.

ARTICLE XI.—EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. A general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, the general assembly shall establish and maintain free public schools for the gratuitous instruction of all persons in this state between the ages of six and twenty years.

SEC. 2. The income of all the funds provided by the state for the support of free public schools, shall be paid annually to the several county treasurers, to be disbursed according to law; but no school district, in which a free public school has not been maintained at least three months during the year for which the distribution is made, shall be entitled to receive any portion of such funds.

SEC. 3. Separate free public schools shall be established for the education of children of African descent.

SEC. 4. The supervision of instruction in the public schools shall be vested in a "board of education," whose powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. The superintendent of public schools shall be president of the board. The governor, secretary of state and attorney-general shall be *ex-officio* members, and with the superintendent, compose said board of education.

SEC. 5. The general assembly shall, whenever the public school fund will permit, and the actual necessity of the same may require, aid and maintain the state university, now established, with its present departments. The government of the state university shall be vested in a board of curators, to consist of nine members, to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

SEC. 6. The proceeds of all lands that have been, or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state, and not otherwise appropriated by this state or the United States; also, all moneys, stocks, bonds, lands and other property now belonging to any state fund for purposes of education; also, the net proceeds of all sales of lands, and other property and effects that may accrue to the state by escheat, from unclaimed dividends and distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons; also, any proceeds of the sales of the public lands which may have been or hereafter may be paid over to this state, (if congress will consent to such appropriation); also, all other grants, gifts or devises that have been, or hereafter may be, made to this state, and not otherwise appropriated by the state or the terms of the grant, gift or devise, shall be paid into the state treasury, and securely invested and sacredly preserved as a public school fund; the annual income of which fund, together with so much of the ordinary revenue of the state as may be by law set apart for that purpose, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining the free public schools and the state university in this article provided for, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever.

SEC. 7. In case the public school fund now provided and set apart by law, for the support of free public schools, shall be insufficient to sustain a free school at least four months in every year in each school district in this state, the general assembly may provide for such deficiency in accordance with section eleven of the article on revenue and taxation; but in no case shall there be set apart less than twenty-five per cent. of the state revenue exclusive of the interest and sinking fund, to be applied annually to the support of the public schools.

SEC. 8. All moneys, stocks, bonds, lands and other property belonging to a county school fund; also, the net proceeds from the sale of estrays; also, the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures, and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal or military laws of the state, and all moneys which shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, shall belong to and be securely invested, and sacredly preserved in the several counties, as a county public school fund; the income of which fund shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining free public schools in the several counties of this state.

SEC. 9. No part of the public school fund of the state shall ever be invested in the stock or bonds, or other obligations of any other state, or of any county, city, town or corporation; and the proceeds of the sales of any lands or other property which now belong, or may hereafter belong, to said school fund, shall be invested in the bonds of the state of Missouri, or of the United States.

SEC. 10. All county school funds shall be loaned only upon unincumbered real estate security, of double the value of the loan, with personal security in addition thereto.

SEC. 11. Neither the general assembly, nor any county, city, town, township, school district or other municipal corporation, shall ever make an appropriation, or pay from any public fund whatever anything in aid of any religious creed, church or sectarian purpose; or to help to support or sustain any private or public school, academy, seminary, college, university or other institution of learning, controlled by any religious creed, church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of personal property or real estate ever be made by the state, or any county, city, town or other municipal corporation, for any religious creed, church or sectarian purpose whatever.

ARTICLE XII.—CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. All existing charters, or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which a *bona fide* organization shall not have taken place, and business been commenced in good faith, at the adoption of this constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

SEC. 2. No corporation, after the adoption of this constitution, shall be created by special laws; nor shall any existing charter be extended, changed or amended by special laws, except those for charitable, penal or reformatory purposes, which are under the patronage and control of the state.

SEC. 3. The general assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, or alter or amend such forfeited charter, or pass any other general or special laws for the benefit of such corporations.

SEC. 4. The exercise of the power and right of eminent domain, shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking, by the general assembly, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized, or that may be hereafter organized, and subjecting them to the public use, the same as that of individuals. The right of trial by jury shall be held inviolate in all trials of claims for compensation, when in the exercise of said right of eminent domain, any incorporated company shall be interested either for or against the exercise of said right.

SEC. 5. The exercise of the police power of the state shall never be abridged, or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals, or the general well-being of the state.

SEC. 6. In all elections for directors or managers of any incorporated company, each shareholder shall have the right to cast as many votes in the aggregate as shall equal the number of shares so held by him or her in said company, multiplied by the number of directors or managers to be elected at such election; and each shareholder may cast the whole number of votes, either in person or by proxy for one candidate, or distribute such votes among two or more candidates; and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner.

SEC. 7. No corporation shall engage in business, other than that expressly authorized in its charter or the law under which it may have been or hereafter may be organized, nor shall it hold any real estate for any period longer than six years, except such as may be necessary and proper for carrying on its legitimate business.

SEC. 8. No corporation shall issue stock or bonds, except for money paid, labor done or property actually received, and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void. The stock and bonded indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased, except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting called for the purpose, first giving sixty days public notice, as may be provided by law.

SEC. 9. Dues from private corporations shall be secured by such means as may be prescribed by law, but in no case shall any stockholder be individually liable in any amount over or above the amount of stock owned by him or her.

SEC. 10. No corporation shall issue preferred stock without the consent of all the stockholders.

SEC. 11. The term "corporation," as used in this article, shall be construed to include all joint stock companies or associations having any powers or privileges not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

RAILROADS.

SEC. 12. It shall not be lawful in this state for any railway company to charge for freight or passengers a greater amount, for the transportation of the same, for a less distance than the amount charged for any greater distance, and suitable laws shall be passed by the general assembly to enforce this provision; but excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

SEC. 13. Any railroad corporation or association, organized for the purpose, shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this state, and to connect at the state line with railroads of other states. Every railroad company shall have the right, with its road, to intersect, connect with, or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each the other's passengers, tonnage and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

SEC. 14. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this state are hereby declared public highways, and railroad companies common carriers. The general assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates

of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads in this state; and shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on said railroads, and enforce all such laws by adequate penalties.

SEC. 15. Every railroad or other corporation, organized or doing business in this state under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this state for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made, and where shall be kept, for public inspection, books in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, the names of the owners of the stock, the amounts owned by them respectively, the amount of stock paid, and by whom, the transfer of said stock, with the date of transfer, the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and places of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad company shall hold one meeting annually in this state, public notice of which shall be given thirty days previously, and shall report annually, under oath, to the state auditor, or some officer designated by law, all of their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law. The general assembly shall pass laws enforcing, by suitable penalties, the provisions of this section.

SEC. 16. The rolling stock and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this state, shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals; and the general assembly shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

SEC. 17. No railroad or other corporation, or the lessees, purchasers or managers of any railroad corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property or franchises of such corporation, with, or lease or purchase the works or franchises of, or in any way control any railroad corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line; nor shall any officer of such railroad corporation act as an officer of any other railroad corporation owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line. The question whether railroads are parallel or competing lines shall, when demanded, be decided by a jury, as in other civil issues.

SEC. 18. If any railroad company organized under the laws of this state shall consolidate, by sale or otherwise, with any railroad company organized under the laws of any other state, or of the United States, the same shall not thereby become a foreign corporation; but the courts of this state shall retain jurisdiction in all matters which may arise, as if said consolidation had not taken place. In no case shall any consolidation take place, except upon public notice of at least sixty days to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 19. The general assembly shall pass no law for the benefit of a railroad or other corporations, or any individual or association of individuals, retrospective in its operation, or which imposes on the people of any county or municipal subdivision of the state, a new liability in respect to transactions or considerations already past.

SEC. 20. No law shall be passed by the general assembly granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town, village, or on any public highway, without first acquiring the consent of the local authorities having control of the street or highway proposed to be

occupied by such street railroad; and the franchises so granted shall not be transferred without similar assent first obtained.

SEC. 21. No railroad corporation in existence at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall have the benefit of any future legislation, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this constitution applicable to railroads.

SEC. 22. No president, director, officer, agent, or employe of any railroad company shall be interested, directly, or indirectly, in furnishing material or supplies to such company, or in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled or worked by such company.

SEC. 23. No discrimination in charges or facilities in transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback or otherwise; and no railroad company, or any lessee, manager or employee thereof, shall make any preference in furnishing cars or motive power.

SEC. 24. No railroad or other transportation company shall grant free passes or tickets, or passes or tickets at a discount, to members of the general assembly, or members of the board of equalization, or any state, or county, or municipal officers; and the acceptance of such pass or ticket, by a member of the general assembly, or any such officer, shall be a forfeiture of his office.

BANKS.

SEC. 25. No state bank shall hereafter be created, nor shall the state own or be liable for any stock in any corporation, or joint stock company, or association for banking purposes, now created or hereafter to be created.

SEC. 26. No act of the general assembly authorizing or creating corporations or associations with banking powers (except banks of deposit or discount,) nor amendments thereto, shall go into effect, or in any manner be enforced, unless the same shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of the state, at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of the votes cast at such election.

SEC. 27. It shall be a crime, the nature and punishment of which shall be prescribed by law, for any president, director, manager, cashier or other officer of any banking institution, to assent to the reception of deposits, or the creation of debts by such banking institution, after he shall have had knowledge of the fact that it is insolvent, or in failing circumstances; and any such officer, agent or manager, shall be individually responsible for such deposits so received, and all such debts so created with his assent.

ARTICLE XIII.—MILITIA.

SECTION 1. All able-bodied male inhabitants of this state between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are citizens of the United States, or have declared their intention of become such citizens, shall be liable to military duty in the militia of this state: *Provided*, That no person who is religiously scrupulous of bearing arms, can be compelled to do so, but may be compelled to pay an equivalent for military service, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. The general assembly, in providing for the organization,

equipment and discipline of the militia, shall conform, as nearly as practicable, to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

SEC. 3. Each company and regiment shall elect its own company and regimental officers; but if any company or regiment shall neglect to elect such officers within the time prescribed by law, or by the order of the governor, they may be appointed by the governor.

SEC. 4. Volunteer companies of infantry, cavalry and artillery, may be formed in such manner and under such restrictions as may be provided by law.

SEC. 5. The volunteer and militia forces shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters, parades and elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

SEC. 6. The governor shall appoint the adjutant general, quartermaster general and his other staff officers. He shall also, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint all major generals and brigadier generals.

SEC. 7. The general assembly shall provide for the safe keeping of the public arms, military records, banners and relics of the state.

ARTICLE XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. The general assembly of this state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States, nor with any regulation which congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to *bona fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; nor shall lands belonging to persons residing out of the limits of this state ever be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to persons residing within the state.

SEC. 2. No person shall be prosecuted in any civil action or criminal proceeding for or on account of any act by him done, performed or executed between the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the twentieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, by virtue of military authority vested in him, or in pursuance of orders from any person vested with such authority by the government of the United States, or of this state, or of the late Confederate states, or any of them, to do such act. And if any action or proceedings shall have been, or shall hereafter be instituted against any person for the doing of any such act, the defendant may plead this section in bar thereof.

SEC. 3. No person who shall hereafter fight a duel, or assist in the same as a second, or send, accept, or knowingly carry a challenge therefor, or agree to go out of this state to fight a duel, shall hold any office in this state.

SEC. 4. No person holding an office of profit under the United States, shall, during his continuance in such office, hold any office of profit under this state.

SEC. 5. In the absence of any contrary provision, all officers now or hereafter elected or appointed, subject to the right of resignation, shall hold office during their official terms, and until their successors shall be duly elected or appointed and qualified.

SEC. 6. All officers, both civil and military, under the authority of this state, shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath, or affirmation, to support the constitution of the

United States and of this state, and to demean themselves faithfully in office.

SEC. 7. The general assembly shall, in addition to other penalties, provide for the removal from office of county, city, town and township officers, on conviction of willful, corrupt or fraudulent violation or neglect of official duty.

SEC. 8. The compensation or fees of no state, county or municipal officer shall be increased during his term of office; nor shall the term of any office be extended for a longer period than that for which such officer was elected or appointed.

SEC. 9. The appointment of all officers not otherwise directed by this constitution, shall be made in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 10. The general assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets, or tickets in any scheme in the nature of a lottery, in this state; and all acts or parts of acts heretofore passed by the legislature of this state, authorizing a lottery or lotteries, and all acts amendatory thereof, or supplemental thereto, are hereby avoided.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the grand jury in each county, at least once a year, to investigate the official acts of all officers having charge of public funds, and report the result of their investigations in writing to the court.

SEC. 12. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

ARTICLE XV.—MODE OF AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. This constitution may be amended and revised only in pursuance of the provisions of this article.

SEC. 2. The general assembly may, at any time, propose such amendments to this constitution as a majority of the members elected to each house shall deem expedient; and the vote thereon shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered in full on the journals. The proposed amendments shall be published with the laws of that session, and also shall be published weekly in some newspaper, if such there be, within each county in the state, for four consecutive weeks next preceding the general election then next ensuing. The proposed amendments shall be submitted to a vote of the people, each amendment separately, at the next general election thereafter, in such manner as the general assembly may provide. If a majority of the qualified voters of the state, voting for and against any one of said amendments, shall vote for such amendment, the same shall be deemed and taken to have been ratified by the people, and shall be valid and binding, to all intents and purposes, as a part of this constitution.

SEC. 3. The general assembly may at any time authorize, by law a vote of the people to be taken upon the question whether a convention shall be held for the purpose of revising and amending the constitution of this state; and if at such election a majority of the votes on the question be in favor of a convention, the governor shall issue writs to the sheriffs of the different counties, ordering the election of delegates to such a conven-

tion, on a day not less than three and within six months after that on which the said question shall have been voted on. At such election each senatorial district shall elect two delegates for each senator to which it may then be entitled in the general assembly, and every such delegate shall have the qualifications of a state senator. The election shall be conducted in conformity with the laws regulating the election of senators. The delegates so elected shall meet at such time and place as may be provided by law, and organize themselves into a convention, and proceed to revise and amend the constitution; and the constitution when so revised and amended, shall, on a day to be therein fixed, not less than sixty days or more than six months after that on which it shall have been adopted by the convention, be submitted to a vote of the people for and against it, at an election to be held for that purpose; and, if a majority of all the votes given be in favor of such constitution, it shall, at the end of thirty days after such election became the constitution of this state. The result of such election shall be made known by proclamation by the governor. The general assembly shall have no power, otherwise than in this section specified, to authorize a convention for revising and amending the constitution.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alteration and amendments in the constitution of this state, and to carry the same into complete effect, it is hereby ordained and declared:

SECTION 1. That all laws in force at the adoption of this constitution, not inconsistent therewith, shall remain in full force until altered or repealed by the general assembly; and, all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts of the state, counties, individuals or bodies corporate not inconsistent therewith, shall continue to be as valid as if this constitution had not been adopted. The provisions of all laws which are inconsistent with this constitution, shall cease upon its adoption, except that all laws which are inconsistent with such provision of this constitution, as require legislation to enforce them, shall remain in force until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, unless sooner amended or repealed by the general assembly.

SEC. 2. That all recognizances, obligations and all other instruments, entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to this state or to any subdivision thereof, or any municipality therein; and all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures, due or owing to this state, or any such subdivision or municipality; and all writs, prosecutions, actions and causes of action, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue and remain unaffected by the adoption of this constitution. All indictments which shall have been found or may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before this constitution takes effect, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place, except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

SEC. 3. All county and probate courts, as now constituted and organized, shall continue with their jurisdiction, until the general assembly shall by law conform them in their organization to the requirements of this constitution.

SEC. 4. All criminal courts organized and existing under the laws of this state, and not specially provided for in this constitution, shall continue to exist until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 5. All courts of common pleas existing and organized in cities

and towns having a population exceeding three thousand five hundred inhabitants, and such as by the law of their creation are presided over by a judge of a circuit court, shall continue to exist and exercise their present jurisdiction, until otherwise provided by law. All other courts of common pleas shall cease to exist at the expiration of the present terms of office of the several judges thereof.

SEC. 6. All persons now filling any office or appointment in this state, shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 7. Upon the adoption of this constitution, all appeals to, and writs of error from the supreme court, shall be returnable to the supreme court at the city of Jefferson.

SEC. 8. Until the general assembly shall make provision for the payment of the state and railroad indebtedness of this state, in pursuance of section fourteen of article ten of this constitution, there shall be levied and collected an annual tax of one-fifth of one per centum on all real estate and other property and effects subject to taxation, the proceeds of which shall be applied to the payment of the interest on the bonded debt of this state as it matures, and the surplus, if any, shall be paid into the sinking fund and thereafter applied to the payment of such indebtedness, and to no other purpose.

SEC. 9. This constitution shall be submitted to the people of this state for adoption or rejection, at an election to be held for that purpose only, on Saturday, the thirtieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. Every person entitled to vote under the constitution and laws of this state shall be entitled to vote for the adoption or rejection of this constitution. Said election shall be held, and said qualified electors shall vote at the usual places of voting in the several counties of this state; and said election shall be conducted, and returns thereof made, according to the laws now in force regulating general elections.

SEC. 10. The clerks of the several county courts in this state, shall, at least five days before said election, cause to be delivered to the judges of election in each election district or precinct, in their respective counties, suitable blank poll books, forms of return and five times the number of properly prepared printed ballots for said election, that there are voters in said respective districts, the expense whereof shall be allowed and paid by the several county courts, as other county expenditures are allowed and paid.

SEC. 11. At said election the ballots shall be in the following form: New constitution ticket, (*erase the clause you do not favor.*) New constitution, — Yes. New constitution, — No. Each of said ticket shall be counted as a vote for or against this constitution, as the one clause or the other may be canceled with ink or pencil by the voter, and returns thereof shall be made accordingly. If both clauses of the ticket be erased, or if neither be erased, the ticket shall not be counted.

SEC. 12. The returns of the whole vote cast for the adoption and against the adoption of this constitution shall be made by the several clerks, as now provided by law in case of the election of state officers, to the secretary of state, within twenty days after the election; and the returns of said votes shall, within ten days thereafter, be examined and canvassed by the state auditor, state treasurer and secretary of state, or any two of them, in the presence of the governor, and proclamation shall be made by the governor forthwith of the result of the canvass.

SEC. 13. If, upon such canvass, it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were in favor of the new constitution, then this constitution shall, on and after the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, be the supreme law of the state of Missouri, and the present existing constitution shall thereupon cease in all its provisions; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were against the new constitution, then this constitution shall be null and void, and the existing constitution shall continue in force.

SEC. 14. The provisions of this schedule required to be executed prior to the adoption or rejection of this constitution, shall take effect and be in force immediately.

SEC. 15. The general assembly shall pass all such laws as may be necessary to carry this constitution into full effect.

SEC. 16. The present secretary of state, state auditor, attorney-general, and superintendent of public schools, shall, during the remainder of their terms of office, unless otherwise directed by law, receive the same compensation and fees as is now provided by law; and the present state treasurer shall, during the remainder of the term of his office, continue to be governed by existing law, in the custody and disposition of the state funds, unless otherwise directed by law.

SEC. 17. Section twelve of [the] bill of rights shall not be so construed as to prevent arrests and preliminary examination in any criminal case.

Done in convention, at the capitol, in the city of Jefferson, on the second day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

WALDO P. JOHNSON, President, St. Clair county.
N. W. WATKINS, Vice President, Scott county.

ADAMS, WASHINGTON, Cooper.
ALLEN, DEWITT C., Clay.
ALEXANDER, A. M., Monroe.
BLACK, FRANCIS M., Jackson.
BOONE, HENRY, DeKalb.
BRADFIELD, GEORGE W., Laclede.
BROADHEAD, JAMES O., St. Louis.
BROCKMEYER, HENRY C., St. Louis.
CARLETON, GEORGE W., Pemiscot.
CHRISMAN, WILLIAM, Jackson.
CONWAY, EDMUND V., St. Francois.
COTTEY, LOUIS F., Knox.
CREWS, T. W. B., Franklin.
CROCKETT, SAMUEL R., Vernon.
DAVIS, LOWNEY HENRY, Cape Girardeau.
DRYDEN, LEONIDAS J., Warren.
DYSAIT, BENJAMIN ROBERT, Macon.
EDWARDS, JOHN F. T., Iron.
EDWARDS, JAMES C., St. Louis.
EITZEN, CHARLES D., Gasconade.
FARRIS, JAMES L., Ray.
FAN, ROBERT W., Webster.
GANTT, THOMAS TASKER, St. Louis.
GOTTSCHALK, LOUIS, St. Louis.
HALE, JOHN B., Carroll.
HALLIBURTON, W., Sullivan.
HAMMOND, CHARLES, Chariton.
HARDIN, NEIL CAMERON, Pike.
HOLLIDAY, J. A., Caldwell.
HYER, JOHN, Dent.
JOHNSON, HORACE B., Cole.
JOHNSTON, T. J., Nodaway.
LACKLAND, HENRY CLAY, St. Charles.

LETCHER, WM. H., Saline.
LAY, ALFRED M., Cole.
MABREY, PINCKNEY, Ripley.
MASSEY, B. F., Newton.
MAXEY, JAMES HARVEY, Howell.
MCAFFEE, CHARLES B., Greene.
MCKEE, ARCHIBALD V., Lincoln.
MCCABE, EDWARD, Marion.
MCKILLOP, MALCOMB, Atchison.
MORTELL, NICHOLAS A., St. Louis.
MUDD, HENRY THOMAS, St. Louis.
NICKERSON, EDMUND A., Johnson.
NORTON, ELIJAH HISE, Platte.
PIPKIN, PHILIP, Jefferson.
PRIEST, WILLIAM, Platte.
PULITZER, JOSEPH, St. Louis.
RAY, JOHN, Barry.
RIDER, J. H., Bollinger.
RIPEY, J. R., Schuyler.
ROBERTS, JAMES C., Buchanan.
ROSS, J. P., Morgan.
ROSS, JOHN W., Polk.
RUCKER, JOHN FLEMING, Boone.
SHACKELFORD, THOMAS, Howard.
SHANKLIN, JOHN H., Grundy.
SHIELDS, GEORGE H., St. Louis.
SPAUNHORST, HENRY J., St. Louis.
SWITZLER, WILLIAM F., Boone.
TAYLOR, JOHN H., Jasper.
TAYLOR, AMOS RILEY, St. Louis.
TODD, ALBERT, St. Louis.
WAGNER, L. J., Scotland.
WALLACE, HENRY C., Lafayette.

ATTEST.

G. N. NOLAN, Secretary.
J. BOYLE ADAMS, Assistant Secretary

Abstract of Missouri State Laws.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

A bill of exchange is a written order from one person to another, directing the person to whom it is addressed to pay to a third person a certain sum of money therein named.

The person making the bill is called the maker. The person to whom it is directed is called the drawee, and the person in whose favor the bill of exchange is made payable, is called the payee, and the person who accepts a bill of exchange, is called the acceptor.

A bill of exchange may be negotiable or non-negotiable; if negotiable, it may be transferred either before or after acceptance. To make it negotiable it must be payable to the order of the payee, or to the bearer, or must contain other equivalent or operative words of transfer.

Bills of exchange containing no words of transfer, are non-negotiable.

The usual form of accepting bills of exchange, is by writing "accepted" across the bill, and signing the acceptor's name.

After such acceptance the acceptor becomes liable for the payment of the bill upon its maturity.

No person within this state shall be charged as an acceptor of a bill of exchange unless his acceptance shall be in writing signed by himself, or his lawful agent.

If such acceptance be written on a paper other than the bill, it shall not bind the acceptor. Except in favor of a person to whom such acceptance shall have been shown, and who upon the faith thereof shall have received the bill for a valuable consideration.

An unconditional promise in writing to accept a bill before it is drawn, will be binding upon the acceptor in favor of any person who upon the faith of such written promise shall have received the bill for a valuable consideration.

Every holder of a bill presenting the same for acceptance, may require that the acceptance be written on the bill, and a refusal to comply with such request, shall be deemed a refusal to accept, and the bill may be protested for non-acceptance.

Every person upon whom a bill of exchange may be drawn, and to whom the same shall be delivered for acceptance, who shall destroy such bill or refuse within twenty-four hours after such delivery, or within such period as the holder may allow to return the bill accepted or non-accepted to the holders, shall be deemed to have accepted the same.

When any bill of exchange expressed to be for value received, drawn or negotiated within this state, shall be duly presented for acceptance or payment, and protested for non-acceptance or non-payment, there shall be allowed and paid to the holders by the drawer and endorsers having due notice of the dishonor of the bill, damages in the following cases: *First*, if the bill shall have been drawn by any person, at any place within this state, at the rate of four per centum on the principal sum specified in the bill. *Second*, if the bill shall have been drawn on any person, at any place out of this state, but within the United States or territories thereof, at the rate of two per centum on the principal sum specified in the bill. *Third*, if the bill shall have been drawn on any person, at any part or place without the United States and their territories, at the rate of twenty per centum on the principal sum specified in the bill.

If any bill of exchange expressed to be for value received, shall be drawn on any person, at any place within this state, and accepted, and payment shall not be duly made by the acceptor, there shall be allowed and paid to the holder, by the acceptor, damages in the following cases: *First*, if the bill be drawn by any person, at any place within this state, at the rate of four per centum on the principal sum therein specified. *Second*, if the bill be drawn by any person, at any place without this state, but within the United States or territories, at the rate of ten per centum on the principal sum therein specified.

The damages herein allowed shall be recovered only by the holder of a bill, who shall have purchased the bill or acquired some interest therein, for valuable consideration. In cases of non-acceptance or non-payment of a bill, drawn at any place within this state, on any person at a place within the same, no damages shall be recovered, if payment of the principal sum, with interest and charges of protest, be paid within twenty days after demand, or notice of the dishonor of the bill.

If the contents of a bill be expressed in the money of account of the United States, the amount due and the damages therein, shall be ascertained and determined without any reference to the rate of exchange existing between this state and the place on which the bill shall have been drawn, at the time of demand of payment or notice of the dishonor of the bill.

If the contents of such bill be expressed in the money of account or currency of any foreign country, then the amount due, exclusive of damages, shall be ascertained and determined by the rate of exchange, or the value of such foreign currency at the time of payment.

Every bill of exchange, draft or order drawn either within this state or elsewhere upon any person residing within this state, payable on its face at sight, or on demand, shall be deemed and considered to be due and payable on the day it is presented, or demanded, any usage or custom

here or elsewhere to the contrary notwithstanding, and if not so paid, may be protested for non-payment.

If in any suit founded upon any negotiable promissory note or bill of exchange, or in which such bill or note is produced, might be allowed in the defense of any suit, it appear on the trial that such note or bill was lost while it belonged to the party claiming the amount due thereon, parol or other evidence of the contents thereof, may be given on such trial, and such party shall be entitled to recover the amount due thereon as if such note or bill had been produced.

To entitle a party to such recovery, he or some responsible person for him, shall execute a bond to the adverse party in a penalty at least double the amount of such note or bill, with two sufficient securities, to be approved by the court in which the trial shall be had, conditioned to indemnify the adverse party against all claims by any other person on account of such note or bill, and against all costs and expenses by reason of such claim.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

A promissory note is a written promise to pay a certain sum of money at a future time, unconditionally.

The person to whom the money is payable is called the payee.

The maker is the one who promises to pay the money when the note becomes due.

A note payable to bearer is negotiated or transferred by mere delivery, and the possession of the note is *prima facie* proof of title.

A note payable to the order of a particular person is transferred or negotiated by writing the name of the person upon the back of the note, which is called an endorsement. The person making the endorsement is called the endorser. The person for whose benefit it is made is called the endorsee.

Every promissory note for the payment of money to the payee therein named, or order or bearer, and expressed to be for value received, shall be due and payable as therein expressed and shall have the same effect and be negotiable in like manner as inland bills of exchange.

The payee and endorsers of every such negotiable note payable to them or order, and the holder of every such note payable to bearer may maintain actions for the sums of money therein mentioned, against the makers and endorsers of them in like manner as in cases of inland bills of exchange, and not otherwise.

Such negotiable promissory note made payable to the order of the maker thereof, or to the order of a fictitious person shall, if negotiated by the maker, have the same effect and be of the same validity as against the maker, and all persons having knowledge of the facts, as if payable to

bearer. *Provided*, That negotiable note in the hands of the purchaser of the same from the makers by way of discount or investment if protested for non-payment at maturity, shall not be subjected to damages.

When the day of payment of any bond, bill of exchange, or promissory note, shall according to its terms, be a Sunday, Christmas day, Thanksgiving day (State or National), New Years day, or a Fourth of July, its payment shall be deemed due and be demandable on such day next before its day of payment, according to its terms, as shall not be one of the days above specified.

A notarial protest is evidence of a demand and refusal to pay a bill of exchange or negotiable promissory note, at the time and in the manner stated in such protest.

FORM OF NEGOTIABLE NOTE.

\$1,000.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 1, 1869.

Thirty days after date, I promise to pay Richard Roe, or order, One Thousand Dollars, value received, with interest after due at the rate of ten per cent per annum.

LOUIS ROY.

NON-NEGOTIABLE NOTE.

\$100.00.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 1, 1869.

Thirty days after date, I promise to pay Richard Roe, One Hundred Dollars, value received, with interest from date, at the rate of ten per cent per annum.

LOUIS ROY.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent.

Parties may agree in writing for the payment of interest not exceeding ten per cent.

Money due upon judgments or order of court, shall draw interest from the day of rendering the same. All such judgments and orders for money upon contracts, bearing more than six per cent., shall bear the same interest borne by such contracts. All other judgments and orders for money shall draw six per cent.

If a greater rate of interest than ten per cent. is contracted for, and suit brought upon the same, judgment will be entered for six per cent., and the whole interest shall be set apart for, and become a part of the common school fund.

Parties may contract in writing for the payment of interest upon interest; but interest shall not be compounded oftener than once a year. Where a different rate is not expressed, interest upon interest shall be at the same rate as interest on the principal debt.

DESCENTS AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY.

Property in this state shall be distributed in the following course, subject to the payment of debts and the widow's dower:

First. To the children or their descendants in equal parts.

Second. If there be no children or their descendants, then to the father, mother, brothers and sisters, and their descendants, in equal parts.

Third. If there be no children, or their descendants, father, mother, brother or sister, or their descendants, then to the husband or wife. If there be no husband or wife, then to the grandfather, grandmother, uncles and aunts, and their descendants, in equal parts.

Fourth. If there be no children or their descendants, father, mother, sister, brother or their descendants, husband or wife, grandfather, grandmother, uncles, aunts, nor their descendants, then to the great-grandfather, great-grandmother, and their descendants, in equal parts, and so on in other cases without end, passing to the nearest lineal ancestors and their children, and their descendants, in equal parts.

Posthumous children, or descendants of the intestate, shall inherit in like manner as if born in the lifetime of the intestate. This does not apply to anyone other than the children or descendants of the intestate unless they are in being and capable in law to take as heirs at the time of the intestate's death.

If there be no children or their descendants, father, mother, brother or sister, nor their descendants, husband or wife, nor any paternal or maternal kindred capable of inheriting, the whole shall go to the kindred of the wife or husband of the intestate in the like course as if such wife or husband had survived the intestate and then died entitled to the estate.

If any of the children receive any real or personal estate in the lifetime of the intestate by way of advancement, shall choose to come into partition with the other heirs, such advancement shall be brought into hatchpot with the estate descended.

Maintaining, educating, or giving money to a child under majority without any view to a portion or settlement, shall not be deemed an advancement.

Bastards shall inherit and be capable of transmitting inheritance on the part of their mother, and such mother may inherit from her bastard child or children in like manner as if they had been lawfully begotten of her.

The issues of all marriages decreed null in law or dissolved by divorce shall be legitimate.

Persons of color shall inherit as above set forth, providing it shall appear to the court that they are residents of this state, or if residents of some other state, are free persons.

The children of all parents who were slaves, and who were living

together in good faith as man and wife at the time of the birth of such children, shall be deemed to be the legitimate children of such parents. All children of any one mother who was a slave at the time of her birth shall be deemed lawful brothers and sisters for the purposes of this chapter.

WILLS.

The term will, or last will and testament, means the disposition of one's property, to take effect after death. No exact form of words is necessary in order to make a will good at law.

Every person of twenty-one years of age and upward, of sound mind, may, by last will, devise all his estate, real, personal and mixed, and all interest therein, saving the widow her dower. Every person over the age of eighteen years, of sound mind, may by last will, dispose of his goods and chattles. Every will must be in writing, signed by the testator or by some person by his direction, in his presence, and shall be attested by two or more competent witnesses, subscribing their names to the will in the presence of the testator.

No will in writing, except in cases hereinafter mentioned, nor any part thereof, shall be revoked, except by a subsequent will in writing, or by burning, canceling, tearing or obliterating the same by the testator, or in his presence, and by his consent and direction.

If, after making a will disposing of the whole estate of the testator, such testator shall marry, and die, leaving issue by such marriage living at the time of his death, or shall leave issue of such marriage born to him after his death, such will shall be deemed revoked, unless provisions shall have been made for such issue by some settlement, or unless such issue shall be provided for in the will, and no evidence shall be received to rebut the presumption of such revocation.

A will executed by an unmarried woman shall be deemed revoked by her subsequent marriage.

If a person make his will and die leaving children not provided for, although born after making the will, he shall be deemed to die intestate, and such children shall be entitled to such proportion as if he had died intestate. All other heirs or legatees must refund their proportionate part.

The county court or clerk thereof in vacation subject to the confirmation or rejection of the court, shall take the proof of the last will of the testator.

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Richard Johnson, of Carroll county, in the state of Missouri, being of sound mind and memory, and of full age, do hereby make and publish this, my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

First. I direct the payment of all lawful claims against my estate, to be made out of the proceeds of the sale of my personal property.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to my eldest son, John B. Johnson, the sum of five thousand dollars of bank stock, in the First National Bank of Lexington, Missouri, and the farm owned by myself in the township of ———, in the county of Saline, consisting of 100 acres, with all the houses, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging, to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns forever.

Third. I give, devise, and bequeath to each of my daughters, Mary E. Johnson and Clara B. Johnson, each five thousand dollars in bank stock, in the First National Bank, of Lexington, Missouri; and also, each one quarter section of land owned by myself, situated in the township of —, Ray county, Missouri.

Fourth. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank R. Johnson, the farm owned by myself, situated in Chariton county, Missouri, consisting of six hundred and forty acres, together with all stock, houses, and improvements, thereunto belonging.

Fifth. I give to my wife, Elizabeth Johnson, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property about my house, not hitherto disposed of, including six thousand dollars of bank stock, in the First National Bank of Lexington, Missouri, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home farm, so long as she may live—said farm being my present place of residence.

Sixth. I give and bequeath to my mother, Martha Johnson, the income from rents of my store building, at No. 905 Pine street, St. Louis, Missouri, during the term of her natural life, said building and land therewith to revert to my sons and daughters, in equal proportions, upon the demise of my said mother.

Seventh. It is also my will and desire that at the death of my wife, Elizabeth Johnson, that the above mentioned homestead may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

Eighth. I appoint as my executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Elizabeth Johnson, and my eldest son John B. Johnson.

In witness whereof, I, Richard Johnson, to this, my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-five. RICHARD JOHNSON.

Signed and declared by Richard Johnson, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto, as witnesses thereof.

EDWARD DAVISON, *Sedalia, Missouri.*

FREDERICK JONES, *Marshall, Missouri.*

CODICIL.

Whereas, I, Richard Johnson, did, on the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as part thereof.

Whereas, By the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Clara B. Johnson, has deceased, March the first, eighteen hundred and seventy-six; and *whereas*, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened David S. Johnson, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands and bank stock, and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Clara B., in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven. RICHARD JOHNSON.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us, by the testator, Richard Johnson, as and for a codicil, to be annexed to his will and testament; and we, at his request and in his presence, and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

PETER BROWN, *Lexington, Missouri.*

ROBERT BURR, *Richmond, Missouri.*

TAXES.

For the support of the government of the state, the payment of the public debt, and the advancement of the public interest, taxes shall be levied on all property, real and personal, except as stated below:

No tax shall be assessed for or imposed by any city, county, or other municipal corporation, or for their use upon the following property: All houses, necessary furniture and equipments thereof, used exclusively for public worship, and the lot of ground on which the same may be erected. All orphan or other asylums, for the relief of the sick or needy, with their furniture and equipments, and the lands on which they are erected and used therewith, so long as the same shall be held and used for that purpose only; all universities, colleges, academies, schools, and all other seminaries of learning, with the furniture and equipments, and land thereto, belonging or used immediately therewith, and their endowment fund, when not invested in real estate, so long as the same shall be employed for that purpose only. *Provided*, That the land hereby exempted from taxation, belonging to any of the last named institutions, in any city or town, shall not exceed two acres, and in the county, not exceed five acres. *And further provided*, That such property, so exempted, shall not be under rent to any person, corporation, or society, and shall not, in any way or manner, be paying or yielding any rent or profit. Cemeteries and graveyards set apart and used for that purpose only. All real estate and other property belonging to any incorporated agricultural society, so

long as the same shall be employed for the use of such society and none other. All libraries and their furniture and equipments, belonging to any library association or society. Nothing in this section shall be construed as to exempt from municipal or local taxation any description of property, when the same is held for the purpose of pecuniary profit or speculation.

Lots in incorporated cities or towns, or within one mile of the limits of such city or town, to the extent of one acre, and lots, one mile distant from such cities or towns, to the extent of five acres, with the buildings thereon, when the same are used exclusively for religious worship, for schools, or for purposes purely charitable, shall be exempt from taxation for state, county, or local purposes.

There shall be annually assessed and collected on the assessed value of all the real estate and personal property subject by law to taxation in the state one-fifth of one per centum for state revenue and one-fifth of one per centum for the payment of all state indebtedness.

The assessor or his deputy or deputies shall, between the first days of August and January, and after being furnished with the necessary books and blanks by the county clerk, at the expense of the county, proceed to take a list of the taxable personal property in his county, town, or district, and assess the value thereof in the manner following, to-wit: He shall call at the office, place of doing business, or residence of each person required by this act to list property, and shall require such person to make a correct statement of all taxable property owned by such person, or under the care, charge, or management of such person, except merchandise, which may be required to pay a license tax, being in any county in this state, in accordance with the provisions of this act, and the person listing the property shall enter a true and correct statement of such property in a printed or written blank prepared for that purpose, which statement, after being filled out, shall be signed and sworn to, to the extent required by this act, by the person listing the property, and delivered to the assessor, and such assessor's book shall be arranged and divided into two parts: The "land list" and the "personal property list." If any taxpayer shall fail or neglect to pay such collector his taxes at the time and place required by such notices, then it shall be the duty of the collector after the first day of January then next, to collect and account for as other taxes, an additional tax, as a penalty, of one per cent per month upon all taxes collected by him after the first day of January, as aforesaid, and in computing said additional tax or penalty a fractional part of a month shall not be counted as a whole month. Collectors shall on the day of their annual settlement with the county court, file with said court a statement under oath of the amount so received, and from whom received, and settle with the court therefor; *provided*, however, that said interest shall not be chargeable against persons who are absent from their homes

and engaged in the military service of this state, or of the United States, or against any tax payer who shall pay his taxes to the collector at any time before the first day of January in each year; *provided*, that the provisions of this section shall apply to the city of St. Louis so far as the same relates to the addition of said interest which in said city shall be collected and accounted for by the collector as other taxes, for which he shall receive no compensation.

Every county collector shall on or before the fifteenth day of each month pay to the state treasurer all taxes or licenses received by him prior to the first day of the month.

The sheriff's deed executed to the purchaser of real estate under a sale for delinquent taxes, which shall be acknowledged before the circuit court of the county or city as in ordinary cases; shall convey a title in fee to such purchaser of the real estate therein named, and shall be *prima facie* evidence of title, and the matters and things therein stated are true.

COURTS OF RECORD—THEIR JURISDICTION.

SUPREME COURT.

At the general election in the year eighteen hundred and eighty, and every two years thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court, who shall hold his office for a term of ten years from the first day of January next after his election, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified. The majority of the judges may order special terms.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and at the general election every sixth year thereafter, except as otherwise provided by law, all the circuit judges shall be elected, and shall enter upon their offices on the first Monday in January next ensuing. Circuit courts in the respective counties in which they may be held shall have power and jurisdiction as follows: First, as courts of law in all criminal cases which shall not be otherwise provided for by law. Second, exclusive original jurisdiction in all civil cases which shall not be cognizable before the county courts, probate courts, and justices of the peace and not otherwise provided by law. Third, concurrent original jurisdiction with justices of the peace in all civil actions and proceedings for the recovery of money, whether such action be founded upon contract or trust or upon a bond or undertaking given in pursuance of law in any civil action or proceeding, or for a penalty or forfeiture given by any statute of this state when the sum demanded, exclusive of interest and cost, shall exceed fifty dollars and does not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars, and of all actions against any railroad company in this state to recover damages for the killing or injuring of horses, mules, cattle or

other animals, without regard to the value of such animals or the amount claimed for killing or injury, the same in all counties or cities having over fifty thousand inhabitants; concurrent original jurisdiction with justices of the peace of all actions and proceedings for the recovery of money, whether such actions be founded upon contract or tort or upon a bond or undertaking given in any civil action or proceeding, or for a penalty or forfeiture given by any statute of this state when the sum demanded, exclusive of interest and cost, shall exceed fifty dollars and not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, and of all actions against any railroad company in this state to recover damages for the killing or injuring horses, mules, cattle or other animals, without regard to the value of such animals or the amount of damages claimed for killing or injuring the same. Fourth, appellate jurisdiction from the judgments and orders of the county court, probate court, and justices of the peace in all cases not expressly prohibited by law, and shall possess the superintending control over them. Fifth, the general control over executors, administrators, guardians, curators, minors, idiots, lunatics, and persons of unsound mind.

COUNTY COURT.

The county court shall be composed of three members, to be styled the judges of the county court; and each county shall be districted by the county court thereof into two districts of contiguous territory, as near equal in population as practicable, without dividing municipal townships. Judges of this court shall be elected for a term of two years. At the general election of 1882, they shall be elected for four years. Four terms of the county court shall be held in each county annually, at the place of holding courts therein, commencing on the first Monday in February, May, August, and November, and shall also have power to order special terms. This court has control of county property, settling with county treasurers, etc.

PROBATE COURTS.

A probate court which shall be a court of record and consist of one judge is hereby established in the city of St. Louis and in every county in this state.

Jurisdiction—Said court shall have jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to probate business, to granting letters testamentary and of administration, the appointment of guardians and curators of minors and persons of unsound mind, settling the accounts of executors, administrators, curators and guardians, and the sale or leasing of lands by administrators, curators and guardians, and over all matters relating to apprentices, and such judges shall have the power to solemnize marriages.

Judges of this court shall be elected in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, and every four years thereafter. Said judge shall be commissioned by the governor and shall hold his office for four years.



REV. JAMES M. GOODSON

ST. LOUIS COURT OF APPEALS.

The qualified voters of the counties of the city of St. Louis, the counties of St. Louis, St. Charles, Lincoln and Warren, shall elect a judge of the St. Louis court of appeals, who shall be a resident of district composed of said counties, and who shall hold offices for a term of twelve years. The St. Louis court of appeals shall consist of three judges, who shall possess the same qualifications as judges of the supreme court. The court shall have a marshal, janitor and reporter.

LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Offenses punishable with death or imprisonment in the penitentiary during life, may be prosecuted at any time after the offense shall have been committed.

For felonies other than above mentioned, within three years after the commission of the offense.

For any offense other than felony or fine or forfeiture, within one year after the commission of the offense.

Actions and suits upon statute for penalty or forfeiture given in whole or part, to any person who will prosecute within one year after the commissions of the offense.

When penalty is given in whole or in part to the state, or county or city or the treasurer of the same, suit must be brought within two years.

Actions upon any statute for any penalty or forfeiture given in whole or in part to the party aggrieved within three years.

Actions against moneyed corporations, or against the directors or stockholders of the same, shall be brought within six years of the discovery.

LIMITATION OF PERSONAL ACTIONS.

Civil actions other than those for the recovery of real property, must be commenced within the periods here prescribed.

Actions upon any writing, whether sealed or unsealed, for the payment of money or property, within ten years.

Actions brought on any covenant of warranty in deed, or conveyance of land, within ten years.

Actions on any covenant of seizure contained in any such deed, within ten years.

Actions upon contracts, obligations, or liabilities—express or implied, except as above mentioned, and except upon judgments or decrees of a court of record, within five years.

Actions upon liability created by statute, other than penalty or forfeiture, five years.

Actions for trespass on real estate, five years.

Actions for taking, detaining, or injuring any goods or chattels, including actions for the recovery of specific personal property, or for any other injury to the person or rights of another not arising on contract and not otherwise enumerated, five years.

Actions for relief on the ground of fraud, five years.

Actions against a sheriff, coroner, or other public officer upon a liability incurred by doing an act in his official capacity, or the omission of an official duty, non-payment of money collected, etc., three years.

Actions upon a statute for a penalty or forfeiture where the action is given to the party aggrieved, or to such party and the state, three years.

Actions for libel, slander, assault and battery, false imprisonment, or criminal conversation, two years.

LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS RELATING TO REAL PROPERTY.

Actions for the recovery of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or for the recovery of the possession thereof, shall be commenced by any person whether citizen, denizen, alien, resident or non-resident, unless his ancestor, predecessor, grantor, or other person under whom he claims was seized or possessed of the premises in question, within *ten* years before the commencement of such actions, except in case of military bounty lands, which must be brought within two years.

No entry upon any lands, tenements or hereditaments shall be valid as a claim, unless the action be commenced thereon within one year after the making of such entry, and within ten years from the time when the right to make such entry accrued.

If any person entitled to bring an action as above stated, shall be under twenty-one years of age, or imprisoned for less than life, or insane, or a married woman, the time during such disability shall continue, shall not be deemed any portion of the time limited for the *commencement* of such action or the making of such entry after the time so limited, and may be brought in three years after the disability is removed.

If any person having the right to bring such action or make such entry, die during the disability mentioned, and no determination be had of the right, title, or action to him accrued, his heirs or any one claiming under him, may commence such action within three years.

JURIES.

SELECTION OF GRAND JURY.

A grand jury shall consist of twelve men, and, unless otherwise ordered, as hereinafter provided, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county in the state to summon within the time prescribed by law a panel of

grand jurors, consisting of twelve good and lawful men, selected from the different townships of his county, as near as may be in proportion to the number of male citizens in each, to be returned to each regular term of the courts in his county having criminal jurisdiction.

Every juror, grand and petit, shall be a male citizen of the state, resident in the county, sober and intelligent, of good reputation, over twenty-one years of age, and otherwise qualified.

In all counties having a population less than twenty thousand inhabitants, every juror, grand and petit, shall be a male citizen of the state, resident in the county, sober and intelligent, of good reputation, over twenty-one years of age, and otherwise qualified.

No exception to a juror on account of his citizenship, non-residence, state, or age, or other legal disability, shall be allowed after the jury is sworn.

No person being a member of any volunteer fire department duly organized and ready for active service; no person employed in any paid fire department, and no person exercising the functions of a clergyman, practitioner of medicine, or attorney-at-law, clerk or other officer of any court, ferry-keeper, postmaster, overseer of roads, coroner, constable, miller, professor or other teacher in any school or institution of learning, judge of a court of record, or any person over the age of sixty-five years shall be compelled to serve on any jury.

No person shall be summoned to serve at more than one term of court, either as grand or petit juror, within the period of one year in any court of record. Each person summoned under this act shall receive one dollar and fifty cents per day for every day he shall serve as such, and five cents for every mile he may necessarily travel in going from his place of residence to the court house and returning to the same, to be paid out of the county treasury.

All persons duly summoned as grand or petit jurors may be attached for non-attendance, and fined by the court for contempt in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, in the discretion of the court.

In all suits which hereafter may be pending in any court of record in this state the clerk shall, if a jury be sworn to try the same, tax up as other costs against the unsuccessful party a jury fee of six dollars, which shall be collected by the sheriff, and paid into the hands of the county treasurer, who shall keep an account thereof, in a separate book to be provided for that purpose, and the money so collected and paid in shall constitute a jury fund.

Grand jurors shall not be compelled to serve on a petit jury during the same term.

In all civil cases in courts of record, where a jury is demanded, there shall be summoned and returned eighteen qualified jurors; but in appeal

cases the number shall be the same as allowed by law in the courts from which the appeals are taken, and the number of peremptory challenges in addition.

In the trial of civil causes, each party shall be entitled to challenge peremptorily three jurors.

MARRIED WOMEN.

The homestead of every housekeeper or head of a family, consisting of a dwelling-house and appurtenances, and the land used in connection therewith, which shall be used by such housekeeper or head of a family as such homestead, shall be exempt from attachment and execution. Such homestead in the country shall not include more than 160 acres of land or exceed the total value of \$1,500; and in cities having a population of 40,000 or more such homestead shall not include more than eighteen square rods of ground, or exceed the total value of three thousand dollars; and in cities or incorporated towns and villages having a less population than 40,000, such homestead shall not include more than thirty square rods of ground, or exceed the total value of \$1,500. After the filing by the wife of her claim upon the homestead as such, the husband shall be debarred from and incapable of selling, mortgaging or alienating the homestead in any manner whatever.

A husband and wife may convey the real estate of the wife, and the wife may relinquish her dower in the real estate of her husband, by their joint deed, acknowledged and certified as herein provided, but no covenant expressed or implied in such deed shall bind the wife or the heirs except so far as may be necessary effectually to convey from her or her heirs all her right, title and interest expressed to be conveyed therein.

A married woman may convey her real estate or relinquish her dower in the real estate of her husband by a power of attorney authorizing its conveyance, executed and acknowledged by her jointly with her husband, as deeds conveying real estate by them are required to be executed and acknowledged.

If any married woman shall hold real estate in her own right, and her husband, by criminal conduct toward her, or by ill usage, shall give such married woman cause to live separate and apart from her husband, such woman may by her next friend petition the circuit court, setting forth such facts, and therein pray that such estate may be enjoyed by her for her sole use and benefit.

Any personal property, including rights in action, belonging to any woman at her marriage, or which may have come to her during coverture by gift, bequest or inheritance, or by purchase with her separate money or means, or be due as the wages of her separate labor, or have grown out of any violation of her personal rights, shall, together with all income, increase and profits thereof, be and remain her separate property, and

under her sole control, and shall not be liable to be taken by any process of law for the debts of her husband.

EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION.

Whenever the personal property of any homestead or head of a family shall be attached or taken in execution, the debtor therein shall claim that the same, or any part thereof, is the product of such homestead, the officer taking the same shall cause appraisers to be appointed and sworn, as in the case of the levy of execution on real estate, and such appraisers shall decide upon such claim and settle the products of such homestead to such debtor accordingly, and the proceedings therein shall be stated by such officer in his return.

Any policy of insurance heretofore or hereafter made by any insurance company on the life of any person, expressed to be for the benefit of any married woman, whether the same be effected by herself or by her husband, or by any third person in her behalf, shall inure to her separate use and benefit and that of her children, if any, independently of her husband and of his creditors and representatives, and also independently of such third person effecting the same in his behalf, his creditors and representatives.

The following property only shall be exempt from attachment and execution when owned by any person other than the head of a family: *First*, the wearing apparel of all persons. *Second*, the necessary tools and implements of trade of any mechanic while carrying on his trade.

The following property, when owned by the head of a family, shall be exempt from attachment and execution. *First*, ten head of choice hogs, ten head of choice sheep, or the product thereof, in wool, yarn or cloth; two cows and calves, two plows, one axe, one hoe and one set of plow gears and all necessary farm implements for the use of one man. *Second*, working animals of the value of one hundred and fifty dollars. *Third*, the spinning wheel and cards, one loom and apparatus necessary for manufacturing cloth in a private family. *Fourth*, all the spun yarn, thread and cloth, manufactured for family use. *Fifth*, any quantity of hemp, flax and wool not exceeding twenty-five pounds each. *Sixth*, all wearing apparel of the family, four beds with their usual bedding, and such other household and kitchen furniture not exceeding the value of one hundred dollars, as may be necessary for the family, agreeably to an inventory thereof to be returned on oath, with the execution, by the officer whose duty it may be to levy the same. *Seventh*, the necessary tools and implements of trade of any mechanic, while carrying on his trade. *Eighth*, all arms and equipments required by law to be kept. *Ninth*, all such provisions as may be found on hand for family use, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value. *Tenth*, the bibles and other books used in a

family, lettered grave stones, and one pew in a house of worship. *Eleventh*, all lawyers, physicians and ministers of the gospel shall have the privilege of selecting such books as may be necessary in their profession, in the place of other property herein allowed at their option; that doctors of medicine in lieu of the property exempt from execution, may be allowed to select their medicines. In all cases of the sale of personal property, the same shall be subject to execution against the purchaser on a judgment for the purchase price thereof, and shall in no case be exempt from such judgment and execution for the purchase price as between the vendor, his assignee, heir or legal representative and purchaser.

FENCES.

All fields and inclosures shall be inclosed by hedge, or with a fence sufficiently close, composed of posts and rails, posts and palings, posts and planks, posts and wires, palisades or rails alone, laid up in the manner commonly called a worm fence, or of turf with ditches on each side, or of stone or brick.

All hedges shall be at least four feet high, and all fences composed of posts and rails, posts and palings, posts and wire, posts and planks or palisades shall be at least four and a half feet high; those composed of turf shall be at least four feet high and with ditches on either side, at least three feet wide at the top and three feet deep; and what is commonly called a worm fence shall be at least five feet high to the top of the rider, or if not ridered shall be five feet to the top of the top rail or pole and shall be locked with strong rails, poles or stakes; those composed of stone or brick shall be at least four and a half feet high.

Wherever the fence of any owner of real estate now erected or constructed, serves to enlose the lands of another, or which shall become a part of the fence enclosing the land of another, on demand made by the person owning such fence, such other person shall pay the owner one-half the value of so much thereof as serves to enclose his land; and upon such payment shall own an undivided half of such fence.

Provided, The person thus benefitted shall have the option to build within eight months from date of such demand, a lawful fence half the distance along the line covered by the above mentioned fence. The demand shall be made in writing and served on the party interested, his agent or attorney, or left with some member of the family over fourteen years of age, at his usual place of abode. If the party notified fails to comply with the demand within the specified time, the party making the demand may, at his option, proceed to enforce the collection of one-half the value of such fence, or remove his fence without any other or further notice.

Every person owning a part of a division fence, shall keep the same in

good repair, according to the requirements of the act, and upon neglect or refusal to do so, shall be liable in double damages to the party injured thereby.

If the parties interested shall fail to agree as to the value of one-half of such fence, the owner of the fence may apply to a justice of the peace of the township, who shall, without delay, issue an order to three disinterested householders of the township, not of kin to either party, reciting the complaint, and requiring them to view the fence, estimate the value thereof, and make return under oath to the justice on the day named in the order.

If the person thus assessed or charged with the value of one-half of any fence, shall neglect or refuse to pay over to the owner of such fence the amount so awarded, the same may be recovered before a justice of the peace or other court of competent jurisdiction.

ROADS, HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

The overseers of highways in each road district in each township, shall have care and superintendence of all highways and bridges therein, and it shall be their duty to have all highways and bridges kept in good repair, and to cause to be built all such bridges as public necessity may require, said bridges to be built by contract, let to the lowest responsible bidder, and to be paid for out of any money in the overseer's hands, or in the treasury for road or bridge purposes. But in no case shall the overseer take such contract, either for himself or by his agent.

It shall be the duty of the overseer of highways to name all residents of the district against whom a land or personal tax is assessed, giving them two days notice to work out the same upon the highways, and he shall receive such tax in labor from every able bodied man, or his or her substitute, at the rate of \$1.50 per day, and in proportion for a less amount, provided that any person may pay such tax in money. The township board of directors shall have the power to assess upon all real estate and personal property in their township made taxable by law for state and county purposes, a sufficient tax to keep the roads and highways of the various road districts in their township in good repair, which tax shall be levied as follows: for every one mill tax upon the dollar levied upon real and personal property, as valued on the assessor's roll of the previous year, the township board of directors shall require one day's work of each person subject to work on roads and highways, and no more.

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

Poor persons shall be relieved, maintained and supported by the county of which they are inhabitants.

Aged, infirm, lame, blind, or sick persons who are unable to support

themselves, and where there are no other persons required by law and able to maintain them, shall be deemed poor persons.

No person shall be deemed an inhabitant within the meaning of this chapter, who has not resided for the space of twelve months next preceding the time of any order being made respecting such person in the county, or who shall have removed from another county for the purpose of imposing the burden or keeping such person on the county where he or she last resided for the time aforesaid.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

Every landlord shall have a lien on the crops grown on the demised premises in any year for the rent that shall accrue for such year; and such lien shall continue for eight months after such rent shall become due and payable, and no longer. When the demised premises or any portion thereof are used for the purpose of growing nursery stock, the lien shall exist and continue in such stock until the same shall have been removed from the premises and sold.

No tenant for a term, not exceeding two years, or at will, or by sufferance, shall assign or transfer his term, or interest, or any part thereof to another, without the written assent of the landlord, or person holding under him.

Either party may terminate a tenancy from year to year, by giving notice in writing of his intention to terminate the same, of not less than three months next before the end of the year.

A tenancy at will, or by sufferance, or for less than one year, may be terminated by the person entitled to the possession, by giving one month's notice, in writing to the person in possession, requiring him to remove. All contracts or agreements for the leasing, renting, or occupation of stores, shops, houses, tenements, or other buildings in cities, towns, or villages, not made in writing, signed by the parties thereto, or their agents, shall be held and taken to be tenancies from month to month; and all such tenancies may be terminated by either party thereto, or his agent, giving to the other party or his agent one month's notice in writing, of his intention to terminate such tenancy.

No notice to quit shall be necessary from or to a tenant whose time is to end at a certain time, or where by special agreement, notice is dispensed with.

A landlord may recover a reasonable satisfaction for the use and occupation of any lands or tenements, held by any person under an agreement not made by deed.

Property exempt from execution shall be also exempt from attachment for rent, except the crops grown on the demised premises on which the rent claimed is due.

If any tenant for life or years, shall commit waste during his estate or term, of any thing belonging to the tenement so held, without special license in writing, so to do, he shall be subject to a civil action for such waste and shall lose the thing so wasted and pay treble the amount at which the waste shall be assessed.

BILL OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. The purchaser must take actual possession of the property, or the bill of sale must be acknowledged and recorded.

COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

Know all men by these presents, That I, David Franklin, of Lexington, Missouri, of the first part, for and in consideration of three hundred dollars, to me in hand paid by Albert Brown, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Brown, party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, my undivided half of forty acres of corn now growing on the farm of William Mason, in the township of Jackson, Lafayette county, Missouri; one pair of horses, twenty head of hogs, and six cows belonging to me and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his heirs, executors, and assigns, forever. And I do for myself and legal representatives agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the aforementioned property and chattels, unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand this first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

DAVID FRANKLIN.

BENEVOLENT, RELIGIOUS, AND EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Any lodge of Free Masons, or Odd Fellows, division of Sons of Temperance or any other association organized for benevolent or charitable purposes, or any library company, school, college, or other association, organized for the promotion of literature, science, or art, or any gymnastic or other association, organized for the purpose of promoting bodily or mental health, and all societies, organized for the purpose of promoting either of the objects above named, and for all similar purposes, by whatever name they may be known, consisting of not less than three persons, may be constituted and declared a body politic and corporate, with all the privileges, and subject to all the liabilities and restrictions contained in this act. Acts 1868, page 28.

All associations incorporated under the provisions of the above law shall file a copy of all amendments to their articles of association, certified as such under their seal, with the clerk of the circuit court, within sixty days after their passage.

Any number of persons, not less than three in number, may become an incorporated church, religious society, or congregation, by complying with the provisions of this chapter, except that it will be sufficient if the petition be signed by all the persons making the application, and when so incorporated, such persons and their associates and successors shall be known by the corporate name specified in the certificate of incorporation, and shall be entitled to all the privileges, and capable of exercising all the powers conferred, or authorized to be conferred by the constitution of this state upon such corporation. Acts 1871-2, P. 16, Sec. 1.

Any such corporation shall have power to raise money in any manner agreed upon in the articles of association.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

A dramshop-keeper is a person permitted by law to sell intoxicating liquors in any quantity not exceeding ten gallons.

No person shall directly or indirectly sell intoxicating liquors in any quantity less than one gallon without taking out a license as a dramshop-keeper.

Application for a license as a dramshop-keeper shall be made in writing to the county court, and shall state where the dramshop is to be kept, and if the court shall be of opinion that the applicant is a person of good character, the court may grant a license for six months.

Any sale, gift or other disposition of intoxicating liquors made to any minor without the permission or consent herein required, or to any habitual drunkard, by any clerk, agent, or other person acting for any dramshop-keeper, druggist, merchant, or other person, shall be deemed and taken to be as the act of such dramshop-keeper, druggist, merchant, or other person.

Intoxicating liquors may be sold in any quantity not less than a quart at the place where made, but the maker or seller shall not permit or suffer the same to be drank at the place of sale, nor at any place under the control of either or both. Any person convicted of a violation of the provisions of this section shall be fined a sum not less than \$40 nor more than \$200. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to affect the right of any person having a wine and beer house license to sell wine and beer in any quantity not exceeding ten gallons at any place.

Any dramshop-keeper, druggist, or merchant selling, giving away or otherwise disposing of any intoxicating liquors to any habitual drunkard,

after such dramshop-keeper, druggist, or merchant shall have been notified by the wife, father, mother, brother, sister, or guardian of such person not to sell, give away or furnish to such person any intoxicating liquors, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than \$40 nor more than \$200, and upon conviction of any dramshop-keeper it shall work a forfeiture of his license to keep a dramshop, and also debar him from again obtaining a license for that purpose.

GENERAL WARRANTY DEED.

This Indenture, made on the....day of....A. D. one thousand eight hundred and...., by and between....of....part....of the first part, andof the....of...., in the state of....part..of the second part.

WITNESSETH, That the said part..of the first part, in consideration of the sum of¹⁰⁰dollars, to....paid by the said part..of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, do..by these presents, grant, bargain, and sell, convey, and confirm, unto the said part..of the second part,....heirs and assigns, the following described lots, tracts, or parcels of land, lying, being and situated in the....of....and state of, to-wit:

[Give description of property.]

To have and to hold the premises aforesaid, with all and singular, the rights, privileges, appurtenances, immunities, and improvements thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining unto the said part..of the second part, and unto....heirs and assigns, forever; the said....hereby covenanting that....will warrant and defend the title to the said premises unto the said part..of the second part and unto....heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons whomsoever.

In witness whereof, the said part..of the first part ha..hereunto set.. hand..and seal..the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us.

.....[SEAL]
.....[SEAL]

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
....of....

Be it remembered, that on this.... day of....A. D. 18...., before the undersigned, a....within and for theof....and state of....personally came....who are personally known to me to be the same persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument of writing as parties thereto, and they acknowledged the same to be their act and deed for the purposes therein mentioned. And the said....being by me first made acquainted with the contents of said instrument, upon an examination separate and apart from....husband...., acknowledged that....executed the same, and relinquishes

....dower, in the real estate therein mentioned, freely and without fear, compulsion or undue influence on the part of....said husband....; and I certify that my term of office as a notary public will expire 18.....

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at my office in....this day and year first above written.

.....

QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

This indenture, made on the day of, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and, by and between...., of the county of, and state of, part of the first part, and, of the county of, and state of, part of the second part,

Witnesseth, That the said part of the first part, in consideration of the sum of¹⁰⁰ dollars, to paid by the said part of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, do by these presents, remise, release, and forever quit-claim unto the said part of the second part, the following described lots, tracts, or parcels of land, lying, being and situate in the county of, and state of, to wit: [Give description of property.]

* [This deed of quit-claim being made in release of, and satisfaction for a certain deed dated the .. day of...., 18..; recorded in the recorder's office, within and for the county of aforesaid, in deed book .., at pages]

To have and to hold the same, with all the rights, immunities, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, unto the said part of the second part, and heirs and assigns, forever; so that neither the said part of the first part nor heirs, nor any other person or persons for or in name or behalf, shall or will hereafter claim or demand any right or title to the aforesaid premises, or any part thereof, but they and every of them shall, by these presents, be excluded and forever barred.

In witness whereof, That said part of the first part ha hereunto set hand and seal , the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us.

.....[SEAL]
[SEAL]

[Acknowledgment same as in General Warranty Deed.]

MORTGAGE DEED.

Know all men by these presents, that,...of the county of...., in the state of....for and in consideration of the sum of....dollars, to the saidin hand paid by....of the county of....in the state of....ha..

* Omit this clause in case this deed is not made in release of some other instrument.

granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents do...grant, bargain and sell, unto the said....the following described....situated in the county of....in the state of....that is to say:

[Give description of property.]

To have and to hold the property and premises hereby conveyed, with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, unto said....heirs and assigns forever; upon this express condition, whereas, the said....on the....day of....A. D. one thousand eight hundred and....made, executed and delivered to the said....certain....described as follows, to-wit:

[Give description of notes, time of payment, etc.]

Now, if the said....executor or administrator, shall pay the sum of money specified in said....and all the interest that may be due thereon, according to the tenor and effect of said....then this conveyance shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force and virtue in law.

In witness whereof,...., the said grantor....and mortgagor....ha.. hereunto subscribed....name....and affixed....seal....this....day of . . ., A. D. 18...

.....[SEAL.]

.....[SEAL.]

[Acknowledgment same as General Warranty Deed.]

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

Know all men by these presents, That....of the county of...., and state of...., in consideration of the sum of.... $\overline{100}$ dollars, to....paid byof the county of....and state of....do sell and convey to said.... the following goods and chattels, to-wit:

[Here describe goods.]

Warranted free of incumbrances, and against any adverse claims:

Upon condition, That....pay to the said....the sum of.... $\overline{100}$ dollars, and interest, agreeably to....note..dated on the....day of...., 18..., and made payable to the said....as follows, to-wit:....then this deed shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force and effect.

The parties hereto agree That, until condition broken, said property may remain in possession of....but after condition broken, the said.... may at....pleasure take and remove the same, and may enter into any building or premises of the said....for that purpose.

Witness our hands and seals, this....day of ...A. D. 18.. . .

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us.

.....[SEAL.]

.....[SEAL.]

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
County of—

Be it remembered, That on the....day of....A. D. 18..., before the undersigned, a....within and for the county aforesaid, personally came

....who....personally known to me to be the same person....whose name....subscribed to the foregoing chattel mortgage as part....thereto, and acknowledged the same to be....act and deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed myseal, at my office in....in said county, the day and year aforesaid. My term of office as notary public will expire on the ...day of18..

HOUSE LEASE.

This article of agreement witnesseth, That....ha..this day rented toin the present condition thereof, the....for the period of....from the.....day.....18.., on the following terms and conditions, to-wit: For the use and rent thereof, the said....hereby promise..to pay saidor to....order....dollars, per....for the whole time above stated, and to pay the same....at the.....of each.....; that....will not sub-let or allow any other tenant to come in with or under....without the written consent of said....; thatwill repair all injuries or damages done to the premises by him or them during....occupancy, or pay for the same; that all of....property, whether subject to legal exemption or not, shall be bound, and subject to the payment of rents and damages thereof; that....will take good care of the buildings and premises and keep them free from filth, from danger of fire or any nuisance and from all uses forbidden in any fire insurance policy issued thereon,....and protect, defend and indemnify the said....from all damages....and charges for such, that the houses and premises shall be kept clean, fairly treated and left so; that in default of the payment of any....installment of rent for....day..after the same becomes due,....will, at the request of the said....quit and render to....the peaceable possession thereof; but, for this cause, the obligation to pay shall not cease, and, finally at the end ofterm....will surrender to said....heirs or assigns, the peaceable possession of the said house and premises, with all the keys, bolts, latches and repairs, if any, in as good condition as....received the same, the usual wear and use and providential destruction or destruction by fire excepted.

In witness whereof, the parties have set....hand....and seal....tocop..hereof to be retained by....

Dated this....day of....18..

.....[SEAL.]

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Every mechanic or other person who shall do or perform any work or labor upon, or furnish any materials, fixtures, engine, boiler or machinery for any building, erection or improvements upon land, or for repairing the

same under or by virtue of any contract with the owner or proprietor, or his agent, trustee, contractor or sub-contractor, shall be entitled to a lien upon such building, erection, or improvement, and upon the land belonging to such owner or proprietor on which the same are situated. The original contractor must within six months, and every journeyman and day laborer within thirty days, and of every other person seeking to obtain the benefit of the provisions of this chapter, within four months after the indebtedness shall have accrued, file with the clerk of the circuit court of the proper county, a just and true account of the demand due him or them, after all just credits have been given, which is to be a lien upon such building or improvement, and a true description of the property or so near as to identify the same upon which the lien is intended to apply, with the name of the owner or contractor, or both, if known to be the person filing the lien which shall in all cases be verified by the oath of himself or some credible person for him.

Every person except the original contractor, who may wish to avail himself of the benefits of the provisions of this chapter, shall give ten days notice before filing of the lien as herein required, to the owner, owners, or agent, or either of them, that he or they hold a claim against such building or improvements, setting forth the amount and from whom the same is due.

All mechanics' lien holders shall stand on equal footing, without reference to date of filing, and upon sale of property they shall take pro rata on the respective liens.

We only attempt to give an outline of the law of mechanics' liens to aid the general business man. Should any complicated questions arise, it is best to consult an attorney in regard to the same.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Now, at this day, come....and with a view to avail....of the benefit of the statute relating to mechanics' liens, file.. the account below set forth for work and labor done, and materials furnished by under contract with upon, to and for the buildings and improvements described as follows, to-wit:

(Give description of buildings.)

and situated on the following described premises, to-wit:

(Give description of the property upon which the building is erected.)

said premise, buildings, and improvements, belonging to and being owned by which said account, the same being hereby filed, in order that it may constitute a lien upon the buildings, improvements, and premises above described, is as follows:

[Set the account out in full.]

State of Missouri, county of, ss., being duly sworn, on his oath says that the foregoing is a just and true account of the demand due

.... for work and labor done, and materials furnished by upon, to and for the buildings and improvements hereinbefore described, after all just credits have been given; that said work and labor were done, and said materials furnished upon, to and for said buildings and improvements by at the instance and request of, and under contract with.....that the foregoing description is a true description of the property upon, to and for which said materials were furnished, and said work and labor done, and to which this lien is intended to apply, or so near as to identify the same; that said demand accrued within months prior to the filing of this lien, and that on the day of, 18.., and at least ten days prior to the filing of this lien gave notice to of his claim against the amount thereof, from whom due, and of intention to file a lien therefor; that said as affiant is informed and believes, the owner.. of the above described premises, and the buildings and improvements thereon, which said premises, buildings, and improvements are intended to be charged with this lien.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 18..

.....

BILL OF SALE OF GOODS.

Know all men by these presents, that of for and in consideration of the sum of dollars to .. in hand paid by of the receipt whereof .. do hereby acknowledge, by these presents do bargain and sell unto the said all the goods, household stuff, implements and furniture, and all other goods and chattels whatsoever mentioned in the schedule hereunto annexed: To have and to hold all and singular the said goods, household stuff, and furniture, and other premises above bargained and sold or intended so to be, to the said and .. assigns forever. And the said for and .. heirs, all and singular, the goods and chattels of whatever description, unto the said and .. assigns against the said and against all and every other person and persons whomsoever, shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents. Of all and singular which said goods, chattels, and property, the said have put the said in full possession by delivery to .., the said one at the sealing and delivery of these presents, in the name of the whole premises hereby bargained and sold, or mentioned, or intended so to be unto .., the said as aforesaid.

In witness whereof, .. have hereunto set .. hand .. and affixed .. seal this day A. D. 18..

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of[L.S.]

.....

NOTE.—If the bill of sale is to be recorded in the county recorder's office, it must be acknowledged before some officer authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds—otherwise not.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
County of. } ss.

Be it remembered, that on this day of, A. D. 18.., before the undersigned, a within and for the county of and state of Missouri, personally came who .. personally known to me to be the same person.. whose name.. subscribed to the foregoing instrument of writing, as part.. thereto, and acknowledged the same to be .. voluntary act and deed for the purposes therein mentioned.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at my office in the day and year above written.

.....
.....

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

\$—means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States currency.

£—means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*; *lb* for *pounds*, and *bbl.* for *barrels*; *¢* for *per* or *by the*. Thus, butter sells at 20@30c *¢ lb*, and flour at \$8@12 *¢ bbl.* % for *per cent.*, and # for *number*.

May 1. Wheat sells at \$1.20@\$1.25, “seller June.” *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling “short” to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the “shorts” are called “bears.”

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The “longs” are termed “bulls,” as it is for their interest to “operate” so as to “toss” the prices upward as much as possible.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus:

Mr. F. H. COATS:

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall twenty-five dollars, and charge to

F. D. SILVA.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus:

\$100.

St. Louis, Sept. 15, 1876.

Reeived of J. W. Davis, one hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Sedalia, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full, it should be so stated.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON,

MARSHALL, Missouri, Sept. 18, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at \$1.50.....	\$6 00
2 Seamless Sacks " 30.....	60

Received payment,	\$6 60
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A. A. GRAHAM.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

This agreement, made the second day of June, 1878, between John Jones, of Marshall, county of Saline, state of Missouri, of the first part, and Thomas Whitesides, of the same place, of the second part—

WITNESSETH, That the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver in good and marketable condition, at the village of Slater, Missouri, during the month of November, of this year, one hundred tons of prairie hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times, namely: Twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whitesides, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, one hundred dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES.

THOMAS WHITESIDE.

AGREEMENT WITH CLERK FOR SERVICES.

This agreement, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Reuben Stone, of Marshall, county of Saline, State of Missouri, party of the first part, and George Barclay, of Sedalia, county of Pettis, state of Missouri, party of the second part—

WITNESSETH, That said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation; during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Marshall, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands:

REUBEN STONE.

GEORGE BARCLAY.

PRACTICAL RULES FOR EVERY DAY USE.

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.

RULE.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

How to change gold into currency.

RULE.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

How to change currency into gold.

Divide the amount of currency by the price of gold.

How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.

RULE.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.

A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.

NOTE.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of hogs diminished by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight increased by $\frac{1}{4}$ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

To find the net weight or gross price.

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

To find the gross weight or net price.

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.

RULE.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

How to find the contents of a corn-crib.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, *quality* and the *time it has been cribbed* must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the winter and spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards.

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together, (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods) and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by $22\frac{1}{2}$,

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills $\frac{1}{6}$ of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or by 7 1-5 if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ the width of the building higher than the walls or base of the rafters.

How to reckon the cost of hay.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

How to measure grain.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition, to every three hundred bushels, of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2 to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line stright ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference.

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

How to find the diameter when the circumference is given.

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches by twice the length in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1.10 to 1.15 according to the thickness of the bark.

Howard's new rule for computing interest.

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by *inverting* the rate; thus 8 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes $\frac{1}{8}$ of a month, or ten days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 8-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency.

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township—36 sections each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square—160 acres.

An eight section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.

The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the north-east corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty-acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1, in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short, and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7 92-100 inches	make 1 link.
25 links	" 1 rod.
4 rods	" 1 chain.
80 chains	" 1 mile.

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barleycorn; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is strictly speaking a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when spoken of land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer and mechanic, whether he does much or little business, should keep a record of his transactions in a clear and systematic manner. For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of acquiring a primary knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, we here present a simple form of keeping accounts which is easily comprehended, and well adapted to record the business transactions of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

1875.		A. H. JACKSON.	DR.	CR.
Jan.	10	To 7 bushels wheat.....at \$1.25	\$ 8.75	\$.....
"	17	By shoeing span of horses.....	....	2.50
Feb.	4	To 14 bushels oats.....at \$.45	6.30	....
"	4	To 5 lb. butter.....at .25	1.25	....
March	8	By new harrow.....	....	18.00
"	8	By sharpening 2 plows.....	....	.40
"	13	By new double-tree.....	....	2.25
"	27	To cow and calf.....	48.00	....
April	9	To half ton of hay.....	6.25	....
"	9	By cash.....	....	25.00
May	6	By repairing corn-planter.....	....	4.75
"	24	To one sow with pigs.....	17.50	....
	4	By cash, to balance account.....	....	35.15
			\$88.05	\$88.05

1875.	CASSA MASON.	Dr.	Cr.
March 21	By 3 day's labor.....at \$1.25	.....	\$ 3.75
March 21	To 2 shoats.....at 3.00	\$ 6.00	....
March 23	To 18 bushels corn.....at .45	8.10	....
May 1	By 1 months labor.....		25.00
May 1	To cash.....	10.00	....
June 19	By 8 days mowing.....at \$1.50	.....	12.00
June 26	To 50 lbs. flour.....	2.75	....
July 10	To 27 lbs. meat.....at \$.10	2.70	....
July 29	By 9 days harvesting.....at 2.00	.....	18.00
Aug. 12	By 6 days labor.....at 1.50	.....	9.00
Aug. 12	To cash.....	20.00	....
Sept. 1	To cash to balance account.....	18.20	....
		\$ 67.75	\$67.75

INTEREST TABLE.

A SIMPLE RULE FOR ACCURATELY COMPUTING INTEREST AT ANY GIVEN PER CENT FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

Multiply the *principal* (amount of money at interest) by the *time reduced to days*; then divide this *product* by the *quotient* obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the *per cent* of interest, and the *quotient thus obtained* will be the required interest.

ILLUSTRATION.

Require the interest of \$462.50 for one month and eighteen days at 6 per cent. An interest month is 30 days; one month and eighteen days equal 48 days. \$462.50 multiplied by .48 gives \$222.0000; 360 divided by 6 (the per cent of interest) gives 60, and 222.0000 divided by 60 will give the exact interest, which is \$3.70. If the rate of interest in the above example were 12 per cent, we would divide the \$222.0000 by 30 (because 360 divided by 12 gives 30); if 4 per cent, we would divide by 90; if 8 per cent, by 45, and in like manner for any other per cent.

Solution.

\$462.50
.48

370000
185000

\$222.0000
60

180
420
420

00

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

12 units or things, 1 dozen.	196 pounds, 1 barrel of flour.	24 sheets of paper, 1 quire.
12 dozen, 1 gross.	200 pounds, 1 barrel of pork.	20 quires of paper, 1 ream.
20 things, 1 score.	56 pounds, 1 arkin of butter.	4 .. wide, 4 ft. high, and 8 ft. long, 1 cord wood.

NAMES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

Virginia.—The oldest of the states, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region.

Florida.—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or "Feast of Flowers."

Louisiana was called after Louis the Fourteenth, who at one time owned that section of the country.

Alabama was so named by the Indians, and signifies "Here we Rest."

Mississippi is likewise an Indian name, meaning "Long River."

Arkansas, from Kansas, the Indian word for "smoky water." Its prefix was really *arc*, the French word for "bow."

The *Carolinas* were originally one tract, and were called "Carolana," after Charles the Ninth of France.

Georgia owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732.

Tennessee is the Indian name for the "River of the Bend," i. e., the Mississippi which forms its western boundary.

Kentucky is the Indian name for "at the head of the river."

Ohio means "beautiful;" *Iowa*, "drowsy ones;" *Minnesota*, "cloudy water," and *Wisconsin*, "wild-rushing channel."

Illinois is derived from the Indian word *Illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying "tribe of men."

Michigan was called by the name given the lake, *fish-weir*, which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish trap.

Missouri is from the Indian word "muddy," which more properly applies to the river that flows through it.

Oregon owes its Indian name also to its principal river.

Cortez named *California*.

Massachusetts is the Indian for "the country around the great hills."

Connecticut, from the Indian Quon-ch-ta-Cut, signifying "Long River."

Maryland, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, of England.

New York was named by the Duke of York.

Pennsylvania means "Penn's woods," and was so called after William Penn, its original owner.

Delaware after Lord De la Ware.

New Jersey, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was governor of the island of Jersey, in the British channel.

Maine was called after the province of Maine, in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province.

Vermont, from the French words *vert mont*, signifying green mountain.

New Hampshire, from Hampshire county, in England. It was formerly called Laconia.

The little state of *Rhode Island* owes its name to the island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble.

Texas is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was called before it was ceded to the United States.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown. These should be *carefully examined before subscribing*, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional, or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to bind the principle, the subscriber should see that such condition or changes are stated over or in connection with his signature, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

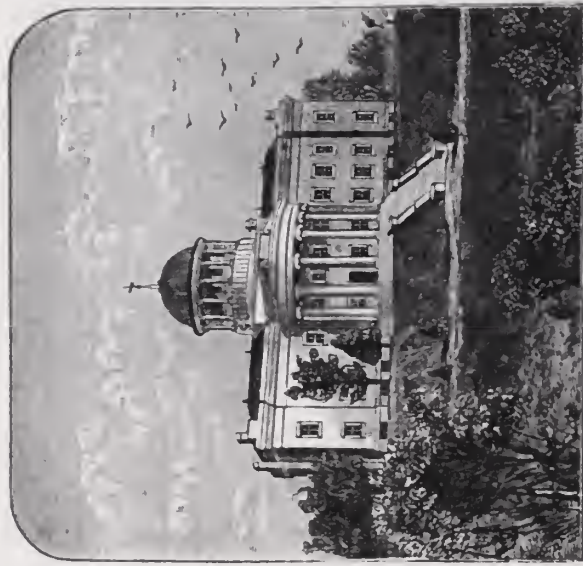
All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember that the law as written is, that they can not be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing. It is therefore important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand, that all talk before or after the subscription is made is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode, and have no authority to do it in any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They cannot collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else but money. They cannot extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery; nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is; if they cannot read themselves, call on some one disinterested who can.



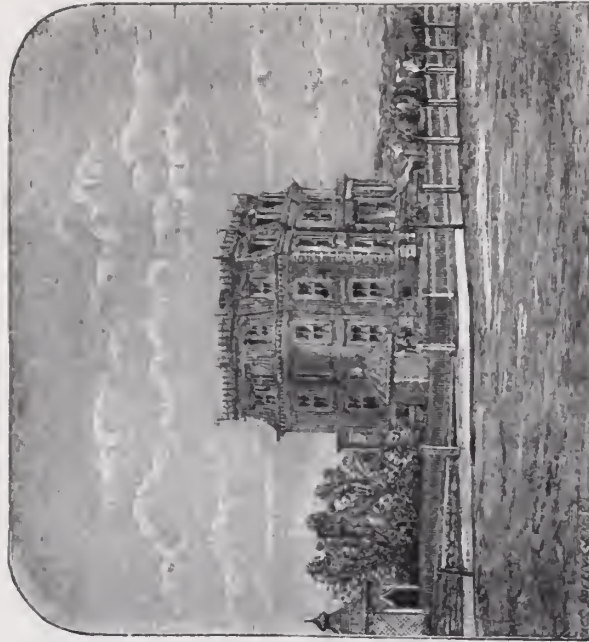
UNITED STATES CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE,
AT KANSAS CITY.—1881.



ERECTED 1838.

STATE CAPITOL, JEFFERSON CITY.

"The most beautiful site occupied by any State Capitol in the Union."—BAYARD TAYLOR.



BELONGS TO THE STATE

GOVERNOR'S MANSION, JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI.—1881.

History of Carroll County.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND EXTENT.

Carroll county is located in the western part of the State, and is seventy miles from the eastern line of the state of Kansas and about seventy two miles from the south line of the state of Iowa, and between the 93d and 94th meridian. It is sub-divided into twenty-three full and fractional townships, and contains 441,535 acres. From the Missouri river on the south to the extreme north line of the county, is twenty-eight miles, and from Grand river, its eastern boundary, to the extreme western line of the county, is twenty-six miles. Livingston county bounds it on the north, Caldwell and Ray counties on the west, and on the south and east its boundary lines are the Missouri and Grand Rivers.

To native Missourians—to the thousands who have and are daily locating in this section of the country, Missouri is the garden of the world and Carroll county is the garden of Missouri. The depth and richness of the soil on the Missouri river bottoms is a wonder to those who are locating it, and it seems that extended droughts like the one that spread over a great portion of the United States, during the summer of 1881, had no effect in cutting short the crops of this wonderfully fertile region. These bottom lands extend from the eastern to the western lines of the county, and are from one to ten miles in width between the rivers and the bluffs that divide the bottom from the table or prairie uplands of the county.

From the bluffs that skirt the meanderings of the Waconda, a panorama of beauty unfolds to the eye and reminds the enraptured looker-on of the far famed valley of Rasselas. Laving the base of this whole line of bluffs extending southeasterly, the turbid waters of the Wy-a-con-da (Wakanda), flow sluggishly and pour into the Missouri. Campbell's Gazeteer of Missouri, revised edition, says: "The Wakanda abounded with fine fish, and on its banks and in the adjacent timber were found deer, elk, buffalo, turkeys and other game in abundance. The Indians, thinking that a stream where the Great Spirit had placed such quantities of game and fish, must be sacred, dared not destroy or kill anything in the neighborhood, except on festival days, and their festivities were always held on the banks of this river, bearing its name "Wakanda," meaning God's river.

The general surface of the county on the uplands is undulating, two-thirds of which is prairie, the balance being timber, while the bottom lands are as level as a floor, a small portion being timber, exclusively skirting the Missouri and Wakanda rivers.

A river called Wy-a-con-da (Wakanda), is also found in Lewis county, this state. Its spelling, Wy-a-con-da, and its pronunciation, Wa-kan-da, being precisely similar to the stream in this county, the general assembly at its next or some succeeding session should change the name of the stream in Lewis county.

There is scarcely a variety of surface, valley, timber, bluff or prairie, but can be found in this county, and taking the position, climate and general facilities, it can be made one of the finest stock raising counties in the west, besides the climatic influences and adaptability of the soil for all kinds of grains, vegetables, fruits, and grasses, are unsurpassed, and the statistics of late years establish the fact that Carroll, in proportion to its general area and population, is second to no county in the United States in the production of corn, oats, wheat, hemp, tobacco, fruits, cattle, horses, and hogs.

Outside the ordinary topography already noted, we have Bogart's mound, Stokes' mound, and Tater Hill mound, in the northern part of the county, besides some of lesser note in the eastern part of the county, erected, either as burial places, works of defense, or, more probably, watch-towers of the aborigines who formed them.

The Wakanda river is the largest stream flowing through the county; Moss creek, a beautiful stream of clear water, fed by innumerable springs bubbling up, from its source to its mouth, is next in size. Turkey, Big Creek, Big Hurricane, and Little Wakanda, in their order, and many of smaller note, none of which are navigable.

In minerals, we can boast of coal, of an excellent quality, and in inexhaustible quantities, underlying the entire surface of the county, frequently cropping out in the banks and beds of streams. Iron and lead are known to exist, but no effort has yet been made to discover paying deposits. Stone, of superior building quality, is found in various parts of the county, but, with the exception of the famous White Rock quarries none has been opened for market.

Timber.—Besides the magnificent groves of black walnut that skirt the river bottoms, and which is now in such demand, we have black, white, red, pin, and water oak, maple, sugar maple, linn, elm, hickory, hackberry cottonwood, and various others, in abundance.

In many parts of the uplands are found inexhaustible springs of fine, pure water, hard and soft, and in the northwestern portions of the county, the surface of the springs indicate deposits of coal oil or tar, a notice in detail of which will be found in the township history of Hill, Washington Leslie, and Fairfield.

The educational interests of the county are in a condition that is a pride to every lover of the common school system. Having one hundred and seventeen sub-districts, in the most prosperous condition, financially and otherwise, speaks volumes for the cause, and the way it is managed. There are one hundred and thirty school-houses, mostly new, and about fifty churches. The school-houses are nearly all new, and are commodious and substantial, the Carrollton building costing \$42,000, and an annual expenditure of about \$8,000 for superintendent and teachers.

From figures furnished the *Carroll Record*, the county, in 1880, raised 8,000,000 bushels of corn, and 650,000 of wheat. There were shipped, the same year, by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroad, which traverses the county from east to west, 4,245 car-loads of freight.

For 1880 the real estate valuation reached \$3,876,393; personal, \$2,174,012; total, \$6,050,405. Number of horses in the same year, 10,577; valuation, \$394,343; mules, 3,778, value, \$191,716; asses, 44, value, \$2,120; cattle, 30,188, value, \$354,449; sheep, 16,040, value, \$23,095; hogs, 65,264, value, \$138,218; other property, \$489,245; money, notes, bonds, etc., \$584,458. This, with a population of about 23,500, and not a cent of indebtedness against the county, is an evidence of thrift and management that cannot be excelled and but seldom equalled.

At the organization of the county the intention was to call it "Wakanda," after the river of that name already referred to, and the bill forming the new county had passed its first and second reading by that name, but when it came up for its third reading and final action, the news of the death of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, had just been received in Jefferson City, and when a proposition was made to insert in the bill the name of "Carroll" in lieu of Wakanda, it passed without a dissenting vote, and was signed the 3d day of January, 1833, the county having been laid off in townships in 1816, and sectionized in 1817.

THE FIRST WHITES IN CARROLL COUNTY.

RENAULT'S ARGONAUTS.

In the year 1720 M. de Renault, the son of a celebrated iron founder, of France, came to America, under authority of the French government, to search for the precious metals. He left France with 200 artificers, and *en voyage* to the mouth of the Mississippi, stopped at the Island of San Domingo, where he purchased 500 slaves. With a force of about 800 men, Renault landed on the left bank of the Mississippi, about ten or fifteen miles above the present town site of St. Genevieve, and here built a fort called Fort Chartres. From this fort exploring and prospecting par-

ties were organized and sent out into the interior on the east side of the river, with tools and appliances for determining the existence of silver and gold.

These parties made some important discoveries of iron and lead in the southeastern part of this state, but none of silver and gold. Mine La Motte, on the St. Francois, was developed by M. La Motte, one of Renault's lieutenants. Other mines of lead were discovered, but none worked with profit. The prospectors would not be satisfied with such base metal. Explorations were pushed and continued far into the state. Diggings were certainly made on the Blackwater river, in the southern part of Saline county, as remains of old smelting works were found when the county was first settled, as were inscriptions upon the rock, and one or two tools.

As small parties explored the country in every direction from the encampment of the main party, it is quite probable that one of these parties crossed the river and penetrated the territory now included within the present boundaries of Carroll county. Color is given to this presumption by the fact that traces and remains of early diggings were plainly visible in the northern part of this county, in early days, in what is now Hill township, not far from the "Potato Hills," and near Potato Hill creek. Doubtless some lead was found there, as it had been in many other places where prospecting has been done, but lead was not what was wanted. It was gold—

"That yellow slave which doth knit and break religions,
Bless the accursed, make the hoar leprosy adored,
Place thieves and give them title, knee and approbation
With senators on the bench—"

that metal, to possess which in great abundance Cortez invaded Mexico and Pizarro conquered the Incas, and the search for which led to the discovery and a knowledge of the *terre beau** of Missouri.

In the neighborhood of the old diggings, in the northeast part of Leslie township, same bee-hunters from below—from near old Chariton or Big Bottom, in Saline county—buried a cask of honey at an early day. Having visited this county, which then flowed with honey, if not milk, in search of the delicious nectar, they found more than they could convey away. A "gum" was found, which was soon made into a cask, filled with honey, headed up and buried, to keep it from bears or roving bands of Indians, who were wont to break through and steal. A dry ravine was selected in which to bury the barrel until the party could return, and while digging a receptacle a chunk of almost pure lead as large as both of a man's fists, was unearthed. Plenty of lead ore was also found in the vicinity. The party returned to the lower settlements, and some time

* French, meaning "beautiful earth."

after another party came back after the honey and to examine the lead indications, but could not find the locality, and the exact spot has never been discovered to this day.

THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION.

Soon after the "Territory of Louisiana" had been purchased from France by President Jefferson, in 1803, he projected an exploring expedition from the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean, and recommended to congress as the commander thereof one Merriwether Lewis, his private secretary. In company with Capt. Wm. Clark, of the regular army, Lewis set out in the summer of 1803, and encamped for the winter on the Illinois bank of the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Missouri. Here a company was organized for the expedition, composed of nine young Kentuckians, fourteen soldiers, two Canadian boatmen, a hunter, an interpreter and a negro servant of Capt. Clark. They had a keel boat 55 feet long, accompanied by two open boats, called *piroques*.

May 16, 1804, the Lewis and Clark expedition started up the Missouri river on the way to the Pacific ocean. Some twenty miles up the river they came to the little French village of St. Charles, where they remained a day or two. Passing the mouths of the Gasconade, the Osage, the Chariton and the Grand, a few miles west of the last named stream the party came to "some rocky bluffs," where, upon landing for some purpose or other, one of the party was badly snake-bitten. Whisky was prescribed and freely administered, and the stricken man soon recovered. But other members of the company seemed to think they had been bitten by the same deadly serpent, and that they were in as imminent peril as their comrade. At any rate, by some means, they obtained enough whisky to render them all quite jolly, if not actually tipsy, and their stay in Carroll county was certainly a pleasant one, for the time, at least, if not actually a profitable one, and one that doubtless was long remembered.

Just west of the mouth of Grand River (probably where the snake bite occurred) the expedition met a trading party from the Sioux Nation, from whom they secured the services of a Mr. Durion, who had lived with the Sioux for more than twenty years, and who acted as interpreter for Lewis and Clark during the expedition, and was of great service to them while passing through the country of the Mandans.

Merriwether Lewis was the governor of the territory of Louisiana, which then included Missouri from 1807 to 1809, when he committed suicide in the State of Tennessee while on his way to Washington City. Wm. Clark was the first and only governor of the territory of Missouri, being appointed by the president in July, 1813, and serving until the admission of the state into the union in 1821. He died in St. Louis, September 1, 1838.

OTHER VISITS BY WHITE PEOPLE.

One hundred years previous to the Lewis and Clark expedition (to be exact, in the year 1705,) the French had ascended the Missouri river as high as the mouth of the Kansas river, where Kansas City now stands. Here they established a trading post, and all the Indians cheerfully engaged in trade with them.* Here it may be observed that the early French traders were always more fortunate in establishing and maintaining friendly intercourse with the Indians than the traders of any other nationality. Whether the members of the French expedition of 1705 stopped in Carroll county, cannot now certainly be known; presumably they did, as they passed up and down the river, but where and when they landed, and what they did thereafter cannot now be stated.

About the year 1800 and until about 1812, and doubtless long thereafter, the creeks of Carroll county were visited by trappers and hunters in quest of beaver and otter, with which all of the streams then abounded. One of these hunters was Wm. McReynolds, a Kentuckian, who, with his two sons, trapped not only on the Wakanda, Turkey Creek, and Big Creek in this county, but in the Miama Bottom and in the Grand Pass on the *Petite Osage* plains, in Saline county.

McReynolds was very successful as a trapper; so much so that an old settler describing him, said to the writer: "When the otters and beavers saw old McReynolds, they never waited for him to set a trap, but would just lay down on their backs and put up their paws and whine, as much as to say, 'here we are, Mr. McReynolds, don't hurt us any more than you can help.' And he could skin an otter or a beaver or a muskrat in less time than any man I ever saw."

Other hunters and trappers were old Jesse McMahan, the Ferrils, Thos. Cox, Wm. Edmunson, Patrick Garrity, an Irishman, and a Frenchman named Beaubien, who had an Indian wife. The most of these had their homes either in the Boone's Lick country, Howard county, or in the Big Bottom, opposite Glasgow, in Saline county.

Abbott's life of Daniel Boone states that that noted old pioneer hunter and Indian fighter spent the greater portion of one winter on the Carroll county side of the Grand river "about twenty miles from its mouth." Here he followed trapping, having first built him a comfortable and substantial camp. One day while Boone was making some explorations farther up the river he came across some unmistakable Indian signs. He hastily retreated to his camp where he remained shut up for about twenty days, afraid to venture out to his traps, as there was a snow on the ground and his tracks would surely betray not only his presence, but at the same time his hiding place. He also feared to build a fire in the

*Wetmore's Gazetteer.

daytime, lest the smoke should indicate his whereabouts, and he kept himself warm by wrapping up well and lying down among his peltries and furs. At about midnight he would light a fire of dead or dry wood, and cook enough venison and corn bread to last him twenty-four hours. His canoe, in which he had come up the river, and in which he expected to carry away the trophies of his skill, was removed by him, with great labor some distance from the shore and hidden until the danger had passed.

At the time of the incident narrated above, the Indians on this side of the river were hostile to the whites, and this was probably from 1809 to 1815, after the close of the war of 1812. Boone, at that time resided in the St. Charles country. The place where he had his camp was doubtless in what is now Compton township. How he passed the Indian village near the mouth of Grand River, or upon what terms he lived with the inhabitants thereof, can not be stated for want of knowledge on the subject.

The uprising of the Indians on this side of the river during the war of 1812 drove all the scattering whites into the Howard county forts or farther down the river, except now and then an adventurous or reckless character who "took his chances" rather than abandon the little home he had made, or give up his search for the fur-bearing animals. Sometimes these men paid dearly for their temerity. At different times and places the following settlers were killed by the Indians: Sarshell Cooper, Braxton Cooper, Jr., Jonathan Todd, Wm. Campbell, Thos. Smith, Samuel McMahan, Wm. McLane, Wm. Gregg, John Smith, James Busby, Joseph W. Stiel, and a colored man named Joseph Brown. The two Coopers and Busby belonged to Cooper's Fort, Howard county; Todd, Thos. Smith, Stiel, and McLane to Fort Hempstead; McMahan belonged to Fort Cooper, but was killed in Cooper county; Gregg was a Saline county man.

EARLY HISTORY, SETTLEMENTS, ETC.

The following account of the early settlement of the county is taken from a historical sketch published by Brink, McDonough & Co., in 1876. Nearly all the materials were furnished the writers by O. J. Kerby, Esq., the present county clerk, and well known as an old pioneer and prominent settler. By permission, and in order that all the facts connected with the history of the county may be known this sketch is here given:

EARLY HISTORY.

But little is known of the territory now embraced in Carroll county, previous to the year 1816. The country west of the Grand river was occu-

pied by the Sac and Fox Indians. The Indians had a village in the edge of the timber in the bend of the Grand river, on the old Brunswick road. The site is now included in section one of township 53-21. The village was occupied till after 1817. Farther down the river a trading-post was established by two Frenchmen, Blandeau and Choteau, and a thriving trade was carried on for some time with the Indians. Some six miles up Grand river, and on the Chariton county side, an Indian trading-post was established by Joseph Robidoux, who, afterwards, when the Indians began to drift farther west, took possession of and established a post at Black Snake Hills, and thus became the founder of the present city of St. Joseph. At the trading post of Blandeau and Choteau a ferry was established across Grand River. Canoes were at first the only ferry boats. A raft was subsequently made of large canoes. This ferry became the principle one over Grand River. For many years it was kept by Benjamin Cross. It is now known as the Townsend ferry.

The survey of Carroll county was begun in 1816, and completed the following year. There were no white settlements at that time within the limits of the county. While the surveyors were at work in the neighborhood of White Rock prairie, a barrel of whisky, or fire-water, it is said, was obtained by some means, over which the knights of the chain and compass made merry around the camp fire. Whether too much was imbibed for their own good or not, will, perhaps, never be known, but it is an undeniable fact that subsequent surveyors have had great difficulty in tracing out the old lines of survey in that locality, and in fact some disturbing cause seems to have operated to the disadvantage of the surveys throughout the whole of range twenty-one. Previous to 1817, white trappers had visited the county, and carried on a lucrative employment. Good prices and a ready market for furs and peltries were found at Old Chariton. In the fall of 1817 Martin Palmer, a noted pioneer, who combined the characters of trapper, Indian skirmisher, and politician, ventured some eight miles beyond Grand river, and there established himself for the winter as a trapper. The cabin which he erected stood near Lick branch, in section thirty of DeWitt township. It is believed to have been the first ever built within the present limits of Carroll county. On the coming of spring the Indians made some hostile demonstrations, and Palmer abandoned his pioneer location, and retired to the older settlements about Chariton. Palmer (known as the Ring-tail Painter) was a singular man, eccentric in his habits, and fond of secluding himself in the wilderness beyond the haunts of civilization. He was rough in his manners, but brave, hospitable, and daring. He was possessed of excellent native talent, and was the first representative in the legislature from Chariton county. His brother, Charles, settled on the creek in Wakanda section seven, of Eugene township.

The Wakanda is the principal stream flowing through Carroll county.

The name has been variously spelled, "Wyaconda," "Wakenda," and "Wakanda." Wetmore in his Missouri Gazetteer, of 1837, says: "There was a tradition among the Sioux which established the belief in the natives that their deity, Wyaconda, had taken up his abode near the mouth of this stream. The sudden death of two warriors, without any apparent cause produced this impression." According to other authority, the name Wakanda means "God's River." Great quantities of fine fish were found in its waters, and on its banks and in the adjacent timber, deer, elk, buffalo and turkeys abounded in large numbers. The Indians thinking that a stream where the great spirit had placed such quantities of game and fish must be sacred, dared not destroy or kill anything in the neighborhood, except on festival days. Their festivities were always held on the banks of the river, hence its name of Wakanda, "God's River." This belief of the Indians may account for the numerous hillocks or mounds thrown up near its mouth. They exist in the neighborhood of De Witt, and, in fact, dot the stream from its source to its mouth.

The vicinity of the Wakanda became the scene of the earliest settlements of this county. John Standley and William Turner became permanent settlers in 1819. Both came from North Carolina, and left numerous descendants, who became among the best citizens of the county. Standley settled just east of the present town of Carrollton, on what is known as Timmon's addition; and Turner, north of the town. Prior settlements had been made on the Wakanda, in Eugene township, in the neighborhood of Hardwick's mill. Nathaniel Cary was among the new additions to this settlement. He is said to have brought the first wagon ever seen within the limits of Carroll county and west of Grand river, a stream which he crossed at Rockford, four or five miles above Big creek. Among other early settlers were Jesse Tevault, H. Bert, John McGraw, W. Beatty, John Mayberry, John Riffe, John Woollard, Ned Munson, Malicah Lyle, and men by the name of Splawn, Buckaridge and Weldon. It may be imagined that among these pioneers were found many peculiar characters. Splawn was an old trapper, in regard to whom it is said that he never lived in a house but camped out as circumstances required. Anticipating trouble from the Indians, these families in the vicinity of Hardwick's erected a small fort or block house, in which they proposed taking refuge in case any hostile indications manifested themselves among the surrounding tribes.

The next settlement was made in what is now Sugartree township. Nehemiah Woolsey, his son Noah Woolsey, and several families by the name of Casner, made their way up the south side of the Missouri river to the mouth of Gabhin's branch, about two miles above the present town of Waverly. Here they crossed the river by means of canoes to the Carroll county side. Close to the bank of the river a hut of logs

was raised as a temporary shelter until more comfortable homes could be provided. Samuel Williams was an early member of this settlement. The Indians soon manifested a jealousy toward the intruders. They began to grow bold and troublesome, stealing whenever possible, from the few pigs on which the pioneers depended for subsistence. The settlers, notwithstanding their small numbers, determined to put a stop to these encroachments. On the next visit of the Indians, who pilfered the scanty stores of the settlement, and carried off some minor articles, the whites collected, armed and equipped themselves, and started in pursuit. The enemy were overtaken, and made but a feeble resistance. Under the circumstances the Indians were punished mildly, and escaped with a good whipping with gun-sticks and ramrods in the hands of the whites.

At this time, 1818, wild game of every description was abundant throughout the country. Bear, deer, buffalo, elk, geese, brant, ducks, and other members of the animal and feathered tribes, could be had for the shooting. The streams were also well filled with various kinds of fish. The stream known as Moss Creek attracted early notice from the remarkable abundance of fish found in its waters. When the pioneers were fatigued with the exciting chase after game over bluff and prairie, recreation was found in capturing the finny tribes by means of hooks, lines, and gigs. The green moss, from which the creek receives its name, springing from its rooted bed in the stream and spreading over the water's surface, gave it the appearance of a grassy meadow. Its banks were the haunts of large numbers of deer, and many a proud buck met his death at a shot from the unerring rifle of the ambushed hunter, and dyed the waters of the stream with his life-blood. If game was plenty pork was scarce, and venison formed a considerable portion of the food of the settlers. If a settler by chance killed and cured more than one hog a year, he was considered by his neighbors as extravagant and aristocratic, and he was brought to his senses by the taunts of the neighborhood that he was "putting on style," a charge which was dreaded more than any other by the Democratic members of the pioneer community. Cattle were few in number, and readily brought from twenty to thirty dollars. Much of the time during hunting and fishing seasons was occupied in securing a supply for the winter. The corn raised furnished bread. But little money was required, a condition of things which admirably suited the situation of the settlers. The only purchases required to be made were coffee, tea, sugar, and such groceries as formed the luxuries of pioneer life. Buckskin was used for clothing. The skins of the game killed were carefully preserved, stretched and dried, and with beeswax, formed the principal article of trade, and was considered "land office money," from the fact that many of the settlers who had not realized enough of gold and silver to pay for their lands when their obligations became due, actually deposited skins

and beeswax at the land agent's office in Franklin to pay their indebtedness to the government. Each of these articles were valued at twenty-five cents per pound, and the fact of their deposit at the agency in lieu of money gave doeskins and beeswax the appellation of "land-office money."

The nearest point for trading at the time of the early settlements was Old Chariton, near the mouth of Chariton river, a noted place in the early history of this section of the state, and at one time thought to be destined to become a great commercial center of the west. This town was laid off by Gen. Duff Green, afterwards editor of the *Washington Telegraph*, the leading paper of the Jackson administration, and a house stands in the old town built of the remains of the once grand edifice of General Green. To this point the early settlers were obliged to resort in order to obtain such necessities as they could not do without. The first road through the county was a continuation of the road from St. Louis, passing through the Boone's Lick settlement, and crossing Grand river, near the present ferry. It continued its course through Carroll county, close by where Hardwick's mill now stands, and westwardly through Sugartree bottom, to Crooked river, striking other points farther west. These roads and trails were some times continued far beyond civilization by the Indians in their migrations to and from the various settlements. The Indians displayed great judgment in marking out these trails, and in selecting the nearest due course to any particular point. The road referred to above was much traveled in after years by traders on their way to Santa Fe, and other western trading posts. The main trail leading from St. Louis, had the appearance to the new settlers of a solid road-bed expressly intended for commerce between St. Louis and some important city far in the interior. The Indians had so long been accustomed to trail over it, that it was worn at least six inches below the surface, and almost of uniform width from one end to the other. With the settlement of the county and the advance of a permanent population, the roads became changed, and at this time there is little of the old trail used for road purposes. The old land-mark, over which roving bands of Indians and westward bound emigrants so often journeyed in the pioneer history of the county, is now almost entirely obliterated.

Early in the year 1818, the government lands located in the county, were advertised to be sold. An opportunity was thus offered for the settlers to secure for themselves and families a permanent home. A land office was opened at the Boone's Lick settlement (now Franklin,) whither some of the settlers repaired and purchased tracts of land. The spirit of speculation became rife, and excessive purchases were sometimes made. Many fell short in meeting their obligations to the government for the lands they had bought, and this failure on their part was the means of many losing their lands altogether, and the very homesteads they had

erected for their families. Others again entered into a compromise with the government through its agents, by which the money already paid was transferred to certain lands they preferred, and the right, title and interest to other lands was relinquished to the government. To the settlers, the only prospect of getting money was by their own labor—a slow process, and poor foundation to build on in a country in comparative infancy, and where money was so scarce. The bank bills of all the states were taken and passed among the citizens at par. Occasionally, but not very frequently, a United States bill could be seen. Gold and silver were seldom seen and circulated, except in payment of land, and the necessary expenses incident to the business of the land office.

On the first of July, 1820, the public lands of Carroll county were made subject to private entry, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. In addition to the land which had never been sold, tracts were also included once sold but forfeited by default of payment. Many of the settlers had come in and located since the land sales of 1818, quite a number of whom had made improvements on vacant land, with the expectation of afterward securing possession. These settlers hurried to the land office, eager to purchase the lands they had selected before they should pass into the hands of speculators. Not unfrequently two neighbors would select the same tract, and each secretly gather sufficient money together to enter the quantity desired. If either started off on a journey, the other, always on the alert, would also immediately, day or night, undertake the journey to the land-office, anxious to be the first to secure the prize. In some cases men started late in the day, expecting to evade their neighbor, and get one night's start. If by any means the other got wind of his departure, he not unfrequently started post-haste on his trail, crossed Grand river by ford or otherwise, traveled all night, passed neighbor number one about morning, who supposed that he had secured start enough to enable him to take a few hours' rest, arrived first at the land office, and entered the coveted tract. In such cases, neighbor number one, on reaching the land office, would, in a deep sense, realize the applicability of that passage of Scripture which says "The first shall be last and the last first." It sometimes happened that both would meet at the land office in quest of the same piece of land, in which case the lands to be entered were sold to the highest bidder by the register and receiver. Several tracts brought more than they could be sold for, after improvement was made, for many years afterward. The excitement in such cases generally left in the families a feeling that lasted for a generation.

During the year 1818 the town of Bloomfield was laid out in the forks of Wakanda creek, on the southwest quarter of section seven, Eugene township. The town, however, was never established on a satisfactory basis, and no trace now remains. A store was kept here at one time by

Lewis N. Rees. The low and wet situation of the town probably interfered with its growth. The settlers reasoned that the location of the town rendered it liable to inundations. It had another disadvantage, in being peculiarly subject to chills and fever, the disease generally prevalent throughout the settlements. Not a family in the settlements but had its case of ague, and several of the same family were generally rendered useless for months by the tenacious and enervating nature of these malarial diseases. A chill in the morning, a hot fever at noon, and an apparently healthy condition of the system in the evening, with a ravenous appetite, marked the progress of the disease. The following day was but a repetition of its predecessor. This lasted for weeks and months, and many of the settlers, most of whom had located along the creek in the timber, became discouraged and impatient, and at last resolved to seek other points, more congenial to health and comfort. Thus Sugartree bottom became almost depopulated, and was generally considered as unfit for the residence of man.

Notwithstanding the sickness and trials of the settlers, the population slowly increased, and in a short time twenty families, gathered from almost as many different states, had settled permanently within the present limits of Carroll county. Joseph Johnson, Humphrey Smith, and Joseph Fowler settled in the neighborhood of the present town of Carrollton, and with Standley and Turner already mentioned, were the pioneers of Carroll township. Indian depredations were committed, and two sons of Mr. Splawn, Mabe and John, met their death at the hands of the savages. This circumstance created deep excitement. Mr. Standley and the other settlers in Carroll township collected together, and built a small block house, near the residence of Mr. Standley. It stood on the point of the hill in the southeast part of the present town of Carrollton. The excitement soon died away, peace and quiet were established, and necessity never required the use of the block house. During the winter of 1820-21, Alexander Bogard is said to have been captured by the Indians, and his release effected by the whites, who pursued the Indians to their camp on the north side of Bogard's (correctly spelled Bogart) mound, where a skirmish or small battle is reported to have taken place, resulting in the discomfiture of the red-skins and the release of the prisoner. This extensive mound, eight miles north of Carrollton, was early known under its present name. It is claimed by some that the mound received its name from another circumstance. A man named Bogard, when on a hunting excursion in the vicinity of Big Creek and near this mound, became lost. The weather was dark, misty, and drizzly. After procuring a sufficiency of game he started for his home in the settlement. Becoming bewildered he lost the points of the compass, and at every step imagined himself nearer home. Ere he was aware of it he stood on the summit of the mound.

He again made an effort to reach home, and started in what he judged to be the right direction. After wandering for hours till nearly ready to sink from exhaustion, to his surprise he again found himself near the top of the mound, a few yards from the point from which he started. A third, fourth, and fifth attempt met with like success. Some strange magnetism seemed always to draw the lost man toward the summit of the mound. Several days and nights were thus spent, the sky continuing cloudy, and a hazy mist rendering it impossible to distinguish one direction from another. At length the clouds broke, the sun appeared, and Bogard made a fresh start for home where he arrived finally in safety.

Abraham Hill, with his five sons, crossed the Missouri from the south side of the river on the 17th of May, 1819. Two canoes lashed together and covered with puncheons formed a rough raft on which the family and their goods were conveyed safely over the turbid waters of the Missouri. Several other families crossed at the same time. Having reached the northern side of the river without accident, they immediately selected a location and erected their tents some three miles east of the village of Miles Point, until such time as they could prepare for themselves more permanent dwellings. The camp, (without design, however, on the part of the settlers,) was located on, or near, a bear trail which led to an island in the river, a circumstance which gave rise to an incident in which Mrs. Hill, the wife of Alexander Hill, had opportunity to display her courage. Mr. Hill and a young man by the name of Samuel Todd, Mrs. Hill's brother, who had accompanied the Hill's to Missouri from the state of Tennessee, left the camp one day, only Mrs. Hill and the children remaining behind to receive visitors. Late in the evening a bear of huge proportions was seen approaching leisurely along the trail, coming directly toward the defenseless abode of the pioneers. Mrs. Hill was a lady of extraordinary courage and presence of mind, and quickly prepared for the emergency. Understanding that bears are averse to the smell of gunpowder and are apt to beat a hasty retreat at the first scent of that article, she seized her husband's gun, discharged it at the enemy, and before the echoes of the report had scarcely died away in the neighboring timber, the gun was reloaded and the valiant defender of the camp was prepared for another shot. Mr. Bruin, however, pausing only a moment to reflect that "discretion is the better part of valor," turned face about and rapidly made his disappearance in the undergrowth. The Hill's were the first settlers of Cherry Valley township.

Another interesting incident is told in connection with Mrs. Hill, the truth of which rests on an undoubted basis. On a visit to a neighbor in the early history of the settling of the County she came upon a swarm of bees which settled directly in her path. Mrs. Hill concluded that this was an opportunity of securing a stock of bees too good to be lost. She accord-

ingly alighted from her horse, gathered the swarm in her capacious apron, took the bees home, and for many years afterward was well provided with bees and honey as a reward for her courage and forethought.

In the early history of the settlements mechanical conveniences were few and of an inferior character. Few of the settlers had been regularly trained to the use of tools, and in consequence, every man became his own mechanic. Vessels and articles required for household use were hewn out of blocks and logs of wood. Although these articles presented a rough and uncouth appearance, they answered every purpose, and the families were as happy in their use as are the most favored people of later generations with the multiplied devices of modern invention. The great disadvantage the pioneers labored under was the need of mills. Grain was at first reduced to flour and meal by means of a mortar. The grain was put in and pounded for hours with a pestle, and when sufficiently beaten the finer particles were separated from the coarser by a common sieve, the finer being used for making bread, and the coarser for hominy. This process became slow and wearisome, and other methods were introduced. A kind of hand-mill rapidly supplanted the old mortar. It was constructed by putting the flat sides of two large stones together, the upper one well balanced on a pivot. A hole was made in the top of the upper stone, into which was forced a round pin used as a handle to put the mill in motion by one hand, while the other hand was used to feed it. Simple as were mills of this kind, they were, however, very scarce at first and were used only by a few. The majority clung to the old mortar and pestle, the noise of which could sometimes be heard long after the usual hour of retiring, busy in the preparation of the meal and hominy for the morning's breakfast. The constant employment of about one member of each family was required to keep the family provided with bread.

The increase of population demanded a quicker process in the manufacture of breadstuffs, and Malicah Lyle and John Woolard, both somewhat proficient in the use of tools and possessing no little mechanical genius, arranged a hand-mill on a large scale, to which afterwards a horse was attached. This mill was in all probability the first of the kind constructed in the county, and stood near the Wakanda and a short distance west of Hardwick's mill. On the increase of population in Sugartree Bottom, Isaac Lowthan and William Huddard, both Englishmen, and men of means, suggested a plan and built a tug mill near Mr. Woolsey's residence. The mill proved a great accommodation to the members of that settlement.

About the middle of April, 1820, a snow fell to the depth of about sixteen inches. The snow disappeared in a few days under the rays of a warm sun, making the roads very heavy and disagreeable to travel.

A mention of the first wedding that ever occurred in Carroll county

may not be an uninteresting incident to transmit to future generations. The promptings of nature in the pioneer settlements were found to be much the same as have characterized the human race from time immemorial. The lads and lasses, laying aside their natural timidity and embarrassment, began to cultivate each other's acquaintance, and the arrows of Cupid not unfrequently were dispatched with certain and deadly aim. One Benjamin Roe became enamored of a young and blooming damsel, Margaret Irvan, and his affection being returned, the two mutually agreed to become one. All the preliminaries having been arranged, the day was set for the performance of the ceremony. As may be imagined the whole settlement took a pardonable interest in the event. Guests were invited from the whole settlement, and some from across Grand River in Chariton county. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's father on little Wakanda Creek, near where the late Samuel H. Miller resided. The whole company, male and female, including the happy pair, were clothed from head to foot in buckskin, at that time the material most generally in use for wearing apparel. The two hopeful candidates for matrimonial bliss took their places and were solemnly pronounced man and wife. The festivities of the evening closed with a dance. The violin prepared for the occasion was composed of one huge board dug out in the center. The instrument was homely and unlike any in use at the present day. The plain bow was made from a crooked stick and the hair of a horse's tail. It may be supposed, however, in spite of the rudeness of the musical instruments that the buxom lasses and lads enjoyed themselves no less the merrily. The dance was kept up till the "wee sma' hours" of morning, when the guests departed with many pleasant reminiscences of the occasion and well wishes for the future happiness of the bride and groom. The second marriage in the county, of which any account is given, occurred on the 15th of April, 1820, during the prevalence of the heavy snow storm of that month, to which reference has been made already. The bride on this occasion was the daughter of Mordecai Lyle.

Supplementary to the foregoing sketch it is proper to state that there is at present residing in Sugar Tree Bottom, John Casner, now the oldest living settler in the county. He states that he was born in Washington county, Virginia, October 24, 1801. At an early age he removed with his father's family to Cumberland county, Kentucky. In 1818, Mr. Casner states, his father, Jonas Casner, removed to where Carroll county now is, landing on the north bank of the Missouri in section 14, township 51, range 24, on the 16th day of November. The Casner family consisted of Jonas, the head, his wife, and six children: Henry, John, Eben, William, and two daughters, Charlotte and Judy.

Mr. Casner states that positively his father was the first white settler in Carroll county. He says that when they arrived here, he and his father

and brothers explored the country from Grand to Crooked River, and there was not a white man to be found. Mr. Jonas Casner opened a farm, entering it at Old Franklin, the following year, but never perfecting the title thereto, allowing it to go back. The river was crossed on a canoe raft, made by fastening two canoes together by a sort of platform, and loading the household goods, together with all the other freight thereon.

At that time game and Indians were plenty. Bears, panthers, wolves, deer, and elk, abounded. John Casner states that though but about 18 years old at the time he has killed two and three bears a day. The bears stayed on the uplands in summer, but wintered in the river bottoms in the great hollow trees then there to be found. About February the females gave birth to their cubs. The settlers would cut down the trees, kill the mother bear and take the cubs and make pets of them. In the early settling of the country nearly every family had its pet bear. Sometimes a panther or a wolf was the pet, but these animals were never entirely tamed. Bear bacon, as cured bear meat was called, was a favorite dish. "I don't want anything better," says Mr. Casner, "than a bear bacon and lye hominy." The breast of a wild turkey, fried in bears oil, was also regarded as a rare dainty.

On one occasion, Mr. Casner states, a large panther followed his wife to her house, and as she entered the door caught her by the dress. The house dogs chased the animal away and the next day Casner and his brothers killed it. It measured eleven feet from tip to tip, the largest animal of the kind ever killed in the bottom. Wm. Mann and John Casner were bear hunting north of Carrollton at another time and saw a panther lying by the side of the road ready to spring. Casner shot and wounded him and the dogs dispatched him.

Mr. Casner states that the first white person that died in the county to the best of his recollection, was his little sister, Judy Casner, who was burned to death, by her clothing taking fire, in the year 1819. The first white child born was a son of Jesse Mann, in May, 1819; its mother cooked breakfast for her family the following morning. A little after, Mrs. Hill bore a child.

There was much sickness and distress among the settlers in the year 1820. In the month of September a Mrs. Nutting died without attention. John Casner put her in a rude coffin, dug her grave, and buried her himself unassisted except by one woman. This was the first burial in the Woolsey grave yard. There were no doctors and no medicines in that day. The first doctor was not a doctor. He was but a quack. He killed more than he cured, and the settlers ran him off. He was known to give half a teaspoonful of calomel at a dose. He administered nothing but cathartics and emetics. Lobelia he called "lady puke." Old

Mr. Jacks, a Cumberland Presbyterian, is the first preacher that Mr. Casner remembers. He came over from Lafayette county. He had a slave that was a preacher.

In about the year 1824, Noah Woolsey was crossing a family in a canoe boat. The family consisted of a man and his wife and four children, one of the latter being an infant. It was night and a heavy storm was blowing. The boat—if it could be called a boat—went to pieces in the middle of the river and the man and his wife and three of the children were drowned. The next morning the negro preacher referred to found the infant safe and sound on a feather bed which had blown against a drift on the Lafayette side.

The Indians in the country when the Casners came to Carroll county were the Saukees (or Sacs), the Foxes, the Iowas, and a few Kaws and Osages. The latter chiefly inhabited the south side of the river. The noted Black Hawk was sometimes here, but the chief, the best known, was Wapacola. The Indians would come down from Iowa and other portions of the northern country about Christmas and remain in the Missouri river bottom until the following spring.

THE AGRICULTURE OF OLDEN TIMES.

Up to 1830 not much farming had been done in the county, and indeed not a great deal attempted. Every settler had his "truck patch," wherein grew potatoes, a little corn, a few vegetables, etc.; and he had also a corn field corresponding in extent to the length of time he had been in the county, his means or his desires.

Corn was the principal crop, and if enough of this was raised to supply the family with pone, Johnny cake, and honey, the settler was satisfied. There was no wheat raised of any consequence. Children have been born in Carroll county who were ten years old before they ever saw a wheat biscuit.

The first farms were opened up in the timber. The timber was all cut down. That which would make rails or fencing was so utilized. The rest was piled and rolled together and burned. The stumps of the saplings were grubbed up, and then the land was plowed. The plow used was a very simple affair, with sometimes an iron point, and sometimes without, and always a wooden mold-board. Noah Woolsey used a plow made from the fork of a tree. The soil in the bottoms was like an ash heap for mellowness, and almost anything in the shape of a plow would serve to fit it for the reception of the seed corn. There was, of course, the usual difficulty in plowing regarding the stumps, and as the most of the pioneers were not profane men, their sufferings at times were intense!

Abraham Hill is doubtless entitled to the distinction of having raised the first crop of wheat in the county, and opening the first field, but Mr.

— Curtis was wont to dispute the honor with him, and doubtless with some reason. Both had fields opened about the same time. Hill's land was where now is Cherry Valley township, and Curtis' farm was on the Wakanda, near the Hardwick mill settlement.

Cotton was raised quite successfully, although not extensively, in the first years of the settlement of the county. As the county grew older more of it was planted. As it was all hand-ginned its conversion from the raw material into fabrics was slow and tedious, whereupon Noah Woolsey imported the machinery and put up a cotton gin. To this establishment the settlers carried their cotton for many years and had it ginned, Mr. Woolsey only charging them the most reasonable prices. Cotton has been raised in the county in considerable quantities as late as 1865. During the civil war many thousand pounds were made.

Flax was among the first crops raised. The seed was rarely sold, and the crop was cultivated for the bark, of which linen was made, or linsey. Upon the first settlement acres upon acres of nettles were found in the bottom lands. They were treated as flax, and the bark therefrom was spun and woven into cloth, usually mixed with wool or cotton. Mrs. Hill, wife of old Capt. Hill, wove a web of cloth entirely from nettle flax, as it was termed. As soon as cotton was raised and sheep brought into the country, flax began to be grown, and in time the use of nettle flax was discontinued.

To be a good flax-breaker was at one time considered a great accomplishment among the men, and the woman who was a good flax or cotton spinner was the envy of many of her sisters.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

Prior to the year 1833 and subsequent to 1820 the territory now embraced within the boundaries of Carroll county, was included in and a part of Ray county. The county was divided into two townships, called Missouriitan and Grand River, the former lying along the river. Afterwards Missouriitan was called Wyaconda or Wakanda.

The first representative in the state legislature from this county when it was part of Ray—or at least among the first was Martin Palmer, the trapper and hunter mentioned on other pages of this history as one of the first whites to visit the county. The stories told of him would fill a large volume. He was of the frontier genus and David Crockett species, or rather of the "half horse and half alligator" kind of men. He called himself "the Ring-Tailed Panther," or as he expressed it, "the Ring-Tailed Painter," and he rejoiced in the cognomen. He was uneducated, unpolished, profane, and pugilistic. At musters and other gatherings

Palmer would invariably get half drunk and as invariably have a rough and tumble fight. At the first session of the legislature he attended, held at St. Charles, some of the members engaged in a free and easy knock-down. Governor McNair ran out and into the crowd and commanded the peace "in the name of the state of Missouri," when Palmer hauled off and knocked *him* down, sending his excellency "galley-west," and half a rod away.

Wetmore's Gazetteer (1837), relates the following incident in the career of the ring-tailed member from Ray: As the time approached for the second meeting of the legislature, of which he was a member, Palmer loaded a small keel-boat with salt from the works in this county, and set sail from the mouth of Blackwater for the capital, intending to accomplish two things—legislation for his constituents and a profitable commercial transaction for his own benefit. Having taken the helm himself, Palmer manned his craft with his son and a negro, and started on his voyage. Uniting as he did, business and politics, while afloat on the river, he stood astride of the tiller with a newspaper in hand (about six weeks old), out of which he was spelling with all his might, the leading points of a political essay.

While engaged in this labor, the boat reached a point in the river opposite the famous Hardeman's Garden, five miles above Old Franklin, and the assemblyman was warned by his vigilant son, who was on the lookout, that there was a "sawyer ahead." Deeply engrossed with a string of polysyllables, Palmer replied: "Wait a minute till I spell out this other crack-jaw word; it's longer than a gun-barrel." The current of the Missouri, however, was no respecter of persons or words; the river "went ahead," and the boat ran afoul of the nodding obstruction, and was thrown on her beams-end. The next whirlpool turned her keel uppermost. The cargo was discharged into the deep, and the salt not only lost its savor, but its identity. The negro, in a desperate struggle for life, abandoned the ship and swam to shore; but the statesman, like a true politician, determined to stick to his craft, as he would to his party, and succeeded in keeping uppermost for some time. Having divested themselves of their apparel, to be in readiness for swimming, the father and son continued astride the keel until the wreck was landed at the town of Franklin. Here the member from Ray, who was long and lean, was supplied with a suit of clothes by a gentleman who was short and fat. Palmer's new raiment hung as loosely about him as the morals of the average politician.

The father and son were invited into the habitation of a worthy gentleman to rest and refresh themselves. While recounting their perils, at the breakfast table, the lady who was administering coffee inquired of the shipwrecked legislator if his little son had not been greatly alarmed. The "Painter" of the circle-striped-tail variety replied:

"No, madam. I'm a raal Ring-Tailed Painter, and I feed all my children on rattlesnakes' hearts fried in 'painter's' grease. There are a heap of people that I would not wear mournin' for if they was to die; but your husband, marm, hez a heart ez big ez a court house. When we wuz a floatin' *bottom uppermost* (an unpleasant predicament for the people's representative) past Hardeman's garden, we raised the yell like a team of bear dogs on a wild cat's track, and the black rascals on shore, instead of comin' out to help us, stood thar and grinned as if they had ketched a fat buck 'possum. Now, marm, I wish God Almighty's *yearthquakes* would sink Hardeman's d—d old plantation—beggin' your pardon for swearin', marm.

"I s'pose you wouldn't like me to spit on this kiver-lid you've spread on the floor to keep it clean; I'll go to the door; out in Ray *we* don't mind puttin' anything over *our* puncheon floors. The river, marm, I find, is no respecter of persons; for, notwithstanding I am the people's representative, I was cast away with as little ceremony as a stray dog would be turned out of a city church; and upon this principle of democratic liberty and equality, I told McNair, when I collared him and backed him out of the rumpus at the capital, when he was likely to spile the prettiest kind of a fight. 'A governor,' says I, 'is no more in a fight than any other man.' I slept with Mac once, just to have it to say to my friends on Crooked river that I had slept with the governor."

About the year 1830 the "Ring-Tailed Painter" removed to Texas, took part in her war for independence, and at its close was chosen a member of the council of the then republic on the strength of his legislative experience in Missouri.

The organization of the county was effected January 2, 1833, by the following act of the Legislature:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, [as follows:]

1. All that portion of territory within the county of Ray, within the following boundaries, to-wit: beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river, opposite the range line dividing ranges twenty-five and twenty-six; thence down said river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the mouth of Grand river; thence up said river in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the township line, dividing townships fifty-five and fifty six; thence west with said line, to the line dividing twenty-five and twenty-six; thence south with said range line to the beginning, be, and the same is hereby declared to be, a separate and distinct county, to be called and known by the name of Carroll county, in honor of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

2. John Morse, Felix Redding, and Elias Guthrie, of the county of Chariton, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners, for the purpose of selecting a seat of justice for the said county of Carroll; and the said commissioners are hereby vested with all the powers granted to commissioners, under the law entitled "an act to provide for the organizing counties hereafter established," approved January the 14th, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

3. The said county of Carroll shall be added to, and form a part of, the fifth judicial circuit; and the county courts of said county shall be held on

the first Mondays of February, April, July, and October; and the circuit courts for said county shall be holden on the Thursdays before the first Mondays in February, June and October.

4. The courts to be holden in said county, shall be held at the house of Nathaniel Carey, in said county, until the tribunal transacting county business, shall fix a temporary seat of justice for said county.

5. All that portion of territory lying north of the said county of Carroll, which has heretofore been a part of the county of Ray, shall be, and the same is hereby attached to the county of Carroll, for all civil, judicial and military purposes.

6. All suits which have been commenced against citizens residing in the said county of Carroll, shall be prosecuted and decided as though this act had not passed, and all taxes due from citizens residing in said county, shall be collected as though this act had not passed.

7. The governor may, by and with the advice and concurrence of the senate, appoint three persons, to hold and exercise the offices of justices of the county court of said county; and the persons so appointed and commissioned shall continue in office until the next general election, and until their successors in office will be duly appointed and qualified, as the law directs; and said court, after the organization thereof, will moreover appoint all county officers, the appointment of which is not otherwise provided for by existing laws, or the constitution of this state.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof.
January 2, 1833.

The boundaries as set forth in the foregoing, remained those of the county until March 20, 1835, when the legislature changed them to conform to the following: Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river, opposite the range line dividing ranges twenty-five and twenty-six; thence down said river to the mouth of Grand river; thence up said river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the township line dividing townships fifty-five and fifty-six; thence west with said line to the line dividing ranges twenty-five and twenty-six; thence south with said range line to the place of beginning.

FIRST ENTRIES OF LAND.

As a matter of interest to the inhabitants of the different townships, we have had prepared by O. J. Kirby, deputy county clerk, a table of the first entries of land in each township, with names of parties and dates of entry, section, township and range.

Townships.	Names.	Date.	Section.
53--20	Benj. Cross	November 21, 1833	4
52--21	Henry Ferrill	August 22, 1832	11
53--21	Jon Eppler	October 12, 1831	24
54--21	Wm. Ashby	November 15, 1836	32
55--21	Elihu Compton	February 11, 1836	21
51--22	John H. Courts	October 30, 1835	6
52--22	Thomas Phillips	January 12, 1829	10
53--22	John Boils	May 8, 1834	15

Townships.	Names.	Date.	Section.
54—22	Jonah B. Bassett.....	July 25, 1836	30
55—22	Elisha McGuire.....	May 18, 1838	5
51—23	Giles Parman.....	January 8, 1835	7
52—23	Nat. Cary.....	July 26, 1829	13
53—23	Jas. and John Standley.....	August 23, 1831	31—32
54—23	John Phillips.....	March 14, 1837	34
55—23	Allen Caskey.....	June 1, 1837	31
51—24	Wm. Monro.....	March 15, 1825	4
52—24	S. H. Williams.....	December 28, 1835	34
53—24	Jas. Standley.....	June 6, 1831	36
54—24	Leven Bristoe.....	May 23, 1836	23
55—24	Robert Caskey... ..	November 26, 1836	35
51—25	Alex Hill.....	January 29, 1825	1
52—25	John Casner.....	December 19, 1833	1
53—25	N. McCuistion.....	February 19, 1836	19
54—25	S. G. Moore.....	July 21, 1838	34—35
55—25	M. Schaul.....	March 19, 1841	18

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS AND JUDGES.

By act of the general assembly, approved January 11, 1822, the state of Missouri was divided into four judicial districts (Judicial districts were subsequently divided into judicial circuits). The counties of Cole, Cooper, Lillard, (Lafayette) Clay, Ray, Chariton, Howard and Boone, composed the first district.

David Todd was judge of this district till the year A. D., 1831.

The counties composing the first judicial circuit, with the exception of the county of Franklin, and the counties composing the fifth judicial circuit constituted the first judicial *district*.

The Hon. John F. Ryland was judge of the fifth judicial circuit from 1831 till 1837. In the latter year by act of the general assembly, Saline, Lafayette and Jackson, being south of the Missouri river, were stricken from this circuit, and attached to the sixth judicial circuit, of which Hon. John F. Ryland was the judge. The fifth judicial circuit was then formed from counties lying north of the Missouri river, Carroll being one of them.

The Hon. Austin A. King, of Ray county, was appointed judge of the circuit in 1837, and served with distinguished ability till his resignation in 1848, to assume the duties of governor of Missouri—an office to which he was elected by the people.

By act of the general assembly, approved March 27, 1845, the fifth judicial circuit was declared to embrace the counties of Clinton, Clay, Ray, Carroll, Caldwell, Harrison, Daviess and DeKalb.

Judge King having been nominated by the democratic party as its candidate for governor in 1848, resigned and on the 17th of July, of that year Gov. Edwards appointed Geo. W. Dunn, judge of the fifth circuit in his (King's) stead. Dunn, it will be remembered, had been circuit attorney, and filled that position when appointed. In 1849 Judge Dunn was

re-appointed and Mordecai Oliver* was appointed circuit attorney for four years. Judge Dunn served for thirteen years, acceptably and well. Of a truth a Daniel had come to judgment and he judged his people with wisdom, fairness, and ability. He still lives at Richmond, Ray county, and is still in the service as judge of that district.

Upon the establishment of what was known as the "Gamble Government" in Missouri, in 1861, Judge Dunn at first refused to take the oath of allegiance to that government, and was deposed. Ex-Governor Austin A. King was appointed by Governor Gamble in Judge Dunn's stead, and discharged the duties of the office, which, owing to the disturbed condition of affairs at that time, were arduous and perilous oftentimes until 1863. In the latter year Judge Dunn was elected to the position, took the oath of office, and administered its duties until 1865. In that year he was legislated out of office by the adoption of the Drake constitution. Judge Dunn's successor was Walter King, who had been lieutenant colonel of 4th Cavalry Missouri state militia, and was a son of ex-governor King. King was succeeded by Hon. Jonas Clark, of Livingston county, who served by appointment until the 1st of January, 1869, when, having been elected the previous fall, he assumed the office by election until 1875, when he was relieved by Hon. E. J. Broadus, of Livingston, who served until January 1, 1881, when Hon. James Davis, also of Livingston, was called to the bench and is the present incumbent of that position.

In 1866 the circuit was called the seventeenth and was composed of the counties of Harrison, Daviess, Livingston, Worth, Carroll, and Caldwell. By act of legislature of March 15, 1872, the district was made to retain its number, but was constituted as at present of the counties of Livingston, Caldwell, and Carroll.

FIRST CIRCUIT COURTS IN CARROLL.

The first circuit court for this county was begun at the residence of Nat Carey, "the same being the place designated by law," in July, 1833. The Hon. John F. Ryland, afterward of the supreme bench, presented his commission as judge from Hon. John Miller, and court was opened in due form.

Joseph Dickson, then the county clerk, was appointed by the judge clerk of the circuit court, and John Curl was the Sheriff in attendance. The latter returned into the court a *venire* for a grand jury, and the following persons were chosen: Charles Palmer, foreman; John Riffe, Sr., Turpen T. Thomas, John Eppler, Isaac Eppler, Stephen Smart, Edward Farr, John Standley, Sr., Geo. Adkins, John Smart, James Curl, Thomas Booth, Samuel Turner, Wm. Turner, Wm. Adkins, Isaac Willborn, John Casner, Noah Woolsey, Alexander Hill, Claiborne Purman.

*Afterwards member of congress and secretary of state.

The grand jury having received the charge from the court, "retired to consider of their indictments and presentments." One of this same grand jury, now living, states that the jury went out of doors and "fooled around awhile," when they returned and told the judge that they had no presentments to make, and His Honor discharged them. They thought of finding indictments against two or three parties for "fist-fighting," but on reflection and deliberation it was considered that too many of themselves were not without sin in this particular, and they thought it best, under all the circumstances, to judge not lest they themselves should be judged.

"Weary lawyers with endless tongues" were not numerous at the first session of the Carroll court. Only two attorneys, John Wilson and Amos Rees were enrolled and permitted to practice as attorneys and counselors at law and solicitors in chancery. No wonder the old settlers in these days of much litigation and worry and strife long for a return of many of the practices of the olden time.

The first civil suit was entitled: "Wm. P. Thompson, complainant, against Hiram C. Meek and John D. Stothart, defendants," and was a proceeding in chancery. The record states: "The defendants filed their several answers to the defendant's bill of complaint, and the complainant filed thereto his replication. The cause is, on motion of the complainant, set for hearing at the next term of the court, until which time this cause is continued."

After the approval by the judge of the report of the commissioners locating the county seat, and other proceedings incident thereto [see account thereof in proper place], the court adjourned "till court in course."

SECOND TERM OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

This term was begun November 21, 1833, at the house of Nathaniel Cary, with Ryland as judge, Dickson as clerk, and Curl as sheriff. The grand jury was composed of the following citizens:

James Lucas, foreman; William Curl, Joab Hunter, Thomas Campbell, John Standley, Jr., Asher Anderson, John Mayberry, Lewis Mears, Geo. McKinney, Thomas Philips, Jr., Rowland Adkins, Reuben Harper, Fleming Thomas, Hardin Cary, Robert Turner, James Cooley, Ebenezer Casner, William Belt.

After retirement and deliberation, the jury returned, without any presentments or indictments, and were discharged.

There were only two cases on the docket for trial—the continued case of Thompson *vs.* Meek & Stothart, and a new cause, that of James Marsh *vs.* Malachi Lyle and William Turner. Both cases were continued.

Three new attorneys were admitted to practice in this court, Thomas Reynolds Amos Rees, and Alex. W. Doniphan. The latter afterward

became that famous Missourian of illustrious renown, of whom every schoolboy in the land reads, when he studies the history of his country, now, in the sere and yellow leaf of life, living in retirement at Richmond, Ray county.

At the March term of the court, 1834, which was the last held at Nathaniel Cary's, there were two cases on for trial—James Lucas *vs.* Wm. Hubbard, an appeal case, and Wm. McCausland and Alexander McCausland *vs.* Samuel Todd, "in covenant." At this term, also, was found the first indictment, which was entitled, "The State of Missouri *vs.* James Lucas, Sr., John Lucas, and James Lucas, Jr." Indictment: Malicious mischief. *A true bill.* The order of the court was, that the defendants "be recognized for their personal appearance on the first day of the next term of this court." John Lucas and James Lucas, Jr., being in law infants, under the age of twenty-one, the court ordered that James Lucas, their father, enter into a recognizance for their appearance at the next term. This was done, and Mr. Lucas gave a bond of \$400, with Nathaniel Cary and Russell Bryant as sureties, and the cause was duly continued.

Proclamation was duly made that the next term of court would be held "at the county seat, at the house of John Standley," after which court adjourned.

During the time court was held at Cary's the judge and the attorneys were quartered in the same house where court convened; for Uncle Nat's domicile was dwelling-house, court house, and hotel, all in one, a sort of concentrated building. Litigants and jurymen fared as they could—not sumptuously but satisfactorily. As court only lasted one day, they brought a "snack" with them for luncheon and returned home at night.

The July term, 1834, was held at Standley's residence, on the 24th day of the month, as were the November term of the same year and the March term, 1835. The first term held in the court house of the county was on June 25, 1835. Ryland, judge; Dickson, clerk; Curl, sheriff, resigned and James Trotter was appointed elisor.

At this term indictments were found against Thomas Taylor, for assault with intent to kill (accused afterwards acquitted) and against Wiley C. Williams, Coleman Younger, Thos. Arnold, and Anderson Martin, for betting. Gen. John B. Clark, Sr., afterward member of congress, was admitted to practice.

In January, 1839, Carroll county became a part of the eleventh judicial circuit, and Thos. C. Burch, was commissioned by Gov. Boggs, the judge thereof. In December of the same year James A. Clark was appointed in Burch's stead. The district then embraced the counties of Daviess, Livingston, Carroll, Chariton, Macon, and Linn. B. F. Stringfellow, who attained great notoriety afterward, during the "Kansas troubles," was circuit attorney. At the first term of this court the following attorneys

were admitted to practice: Geo. W. Dunn, afterward judge of the court; Robt. C. Ewing, a prominent whig politician and candidate for governor in 1856; Robt. D. Ray, now on the supreme bench of the state, and James Savage.

In March, 1841, Carroll again became a part of the fifth circuit, with Austin A. King as judge. Hon. Peter H. Burnett* having resigned the office of circuit attorney, Geo. W. Dunn was appointed in his place.

In 1872 the legislature abolished the office of circuit attorney and established that of county attorney in lieu thereof. The county attorneys since that time have been Laurence K. Kinsey, T. J. Whiteman, and L. A. Halliday.

FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY TO THE MORMON WAR.

The winter of 1834-5 was intensely cold and was long remembered as the cold winter. In the winter of 1830-1 there had been a deep snow, which fell on Christmas and for three days following and lasted until in March; but the cold was not so severe as in 1834-5. In the latter period "the cold Friday and Saturday" in January, 1835, were often referred to. The old settlers assert that cattle had their horns frozen so that they dropped off and in some instances their legs were frozen up to the knees. Pigs and fowls perished in great numbers, and even game was frozen to death in the woods.

There began to be additions to the number of settlers in the county in these years, and at about this time of considerable extent and great importance. Nearly all parts of the county were visited by exploring parties, and many portions settled. There was considerable travel through the county from east to west and some from north to south, and many people were becoming acquainted with the fertile soil and eligible location of the county, and were improving their knowledge.

In the year 1835 several hunting parties of Indians came in from the west and north. Old Hard Heart was here and spent several days in the Missouri bottom hunting, fishing and begging. The Indians were very friendly—too much so at times, as they often hung about the settlers' cabins and begged them about out of provisions. Old Hard Heart, although a chief and a ruler of men, was not above begging or becoming the beneficiary of articles given to his squaws. Hard Heart belied his name, for he was not at all cruel hearted in his nature, but kind, hospitable and inclined to be lazy, and to shirk much exertion of any kind.

A band of Sacs and Foxes from Iowa, led by Wapacola, a sub-chief

*Afterward the first governor of California.

under Black-Hawk, was also here and encamped for a while on the sugar-tree bottoms, and then up on Grand river. When Nathaniel Cary was alive he used to relate how a young warrior of this band told him of his experience in the Black-Hawk war, attributing that historic episode to the bad conduct of the whites as well as to the stubbornness and ambition of Black-Hawk.

In 1836 the first presidential election held in the county came off. The candidates voted for in Carroll county were Martin VanBuren and Richard M. Johnson, regular democratic candidates and Hugh L. White and John Tyler independent candidates. Gen. W. H. Harrison and Francis Granger were voted for in many states, but received no votes in Carroll. The vote in this county was as follows:

	Van Buren.	White.
Indian Creek township.....	48	17
Wakanda Creek township.....	94	16
Total	142	33

It seems that no election was held in Missouriitan township and that there were but the two voting precincts named. The total number of voters in the county being given at 175, the population at that time may be set down at about 1,000 including slaves.

THE HETHERLY WAR.

In the year 1836 occurred what is known as the Heatherly War, a conflict in which Carroll county took an important part, and in which, indeed, it was most immediately interested, as the events composing the so-called war all took place within the jurisdiction of the county.

From a historical sketch prepared by A. C. Blackwell, Esq., and from other sources of information, it is learned that in the spring of this year a band of desperadoes, robbers and thieves lived in that part of Carroll county known as the upper grand river country, and now included in Mercer and Grundy counties. This band had for its principal members a family named Hetherly, from Kentucky, composed of the following persons: Geo. Hetherly, Sr., the father; Jenny Hetherly, the mother; John Hetherly, Alfred Hetherly, George Hetherly, Jr., and James Hetherly, the sons, and Ann Hetherly, the daughter.

The Hetherlys lived far out on the frontier, and their cabin was a rendezvous for hard characters of all sorts. The antecedents of the family were bad. Old George Hetherly was regarded as a thief in Kentucky, and Mrs. Hetherly was a sister to the notorious Kentucky murderers and freeboters, Big and Little Harpe. The women of the family were noted prostitutes, and the men were believed to be villains of the hardest sort.

Bad as they were, however—and they were bad enough, Heaven knows—the Hetherlys were doubtles not half as black as they were painted, and many crimes were attributed to them of which, in all probability, they were innocent.

Living with the Hetherlys as boarders, visitors or employees were three or four young men whose reputations were none of the best, who had doubtless drifted westward from the older states as they fled from the officers of the law for crimes committed.

Old Mrs. Hetherly is said to have been the leading spirit of the gang, prompting and planning many a dark deed, and often assisting in its execution. Tales were told of the sudden and utter disappearance of many a land hunter and explorer, who visited the upper Grand river country and was last seen in the neighborhood of the Hetherly house. These stories may or may not have been true, but all the same they were told, and gradually gained credence. The Hetherly family was indeed a strange one. It was half-civilized, half-savage. The dress and manners of the members were weird and altogether peculiar to themselves.

Early in the month of June, 1836, a hunting party of Iowa Indians from southern Iowa came down on the east fork of Grand river on a hunting expedition. As soon as the Hetherlys heard of the proximity of the Indians they resolved to visit their camp, steal what horses they could, and carry them down to the river counties and sell them. Taking with them James Dunbar, Alfred Hawkins, and a man named Taylor, the four Hetherlys visited the scene of the Iowas' hunting operations and began to steal the ponies and horses which had been turned out to graze. Fortune favored them, and they managed to secure quite a lot of ponies, and escaped with them to the forks of Grand river. Here they were overtaken by a pursuing party of the Iowas, who demanded a return of their property. The demand not being either refused or instantly complied with, the Indians opened fire on the thieves. The first volley killed Thomas. Other shots being fired, the Hetherly gang retreated, leaving the ponies in the hands of their rightful owners.

Upon the defeat of their scheme the Hetherlys returned home, and began consulting among themselves as to the best course to pursue under the circumstances. Being much alarmed lest the Indians should give information of the affair to the whites and have the true story believed, it was resolved to anticipate a visit to the whites on the river, and go first themselves and tell a tale of their own. Dunbar had for some time shown symptoms of treachery to the party, or rather of a desire to break away from his evil associations. Soon after he was murdered and his body found.

In a day or two the Hetherlys made their appearance in the settlements raising an alarm that the Indians were in the country murdering and rob-

bing, and claiming that they had killed Dunbar and other white men in the Upper Grand River country. The news was at first believed, and there was great excitement throughout the country. A part of the story was known to be true—that the Indians were in the country, and the rest was readily believed.

Gen. Thompson, commanding the militia forces in the district, ordered out several companies and moved toward the scene of the reported troubles. Nearly all the able-bodied male population of Carroll county turned out, and the whole country was thoroughly scoured. A scouting party penetrated the section of country where the Indians were, visited their camps, and after thorough examinations became perfectly satisfied that the savages were not, and had not been hostile—had not been guilty of the offenses alleged against them, but on the contrary had been preyed upon by the Hetherly gang in the manner heretofore described. After consultation the officers returned the men to their homes and disbanded them, and the scare was over.

The depredations and crimes were now traced directly to the Hetherlys. A warrant for their arrest was issued by Jesse Newlin, a justice of the peace at Knavetown, now Spring Hill, in Livingston county. Lewis N. Rees was the then sheriff of the county, and into his hands the warrant was placed. On the 17th of July Sheriff Rees, with a strong posse, effected the arrest of the Hetherlys, and they were brought before Squire Newlin for preliminary examination. The examination attracted great attention and lasted several days. The result was that the parties were found to be the murderers, either as principals or accessories of Dunbar. There was strong talk of lynching them, but on the 27th of July they were given into the custody of the sheriff of Ray county for safe keeping until the October term of the Carroll circuit court. Old man Hetherly, his wife, and their daughter, Ann, were released on bail.

On the 27th day of October, 1836, in obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Ryland in vacation, the sheriff of Ray county brought into the circuit court, at Carrollton, Geo. Hetherly, Sr., Jenny Hetherly, George, Jr., John, Alfred, and James Hetherly, and Alfred Hawkins, all charged with the murder of James Dunbar. By order of Judge Ryland, the accused were placed in the custody of Sheriff Rees.

The grand jury found bills of indictment against the Hetherlys, and a separate indictment against Alfred Hawkins. Austin A. King took his seat on the bench, as judge of the circuit, in the room of Judge Ryland at this term, and Thomas C. Burch entered upon his duties as circuit attorney.

The latter, however, having been counsel for the accused in the preliminary examinations, was discharged from the duties imposed upon him by the law in this case, and Amos Rees was appointed, by the court, special prosecutor in the case.

On Tuesday, March 7, 1837, John Hetherly was acquitted. There being no sufficient jail in this county, the Hetherlys were sent to the Lafayette county jail, and Hawkins to the jail of Chariton county, for safe keeping. Bills, to the amount of \$530, were allowed certain parties for guarding the criminals.

It being apparent to the prosecutor that no conviction could be had of the Hetherlys, nor of Hawkins, unless some of his fellow-criminals would testify against him, at the July term, 1837, before Judge King, a *nolle pros.* was entered against the Hetherlys, and they were discharged. Whereupon Hawkins was placed on trial, and the Hetherlys testified against him. He was ably and vigorously defended by his counsel, who induced some of the jury to believe that the Hetherlys themselves were the guilty parties, and the result was, that the jury disagreed, and were discharged.

At the November term, 1837, Hawkins was again tried, at Carrollton, and this time convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to death. The jury that convicted Hawkins was composed of William Winfrey, William Beatty, William Mears, William Turner, James Trotter, Wesley Gentry, Nelson Johnson, Andrew McCollum, Jacob Taylor, James Lucas, Samuel Turner, and Robert H. Courts. The sentence of Hawkins was afterward commuted to twenty years in the penitentiary, whither he was taken, but, after serving about two years of his time, he died, and thus terminated "the Hetherly war." What eventually became of the Hetherly family is not known.

THE FLORIDA WAR.

The Florida or Seminole war grew out of the determined opposition of the Seminole Indians to their removal from their lands in Florida to the reservation set apart for them west of the Mississippi river. From the time of the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States, in 1819, the Indians had manifested more or less displeasure towards the Americans. The first attempt to remove them was in 1835. The Seminoles resisted, and, under the leadership of Osceola, organized against the efforts of the government. In 1836 the Creeks joined the Seminoles, and the war spread into Georgia and Alabama. The Creeks were soon subdued, however, and sent across the Mississippi. The Seminoles were not so easily put down. They continued the war, and although, whenever they fought in the open field they were easily enough defeated; yet, whenever they retreated into and were attacked in the swamps and everglades, their favorite fighting ground, they uniformly repulsed the whites. In October, 1837, Osceola came into Gen. Jessup's camp under a flag of truce; but,

being suspicioned of treachery, was seized as a prisoner, and sent to Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, where he died, the following year.

Still the Seminoles kept up the war, and the government was compelled to take decisive steps and make formidable preparations to put them down.

Some time in the fall of 1837, while Lilburn Boggs was governor of the state, president Van Buren conceived the idea of sending a force of Missouri pioneers against the Seminoles. In an interview with Col. Benton, then one of our senators, the president asked Old Bullion whether or not Missourians could be induced to travel so far as the swamps of Florida to assist in chastising the Seminoles. Col. Benton answered: "The Missourians will go whenever and wherever their services are needed," and thereupon he went to the secretary of war, Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, and urged him to issue an order for raising volunteers in Missouri for that purpose. A requisition was thereupon made upon Gov. Boggs for two regiments of mounted volunteers.

Col. Richard Gentry, of Boone county, was the colonel of the first regiment raised pursuant to the call of the secretary of war. Originally the regiment was composed of eight companies—two from Boone county, commanded by Captains John Ellis, and Thos. D. Grant; one from Callaway, Capt. Wm. H. Russell; one from Howard, by Capt. Congreve Jackson; one from Chariton, by Capt. James Flore; one from Ray and Carroll, by Capt. John Sconce; one from Jackson, by Capt. James Chiles; one from Marion, by Capt. John Curd. Afterwards four other companies of the second regiment were attached to the first. Two of these companies were composed of friendly Delaware and Osage Indians.

Capt. Sconce's company had in it the following men from Carroll county: Patrick Darcy, third lieutenant; Elihu Standley, wounded in the back at the battle of Okeechobee, by a ball from the rifle of an Indian who was up in a tree; Ingram Standley, Hiram Standley, and William Wolf.

Sconce's company was known as "the Missouri Spies."

On the 6th of October, 1837, Col. Gentry's regiment left Columbia for Florida. A flag was presented to the regiment, which was borne through the war and is still in the possession of the family of Col. Gentry, in Boone county. The companies marched to Jefferson Barracks, just below St. Louis, where they were mustered into service. From here they were taken in boats to New Orleans, and from thence they were taken in brigs across the Gulf of Mexico to Tampa Bay, Florida, disembarking on the 15th of November. On the voyage the troops encountered a violent storm, and several horses were lost, but no lives were lost.

The services of the Missouri troops in the Florida war ought to be noted in every history of the state, and especially in that of every county from which there were soldiers. As Carroll county contributed her quota

of these brave men, it is but just that their deeds should be given in this history.

On the first of December the Missouri troops received orders from Gen. Zachary Taylor, then commanding the United States troops in Florida, to march from Tampa Bay to Okeechobee lake, 135 miles inland, in the vicinity of which the whole force of the Seminoles was said to have collected under their four most redoubtable leaders: Sam Jones, Tiger Tail, Alligator and Mycanopee. Having reached the Kissemee river, 70 miles from the bay, Capt. Sconce's company, which had been detailed as scouts or spies and had the advance, came upon and captured several Indians who were guarding and grazing their stock. From the captives it was learned that the Indians were near at hand in force. Immediately upon crossing the river Gen. Taylor formed the Missouri volunteers in front and advanced, supporting them by some regular troops on either flank.

The Indians having had full view of the movements of the troops, were prepared for them, and opened the fight from their strong position concealed in the swamp. The Missourians, including their colonel, fought on foot and had repulsed the Indians from their first position. Col Gentry was gradually pushing them across the swamp, and had nearly reached dry ground, when a bullet struck him in the abdomen, inflicting a fatal wound. He realized its dangerous character, yet stood erect for an hour afterward cheering on his men, but at last he became exhausted, was borne from the field, and died the same night.

The fall of Col. Gentry did not dispirit or dismay the Missourians. They made good all the promises made for them by Col. Benton, and continued the fight until the Seminoles were completely vanquished. The total loss of Gen. Taylor's command, in killed and wounded, was 138, and of these the greater portion were Missourians.

Col. Switzler's history of Missouri states that the official report of Gen. Taylor, of the battle of Okeechobee did great injustice to the Missouri volunteers, in that it charged them with breaking and falling back to the baggage, and that his aids could not rally them. This report created great excitement in Missouri, and during the session of the legislature of 1838-9, a special committee was appointed, of which Gen. D. R. Atchison was chairman, to investigate the matter. This committee took the testimony of about twenty officers, who took part in the battle of Okeechobee, some of whom were engaged in the battle, and others who were posted at the baggage on the opposite side of the swamp.

The substance of Gen. Atchison's report was that the battle commenced between 9 and 10 o'clock of the forenoon of Christmas day, 1837; that the Missouri volunteers first attacked the enemy, led the charge, and bore the

brunt of the battle along the whole line; that they had to march through a deep miry swamp, for about half a mile, in order to approach the Indians who were concealed in the edge of the swamp ready to receive them, on ground which they had chosen, and prepared for that purpose; that the Indians were protected by the heavy timber and underbrush, while the volunteers, mostly unsupported by the regulars, were exposed in open line uncovered in the swamp, standing up to their knees in mud and water, when they received the first deadly fire of the enemy, and notwithstanding the perils of their position and the galling fire of the enemy, they fought bravely until the battle was over, and it was chiefly by their fire that the Indians were first dispersed. Although a large number of the volunteers were killed or wounded by a concealed enemy, they heroically stood their ground, or pressed forward to the attack, until the hummock was taken and the victory gained.

Gen. Atchison's report went on to state that none of the witnesses examined knew of any attempt on the part of Gen. Taylor's staff to rally the volunteers or of any necessity for such attempt; and the fact is established that after the heat of the battle was over, a considerable portion of the volunteers, instead of being dispatched in pursuit of the retreating enemy, were, by order of the regular officers, detailed to make a causeway across the swamp upon which to carry out the dead and wounded. It was also established that Col. Gentry fell at the head of his troops in a manner worthy of the commander of the volunteers, "and the conduct of the volunteer officers and soldiers generally was such as ought to have elicited praise and commendation instead of censure and reproach."

To the committee, and to nearly everybody, it was manifest that Gen. Taylor shared the opinions of nearly all the regular army officers concerning volunteers, and held that they were not worthy of serious consideration as soldiers. By reason of the contempt felt for all other classes of soldiers, the regulars have very often made themselves ridiculous if not despicable. They seem to think that only themselves who serve for pay and glory, and not for patriotism, are capable of doing good fighting; but all history shows that some of the bravest and best fighting has been done by volunteers, whose hearts are in the cause which they have under taken to defend.

It is hard to believe that Gen. Taylor wrote the report attributed to him which did such injustice to the Missourians, because he afterwards, during the Mexican war, paid the highest tributes to, and made the fullest acknowledgments of the bravery of Doniphan's men. Probably he was misinformed as to the real facts of the case, in regard to the conduct of our troops in the battle of Okeechobee.

The committee appointed by the legislature concluded their report by

recommending the passage of the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by both houses:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives: That the conduct of the Missouri volunteers and spies, in the Florida campaign, was such as only could be expected from good soldiers and brave men.

2d, *Resolved*, That so much of Col. Z. Taylor's report of the battle of Okeechobee, which charges that the Missouri volunteers and spies mostly broke and fell back to the baggage, and that the repeated efforts of his staff could not rally them, is proved to be unfounded, not to say intentionally false, and that so much of said report which states that the regular troops were joined by Capt. Gilliam and Lieut. Blakey with a few men, but not until they had suffered severely, is incorrect in this—that Gilliam and Blakey were in advance of the regular troops during most of the fight, and never in their rear.

3d, *Resolved*, That so much of said report, which states that the Missouri volunteers and spies behaved themselves as well or better than troops of that description usually do, is not so much a compliment to them, as a slander upon citizen soldiers generally.

4th, *Resolved*, That Col. Taylor in his report of the battle of Okeechobee has done manifest injustice to the Missouri volunteers and spies, and that said report was not founded upon facts as they occurred.

5th, *Resolved*, That a commanding officer who has wantonly misrepresented the conduct of men who have promptly done their duty, and gallantly sustained him in battle, is unworthy a commission in the army of the United States.

6th, *Resolved*, That the Governor of this state be required to lay before the president of the United States, the evidence reported to this house, in relation to the conduct of the Missouri volunteers and spies in the Florida campaign, and Col. Taylor's report of the battle of Okeechobee, and that he solicit on the part of this state, a court of inquiry into the conduct of the Missouri volunteers and spies, and the truth of said report.

7th, *Resolved*, That the governor of the state be required to lay before the president of the United States, a statement of the facts relative to the treatment of the spies under Col. Morgan and Capt. Sconce, 1st. As it regards the fact of the organization of said command into a spy battalion, under the order of Col. Taylor. 2d. This subsequent acknowledgment and recognition of said corps. 3d. The performance of arduous duty by the officers of said battalion under the requisition of Col. Taylor. 4th. Their subsequent discharge as privates, and the pay that they received as such. 5th The necessity of adopting some course to obtain redress.

Approved February 13, 1839.

There being no further service required of the Missourians they were mustered out in the early part of 1838, and sent to their homes. The Carroll and Ray county men, under Capt. Sconce, were given a cordial welcome by their friends at home, who had every reason to be proud of the services of the gallant scouts. Indeed it is but the truth to say that Capt. Sconce's company won great renown, and did perhaps more and better services than any other company in Gentry's regiment.

In the battle of Okeechobee Capt. Sconce's company lost more men

than any other company in the regiment. Among the killed were Perry Jacobs and James Remley, and among the wounded were Wm. B. Hudgins and Elihu Standley, before mentioned.

DROWNING OF FOUR MEN AT DE WITT.

About the 16th of December, 1837, a notable tragic incident occurred at De Witt, to which the old settlers always reverted with sorrow, mingled with horror. On the evening of the day named two men named John McMahan and Perry Harris, who were engaged in running the ferry owned by Rev. Eli Guthrie, at De Witt, started to cross over to their homes on the Saline county side. McMahan was married, and Harris, a young man aged 19, boarded with him. The river was full of running ice, which was gorging at some point below. The boat in which the men were to cross was a flatboat, capable of carrying a team, and was propelled by oars and poles.

As the undertaking seemed to be an extra-hazardous one, Rev. Guthrie urged McMahan not to attempt to cross the river that night, for in addition to the difficulties mentioned the weather was extremely cold and was growing colder. But the two boatmen had had much experience with the old Missouri (and unfortunately had been drinking that day), and scouted the idea of any danger. Rev. Guthrie was so impressed with the perilous nature of the undertaking that he followed McMahan and Harris to the water, and entreated them to remain. They would not heed his remonstrances, however, and launched away. A few yards from the shore they became entangled or fastened in the almost solid mass of moving cakes of ice, some of which were very thick. The boat became unmanageable and floated down the river at the mercy of the current. Seeing their predicament, Mr. Guthrie and some other parties followed along the bank down stream to see what the *finale* would be. It came all too soon. The boat drifted upon a huge "sawer" and upset. McMahan and Harris climbed out upon the tree which had a large fork some feet above the water, forming a sort of platform. Upon this platform they climbed and shouted for assistance. Their perilous situation was soon made known. In an hour or two dozens of people had congregated upon both shores of the river, all eager and anxious to do something for their unfortunate brethren, but seemingly powerless to do anything.

Rev. Guthrie hastened back to DeWitt as soon as he saw McMahan and Harris in their perilous position, and arriving at the town procured a skiff and started to try and effect their deliverance. Accompanying him were Wm. Smith and Lilburn Barns, two other Carroll county men. The attempt was a most disastrous, a most distressing failure. The boat

reached the sawyer, but McMahan, in his eagerness to save his life, caught the chain of Guthrie's skiff, and pulled the bow of the boat high upon the sawyer, causing the stern of the little craft to sink and the boat to capsize and throw its occupants into the icy current. Lilburn Barns, who was in the bow, sprang upon a cake of ice, from that to another, then to another, and so on, until he actually reached within a few feet of the bank on the Carroll county side, *seventy-five yards from the sawyer*, when he jumped into the water and waded out, falling exhausted when he reached the dry ground, to be taken up by kind and tender hands. It is said that Barns was unable to swim a single stroke. Rev. Guthrie and Smith went down and never rose or were seen again.

"The fittest place for man to die is where he dies for man."

The death of Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Smith added to the horror of the situation; for it was now almost certain that the rescue of the men on the "sawyer" was not to be effected by any poor human means. The news spread rapidly, and by ten o'clock there were nearly three hundred people gathered on the icy banks of the river, trying to devise some way to save their comrades, but trying in vain. It was bitter cold and large fires were built to keep from freezing, and in some degree, to cheer McMahan and his companion. Messages were shouted back and forth. From the shore exhortations not to lose all hope, for everything possible would be done. From the "sawyer" entreaties for help, but at the same time assurances of trust in the friendship and love of humanity of those on the shore. And still the mighty Missouri rolled remorselessly on, the cruel, craunching ice pounding and grinding against the perilous refuge; if refuge it could be called, of the distressed men, as if begrudging them even that frail and unsubstantial tenure of life, and anxious to send them to keep company with the brave, but unfortunate Guthrie and Smith. So the night passed away.

About day-light Harris shouted to the shore that McMahan was dying and wanted his friends to know that he died resigned to the will of Him who doeth all things well. At seven o'clock Harris again called out that McMahan was dead. He laid the body on the fork of the tree, securing it as best he could. Relatives of the dead man told Harris to take the clothing from the body of McMahan and cover himself to avoid perishing, which he did. This was a dreadful thing to do, but the circumstances excused it.

It was Tuesday evening when the men were wrecked. Wednesday afternoon parties went to the Miami ferry, let the boat loose and three or four experienced river men started with it to rescue Perry Harris. They struck a sawyer before they reached their destination. Their boat came near being upset; it "shipped" a large quantity of ice and water, and the accident so frightened the crew that they made their way to shore as soon

as possible. A lump of lead was tied to a string and repeated efforts were made to throw it to Harris and thus furnish him with the means to draw a rope to him. Many a boat was launched, but it could get but a few feet from shore.

Perry Harris remained on the "sawyer" for three days' and five nights—more than 84 hours—exposed to the icy blasts and freezing temperature, with the dead body of his comrade, McMahan, at his feet. Death encompassing him about every moment, and life, safety, home and friends only a few hundred feet away—so near and yet so far. The people on the shore, especially the relatives and friends of McMahan and Harris, were rendered almost frantic by the spectacle before them. Strong, fearless men were there, ready to do everything and anything to rescue the brave young Harris, who certainly showed heroism and fortitude if ever man did. But the strong men had as well been prattling babes, for all that they could do. The mighty, and, in this instance, the murderous Missouri mocked them, and scorned them as it held its heroic young prisoner in its horrible embrace, and, aided by the Ice King, began to kill him.

Poor Harris' feet and hands became frozen, and he could not assist himself. At last, in the morning of the fourth day, the ice began to gorge below the sawyer, and faint hopes were entertained that a bridge would be formed which would enable the prisoner to be extricated. But, alas! The ice "chugged" up, as the settlers, in their rough, but descriptive phraseology, expressed it, and the benumbed and helpless young man was caught between the huge masses and crushed to death. McMahan's body was thrown into the water by the gorging of the frigid boulders, and, like the bodies of Guthrie and Smith, was never seen again. The next day the ice had formed a bridge across the river, and Harris' body was taken out and buried in the grave-yard, near Miami.

McMahan was the son of Wm. McMahan, the first settler in the Miami bottom. He left a wife and one or two children.

Perry Harris was nineteen years old at the time of his death. He was a son of Moses Harris, and was born in either Saline or Howard county.

The memory of the noble, humane and brave Rev. Guthrie, and his companion, Smith, should ever be preserved and revered. Not often are such instances of heroism to be recorded. Not often can such an instance of self-sacrifice be noted. Their bodies never were recovered, and never will be seen until that great day when the deep shall yield up its dead. No marble pile was ever reared to commemorate their noble, heroic conduct, but their names ought to live long in the annals of Missouri history. "Greater love hath no man than this—that a man lay down his life for his friend."

THE MORMON WAR.

In 1838 occurred what is commonly known as the Mormon war, although there was but very little of real war about it. It was a very respectable war for those days, however, and had some of the elements of genuine martial strife about it. As Carroll county was the chief scene of the operations, its citizens, the leading actors in the drama, it is proper that a full mention of the play, the theatre and the actors should be made in this history.

To begin with, it may be fairly stated that nothing in the history of modern fanaticism equals the progress of Mormonism in the United States and in the world. That veteran observer of affairs, especially of affairs in the United States, Col. W. F. Switzler, in his history of Missouri (p. 238 *et seq.*) thinks it marvelously strange that an uneducated youth, without wealth or social standing, indeed, without a prestige of common morality (for the founder of Mormonism was a dissolute, unprincipled young rake, and notorious only for his general wickedness), should excite a revolutionary movement in the religious world, and be able to operate on the public credulity, by means of the wildest and most ridiculous pretensions to divinity and prophecy, and that too, in an age of refinement and scientific intelligence.

Joe Smith, the founder of Mormonism, and its prophet, priest and leader, assumed to act by divine authority, and claimed that his mission was of both a temporal and spiritual character. His mission was not only to radically and essentially change all the features of divine worship, and herald the millennial reign of Christ on earth, but was to establish a temporal kingdom, in which his followers, denominated "the Saints," were to reign and crush the unbelieving world beneath their righteous rule. When Smith first came to Missouri, in 1831, it was claimed that the foundations of this kingdom were laid at Independence, Jackson county, which Smith in obedience to a revelation, called "the New Jerusalem." From this nucleus the kingdom was to be extended by a series of supernatural incidents and agencies, and by conquests more miraculous, important and complete, than those which attended Mohammed in his campaign, which led to the establishment of Islamism.

To accomplish his designs, Smith at first proposed to concentrate all the Indian tribes of the west and incite them to avenge the wrongs they claimed to have suffered at the hands of their white conquerers and oppressors. The blood-thirsty Comanches, the cruel crafty Sacs and Foxes, together with the Winnebagoes, the Pawnees, the Omahas, the Otoes and other tribes west of the Missouri, were to hear the voice of "the holy prophet of the great spirit," heed his counsel and consent to and

aid in this establishment of Mormon supremacy on the American continent and eventually throughout the globe.

The Mormon bible or "Book of Mormon," as it is called, contains a pretended history of the original inhabitants of America, from whom it is claimed the modern tribes have descended. This book was to be largely used to convert the poor Indians. From the pages of this blundering, meaningless fiction, this mass of but little more than senseless jargon, they were to be taught their high origin, they were to learn of a high-toned ancestry, that had discovered, settled and peopled a vast continent, and established a civilization far superior to that of their European enemies, who had dispossessed them of their hunting grounds, the once happy homes of their fathers.

A brief sketch of Joseph Smith, the founder and chief apostle of Mormonism, or the "Church of the Latter Day Saints," as he christened it, will not be out of place here. He was born December 23, 1805, at Sharon, Windsor county, Vermont. In 1815 he removed with his father's family to Palmyra, Wayne county, New York. When but fifteen years old he claimed to have received his first remarkable vision. He afterward asserted that, while praying in the woods, God appeared to him and announced that his sins were all forgiven, that all of the then existing denominations of Christians were in error, and that he was chosen to re-instate the kingdom of God and re-introduce His gospel on earth. Smith acquainted none or but few with the knowledge of his divine visitation at this time, and three years thereafter had fearfully fallen from grace as it would seem, for he had formed and practiced the vicious habits of swearing, swindling and drunkenness.

September 21, 1823, Smith claimed that he was again favored with a divine visitation and revelation. An angel of the Lord came to him while asleep in bed, he asserted, and revealed to him the existence and preservation of the history of the ancient inhabitants of the American continent, which history was to be found recorded on certain plates or tablets of gold, buried near Palmyra. One of the early Mormon hymns declared:

An angel came down near Geneva,
And to our prophet told
That there were plates of gold
Hid away in the hills of Cumorah.

Smith was further directed by the celestial messenger to take up the aforesaid plates. The next day he obeyed the divine command, and discovered the plates in a stone box buried in the hillside designated as "Cumorah," between the towns of Manchester and Palmyra, New York. He attempted to take them when lo! Satan and certain of his angels appeared and prevented him for a time, waging a fierce warfare for a time with carnal weapons; but the victory was on the Lord's side, and Beelzebub

and his cohorts were vanquished and beat a speedy retreat. (Casualties not reported!)

The angel of the Lord then safely delivered to Smith the plates, which were of gold, bell-shaped, seven by eight inches in size, and six inches thick, and fastened through holes in the smaller ends with rings.

These plates contained all kinds of characters. fantastic, arabesque, and irregular, presenting a singular medley of imitations of Greek, Hebrew, Chaldean, and other characters, together with all sorts of hieroglyphics, representations of the sun, moon, and stars, various cabalistic symbols, etc. Smith at once set about translating these plates, and his labors were witnessed by Martin Harris, Oliver Cowdry, and David Whitmer, according to their affidavits, which appear in every edition of the Mormon bible. These men swore that they saw with their own eyes the angel deliver the plates to Smith, and assisted in their transcribing. David Whitmer still lives, and resides at Richmond, Ray county, an old man and honest one. It is but the truth and fair to say that he has always seemed to be honest and sincere in his opinions, and positive in his declarations of the particulars of the miraculous circumstances here recorded. Although declared an apostate by the modern leaders of the Mormon church, Mr. Whitmer still claims to be a mormon, whether he is the victim of a delusion or not.

While the translation of the plates was in progress, Martin Harrison, one of the "scribes," stole 118 pages of the manuscript, as is claimed, and these have never been recovered. The work of translation was then suspended for a time, but in April, 1829, was resumed, Oliver Cowdry, whom John the Baptist came back to the earth and ordained for the work, acting as clerk. The ensuing year the Book of Mormon was published and given to the world as a revelation from heaven.

Mr. Thurlow Weed, a venerable journalist of national reputation, now living in New York city, in a letter published in the *New York Herald*, July 29, 1858, made the following statement concerning the publication of the Book of Mormon:

"The original imposter, Joe Smith, came to the writer only thirty-two years ago with the manuscript of this Mormon bible to be printed. He had then but one follower, a respectable and wealthy farmer of the town of Macedon, who offered himself as security for the printing. But after reading a few chapters, it seemed such a jumble of unintelligible absurdities that we refused the work, advising Harris not to mortgage his farm and beggar his family. But Joe crossed over the way to our neighbor Elihu F. Marshall, and got his Mormon bible printed."

Mr. Weed was at that time one of the proprietors of a newspaper and printing establishment, in Albany, New York.

It has been alleged and there is good evidence that the real author of the Book of Mormon, was Rev. Solomon Spalding, a Presbyterian clergyman of Ashford, Connecticut, and a college graduate. Abandoning the

ministry, Mr. Spalding engaged in merchandising, and resided at Cherry Valley, New York, Conneaut, Ohio, and finally at Amity, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1816. He was the author of several works of fiction, the manuscripts of which he was accustomed to read to his friends. Among these manuscripts was a romance of the migration of the ten lost tribes of Israel to America, advancing the hypothesis that the aborigines of America are the descendants of the Hebrew children.

Being encouraged by some friends, Mr. Spalding decided to publish this latter fiction, and placed it in the hands of a printer at Pittsburgh, Pa. One Sidney Rigdon, afterwards a prominent Mormon, was the printer. The book was never published, and the manuscript was returned to Spalding. After the appearance of the book of Mormon, Mr. Spalding's widow recognized it as having been almost wholly derived from her husband's manuscript, and May 18, 1839, in a card in the *Boston Journal*, she published a full, authenticated statement regarding its history. (American cyclopedia.) It has long been claimed that Sidney Rigdon was the real author of the book of Mormon, and that he derived it wholly or in great part from Spalding's romance, choosing Joe Smith as a proper person to give it to the world.

Having made a number of converts, Smith and his apostles and followers removed to Kirtland, Ohio, in 1831. Meeting with much opposition from the people of that section, the Mormons decided to remove to the far west. Joe Smith made a visit to Missouri to find a location for the new "Zion" of his church. He at first visited Saline county, and spent some days in looking over the country in the Grand Pass neighborhood. He then passed on through Lafayette county, and into Jackson. At Independence he received a "revelation" that this was to be the seat of his kingdom. He made arrangements to enter several thousand acres of land, and called the place "The New Jerusalem." He then returned to Kirtland.

In 1832, Smith returned with many of his followers to Jackson county. The land upon which they settled, mostly lay west of Independence. The land and all the other property professedly belonged to the Mormons in common, but really the bishops and leaders owned everything, the land titles especially vesting in them. A storehouse called "the Lords", but controlled by the leaders, was established at Independence. A newspaper called *The Evening Star*, the official organ of the church, was established. In this paper appeared every week divers "revelations" promising great things to the faithful, and direful woes against the unbelievers, the "wicked Gentiles."

The Mormons met with but little welcome from their new neighbors in Missouri. Their presence was very distasteful to the citizens of Jackson county—the "Gentiles"—who could not tolerate the nonsense of "new

revelations," the "second kingdom," etc., and the result was they threw the Mormon printing press into the river, tarred and feathered the Mormon bishop and two others, and otherwise made it unpleasant for the "saints." The latter did not suffer in patience. When smitten on one cheek they retaliated forthwith upon the smiter. In 1833, an affray between the Mormons and citizens, occurred near Westport, in which two citizens and one Mormon were killed. Soon after, Jo. Smith, the "prophet of the Lord," received a "revelation" ordering the destruction of the city of Independence. He marched with his force to the vicinity of the town on the night of November 2d, but here he was confronted by a large force of Gentiles from Independence, and the surrounding country, and compelled to capitulate. The Mormons were made to lay down their arms and leave the country by the 1st of January following. The Gentiles agreed to pay the owner of the printing office for the destruction of his property.

From Jackson county the Mormons fled to the north side of the river, settling in Clay, Carroll and Caldwell counties. Jo. Smith and his officers laid out a town about eight miles southeast of Cameron, which was named Far West. It was declared by Smith that here a magnificent temple should be built, and that the town itself should soon become one of the mighty cities of the world. It is now quite a respectable cornfield. In 1837, work was begun on the temple, but it was never finished. The prosperity of the Mormon settlements at and near Far West attracted many adventurers, the majority of whom were arrant scoundrels. They managed to get into and obtain high positions in the church and influence it altogether for harm. "Revelations were obtained to the effect that the Lord had given the earth and the fullness thereof to "His people," and that the Mormons were "His people," and consequently had the right to take whatever they pleased from the Gentiles. In pursuance of these revelations the more lawless of them strolled about the country taking what they pleased. They largely outnumbered the Gentiles in Caldwell county, and Mormons held all of the important county offices. All efforts, therefore, to punish them for their crimes and misdemeanors were wholly inoperative, and the citizens felt justified in resorting to mob violence and retaliation in kind.

It is now in order to detail the history of the Mormon occupancy of Carroll county. According to the historical sketch of A. C. Blackwell, the Mormons first appeared in the county in 1838. In the summer of that year Mr. Henry Root, then a citizen of DeWitt, sold a large number of lots in that place to Messrs. G. M. Hinkle and John Murdock, prominent Mormons. Root had previously purchased the land from Rev. Eli Guthrie, the heroic humanitarian, who lost his life in his endeavors to save McMahan and Harris in December, 1837. Soon after the purchase by Hinkle and Murdock, it was learned that they were Mormons, and that it was the inten-

tion to establish a large Mormon settlement at DeWitt, with branches in different parts of the county. DeWitt was an excellent landing on the river, and the most convenient point from which to forward goods and emigrants to Far West, then the head center of Mormonism. There was great alarm and much excitement consequent upon this discovery, but it was conceded that it was too late then to thwart the designs of the shrewd and crafty Mormon leaders, of whom Hinkle was one of the shrewdest and craftiest, as well as one of the boldest and most unscrupulous. The price paid by Hinkle and Murdock for the lots in DeWitt was \$500, and not for many times that sum would the people of Carroll county have had the institution of Mormonism set up in their midst.

Immediately upon the purchase of the property at DeWitt the Mormons began to come into the county in great numbers, comparatively speaking. This increased the excitement. The people had been reared to believe in the Bible of Christianity and to consider all imitations thereof as arrant blasphemies not to be tolerated. They looked with detestation upon this new set which prated continually of its "revelations" and visions, and jabbered constantly in its "unknown tongues," and which it was said, was composed largely of northern abolitionists who sought not only the destruction of Christianity but the abolition of slavery. The bad character of the Mormons generally had been learned from their history while at Kirtland and in Jackson county. Doubtless there were many stories told of them which were untrue, but truth was bad enough. The Mormons soon exhibited a rapacious spirit and other traits of character of which the Gentiles could not approve. They were clannish in everything. Not only did they keep themselves aloof from the settlers but they were arrogant, presumptuous, and overbearing in their intercourse with them. They seemed to have a supreme contempt and a hearty detestation for all who refused to believe in the tom-nonsense of the Mormon gospel, which they set far above Christianity, and to consider themselves the rightful lords and masters of all earthly possessions. They were wont to say that they had better proof of the divinity of the Book of Mormon than Christians had of the authenticity of the New Testament as a work of divine revelation; "for," said they, "we have living witnesses, men of credibility, and well known to be such, who have sworn and will swear again that they saw the angel of the Lord deliver the plates of gold to the Prophet, who transcribed them and made of them a volume that contains the only true plan of salvation. You have no such evidence of the authenticity of the New Testament."

The settlers consulted among themselves, and the best among them concluded that there was but one of two courses to pursue—either to give up the country to the Mormons or force the Mormons to give up the country to them. It was determined to hold a public meeting at Carrollton to

determine what should be done. Accordingly several hand-bills were written by Alex. C. Blackwell, then a young Virginian who had lately become a citizen of the county and was known as the possessor of scholastic attainments very superior in extent in that day. These bills or placards, were posted up in various public places in the county and called on the people to assemble at the court house, in the county clerk's office, in Carrollton on the second Saturday in July, 1838, to take into consideration the condition of public affairs and take such measures as should be deemed necessary for the general welfare of the community.

Upon the day appointed a large number of the citizens of the county were in attendance. The object of the meeting and the situation were explained in a short speech by Dr. W. W. Austin, who was chosen chairman. A. C. Blackwell was the secretary. There was very full and free discussion. Speeches were made by Rev. Abbott Hancock, Sarshel Woods, Joseph Dickson, Hiram Wilcoxson, Wm. Crockett, James Standley, Wm. Beatty, Roland Adkins, E. J. Rea, Saml. Williams, W. W. Austin, Jr., Judge John Standley, and John Smart. After a full interchange and expression of opinion and a due consideration of the danger and responsibility attending an attempt to drive the Mormons from the county, the meeting adjourned to re-assemble on the following Saturday.

By the next meeting the interest had increased to such an extent that but comparatively a small number could gain admittance to the room where the deliberations were had, while the doors and windows were crowded, and the court house yard was filled with persons anxious to hear and take part in the proceedings. Both in and out of doors great enthusiasm was manifested, and the almost universal sentiment was expressed for an advance on the Mormon settlement. "On to DeWitt," was the general acclaim.

There being a considerable number of Mormons in the county, fanatical, and as blindly devoted to their leaders as the early Mohammedans were to their prophet, it was thought advisable to ask assistance from the neighboring counties before undertaking their expulsion. After an exciting and earnest discussion in the assembly, a committee was appointed composed of A. C. Blackwell, Dr. W. W. Austin, and Hiram Wilcoxson, to correspond with the citizens of Howard, Saline, Chariton, Ray, and Clay counties, in order to ascertain the extent of assistance to be depended upon from them in case the forcible expulsion of the Mormons was determined upon. A further proposition was adopted, that at the general election to come off on the first Monday in August, the clerk be requested to rule two columns on the poll book, to be headed the one "for" and the other "against" the Mormons, so that the sentiment of the whole people of the county on the question might be arrived at. The meeting then adjourned to the Saturday after the election.

Upon casting the poll books only six or eight votes were found to have been given in favor of the mormons. Upon the re-assembling of the meeting, the corresponding committee read letters from prominent citizens of several counties, giving assurance of ample assistance when called upon.

The majority of the people assembled were quite jubilant, and were anxious to proceed at once against DeWitt and the hated Mormons. It was thought best, however, by the cooler and wiser heads, to send a committee to formally notify Col. Hinkle, the leader of the Mormons at DeWitt, of the course which had been determined on by the citizens, of the assistance proffered by their neighbors, and of the desire that the Mormons would abandon the country without a fight or the shedding of blood.

The committee appointed to confer with the Mormons was composed of Rev. Sarshel Woods, Samuel Williams, and A. C. Blackwell. Sarshel Woods was chairman. On the following Monday the committee visited DeWitt. Col. Hinkle had been appraised of their coming, and of the nature of their errand, and had a number of men armed and drilled and formed into a military company. This company turned out, and the commissioners passed along down its line, at the lower end of which stood Hinkle, who, upon the approach of the committee, and being informed of the desires and intentions of the Gentile citizens of the county, drew his sword, and flourishing it in the air in a very boisterous manner, declared that he and his people were prepared and determined to fight to the last, before they would submit to being chased out of the county for no cause save their peculiar religion; he also declared that he would destroy all who attempted their removal. To this piece of vaporing Rev. Woods, always cool and deliberate, and now especially so, replied: O, Colonel, put up your sword. I am an old pioneer; I have heard the Indians yell, the wolves howl, and the owls hoot, and I am not alarmed at such demonstrations."

Negotiations led to no agreement, for Hinkle was obstreperous, and would listen to no conditions that involved his leaving De Witt and Carroll county. He was backed by all his followers who assured him that they would stand by him to the last, with the last dollar, and the last drop of blood. The committee thereupon returned and notified the citizens of their failure to accomplish anything. Preparations were immediately made for an attack on De Witt. Rifles and shot guns were put in order, bullets run, and cartridges made. It was determined that there should be no child's play in the affair to come off.

Before the day arrived, which had been set for the attack on De Witt, however, troubles with the Mormons broke out in Daviess county, and the people of Carroll were called upon to aid in their expulsion from that county. The counties of Livingston, adjoining Daviess, and Saline, a far away neighbor responded. Captain. Singleton Vaughn's company, of

the latter county, did efficient service throughout the troubles. A detachment of the Carroll and Saline forces marched to the scene of trouble, and camped two nights near the old block house on Splawn's ridge, built by Gen. Jno. B. Clark, during the Black Hawk war. The second day camp was moved to a place called by the Mormons "Diamon," near where they claimed to have discovered the burial place of Father Adam. This is now called Cravensville. Here the arrival of Gen. David R. Atchison, afterwards U. S. Senator, with about 500 men prevented an attack on the Mormons, and possibly a bloody conflict. Col. Lyman Wight, in command of the Mormon forces, finding that further resistance against such a superior force would be madness surrendered to Gens. Atchison, and Doniphan who turned the prisoners over to the civil authorities. Judge Austin A. King, convened his court under a large oak tree, there being no court house at Diamon, about three miles from Gallatin, which had been burned by the Mormons, as had several other houses belonging to the Gentiles. Campbell's Gazetteer, p. 187.

The mission of the Carroll county troops being ended, they, together with Singleton Vaughn's company of Saline county men, returned to Carroll county on the 9th of September, and went into camp at Pleasant Park, near De Witt. The next morning another deputation visited Hinkle, and informed him that he had ten days in which to leave the county peaceably and without molestation. At the end of that time, if the Mormons were still in the county, he was assured that hostilities would begin, and upon his head would fall the responsibility. Hinkle very coolly replied that he would not leave, and that he was ready for hostilities whenever it should please the Gentiles to begin them. He added, "and if you attack us you will meet with a very warm reception."

In the meantime Mormon recruits, by land and water, were pouring into De Witt, until not only every house in the place was occupied, but wagons and tents completely filled the timber below the town. Services were regularly held and the people joined in them with great fervor and devotion, seeming every day strengthened in the belief that their religion was the only true one. The majority of the Mormons were in humble circumstances, a few were the possessors of considerable means, some were very poor, but all were zealous.

Notice had been sent to the other counties that an attack was to be made on De Witt on the 20th of September, and that their services would be gratefully accepted. Saline county was the first to respond. Capts. Vaughn and Wolfskill were promptly on hand with their companies of "bear hunters." On the 21st of September there were about 150 of the citizens of Carroll and Saline counties in camp near the residence of Mr. Cross, all anxious to be led against the Mormons. All being ready the forces left camp and reached a position west of the main town, in the

heavy timber, near the present residence of Dr. James L. Logan. The plan of attack was to form in regular order, and move down the road to the main town. One of the men, Mr. A. Clinkscapes, stepped down the hill to a spring for water. As he was returning to his company he was ordered to halt, and fired upon by the Mormons from the brush. The attacking party was soon convinced that the enemy was nearer than was supposed. While the officers were examining the brush and the neighboring grounds, the Mormons fired a volley from the hollow below. Some temporary breastworks had been thrown up, and the fire was returned. No injury was done to either party. Advancing thirty or forty steps, the settlers could plainly see a man passing to and fro among the Mormons, encouraging the men to stand firm and giving directions to shoot low. A steady fire was maintained. The Mormon bullets began to take a lower range, and the attacking troops could see the bark falling from the trees, just above their heads. Nevertheless, they became animated with the sport and no serious casualty occurred till a Mr. Williams, a member of the Saline county company, was struck by a passing ball. He had just fired his gun, and had stepped aside to reload. He was an inveterate tobacco chewer, and was in the habit of constantly keeping a quid between his under lip and teeth. A small ball from the enemy entired the right side of his lip, and coming out on the left, carried with it the unfortunate chew of tobacco, without breaking the skin in front of the mouth. Williams immediately clapped his hand to his mouth and exclaimed to his comrade, Jesse Ferrill, also a Saline county man: "Some fellow has shot my chin off." Ferrill replied: "Well, shoot his d——d nose off, and you'll be even with him."

After due reconnoissance of the Mormon position, it was thought advisable not to charge the works, and a call was made for several sharpshooters to step forward and silence the Mormon officer behind the brush who could plainly be heard encouraging his men to stand their ground. Thomas C. Matthews, a settler named Arterburn, and Richard W. Hill, of Carroll, and Jesse Ferrill, of Saline, came forward and moved up about forty teet, to a position where a good view could be obtained, and from which they sent a volley into the Mormon works. The officer who had been displaying so much activity, was seen to leap from his position and press his hand to his side. Soon afterward the whole force of Mormons evacuated the works and fled to some log houses in which they found themselves comparatively secure from attack, or if attacked they were quite able to defend themselves.

The Carroll county forces likewise returned to their camp for the purpose of awaiting re-enforcements. Volunteers from Ray, Clay and Howard counties soon arrived. Hiram Wilcoxon was sent to Jackson county for a piece of artillery, which it was designed to use in battering down the

houses. As some days would elapse before the return, every precaution was taken in the meantime to cut off and turn back the Mormon emigrants who still continued to re-enforce De Witt. Capt. Wolfskill's company of Saline men were stationed at Cross's Ferry to prevent any crossing at that point, and afterward a part of it went up to Compton's Ferry, to turn back the Mormons there, who were seeking to join the main body at Far West. Picket posts were also established at various other points for the same purpose.

Affairs now began to wear a serious aspect. The volunteers were set to work at various military employments. Some were detailed to cut down and hew timber, to be used in the construction of a battery, others prepared cartridges, and still others cut up log-chains and rod iron and prepared cartridges of heavy nails to be used as grape and cannister when the cannon should arrive.

From one of the citizens the position of the main Mormon picket post was learned. Its capture was resolved upon. Capt. Joseph Ewing, of Ray county, volunteered to take a squad of men and march quietly to the Mormon post for the purpose of capturing it and the "relief" when it should come around. He left camp about 9 o'clock at night on his expedition. Some citizens had come into the camp that evening, learned what was going on, and determined to assist in the enterprise. They procured the countersign for the night, which was "Hinkle," the name of the Mormon leader. These citizens were Hardin Simpson, James Walden, John J. Fristoe, Sampson Gentry, and Zebulon Gay. Positive orders had been issued by Col. Austin that none but the sentinels on duty should have the countersign, but in less than an hour it was known all over camp so lax was the discipline and of so little importance was the injunction of secrecy regarded. Simpson and party, by a route well known to them, made their way to and arrived at the Mormon post in advance of Capt. Ewing. When the latter arrived he mistook the citizens for Mormons and fired upon them. Sampson Gentry was struck and badly wounded. The others escaped unhurt, though the bullets from Ewing's party came unpleasantly close to all of them. As soon as possible the citizens lustily cried out, "Hinkle! Hinkle!" "Don't fire," etc. Whereupon Capt. Ewing recognized them as being friends and stopped firing. It so chanced that when the firing began the Mormon relief was approaching to relieve the sentries, and, being within earshot and hearing what subsequently passed took the alarm and by proper precautions escaped the fate intended for them. Thus Ewing's well laid plan failed, through the officiousness of a few persons, who may have meant ever so well, but acted ever so badly. There was some chagrin among the citizens upon the unsuccessful termination of Capt. Ewing's adventure, and great rejoicing

among the Mormons who looked upon it as an interposition of the Lord in their behalf.

The third morning the attacking force had increased to four or five hundred men; and several gentlemen of military experience were in camp. Dr. W. W. Austin, who had been acting as brigadier in the campaign, was anxious to make a change in view of the altered circumstances of the expedition. An election was held, and Col. Congreve Jackson was chosen brigadier; and Commander Ebenezer Price, of Clay county, colonel; Singleton Vaughn, lieutenant colonel, and Sarshel Woods, major. The brigade was now organized, and the discipline improved. The wants of the army were supplied by the liberality of the residents around De Witt. Mr. Cross turned over to the army a field of thirty acres in corn, and every day sent a beef to the camp. Other citizens sent in baked bread and cooked meats. Roland Adkins, better known in camp as Uncle Roland, who owned the only horse mill east of Carrollton, kept the camp supplied with meal and flour, and when the day came for an attack on the enemy was also found in camp ready to take a hand in the fight. He had been in the Daviess county campaign, and though an old man never shrank from any duty. He is now numbered with the dead, like a majority of the old pioneers, who made up the bone and sinew of the county.

Mr. Wilcoxson arrived in due time with the cannon which he had procured in Jackson county, and which he brought with him on a wagon he had hired for the purpose. At Elkhorn, in Ray county, where he was obliged to stay over night, he found a Scotchman who had seen several years of artillery service in the British army, and whom he brought along to the seat of the war. The materials for the carriage had already been prepared and the cannon was soon mounted. Captain McMurtry, of near Carrollton, is the only one now living, who served as artillery-man in the campaign. The arrival of the cannon was hailed with satisfaction, as it was thought to be destined to play an important part in a settlement of the difficulties.

The forces had now been confronting each other for nine days, and the tenth was expected to decide the issue one way or another. On the evening of the ninth day, Judge James Earickson and Wm. F. Dunnica, of Howard county, reached the citizens' camp, and asked permission to intercede with a view of settling the difficulties without bloodshed. After two hours consultation on the part of the officers and prominent citizens from Clay, Saline, and Ray counties, it was agreed that Judge Earickson might make to the Mormons the following proposition: The citizens of the county to purchase from the Mormons at first cost their lots in DeWitt and one or two small tracts of land adjoining the town; the Mormons, in return, to pay for all stock killed by them that belonged to the citizens; the

wagons of the Mormons to be loaded during the night, and ready to move by ten o'clock next morning, and that no further attempts at settlement in Carroll county be made on their part.

The judge thought the terms rather stringent, but as the best he could do, undertook the mission, and was soon in the Mormon camp, and in consultation with Gen. Hinkle. He informed the Mormon leader of the conditions, and that the troubles could be ended without any further difficulty, if he would accept them. Hinkle was very indignant, and declared that he would rather die on the hill than to accede to such propositions. Judge Earickson replied:

"These are the best terms I could get."

"Did you try to get any better?" asked Gen. Hinkle.

"I did not, for it would have been of no use. A large majority of the men in camp think that these terms are even too liberal. If you do not accept them the responsibility will rest on your own head. If you are determined to fight it out you must move the women and children to a place of safety, for the battle will begin in the morning, and I will not be answerable for their safety. There is no telling what will happen."

Hinkle seemed affected by the statement that the women and children were in such imminent peril, and asked Earickson if he thought the citizens could be induced to go home and allow the Mormons to remain until spring, when, if the citizens still insisted upon it, they would all leave. "Will you present this proposition to them?" asked Hinkle.

"I will not," replied Earickson; "it is useless. My duties as intercessor are at end, if you do not accept the conditions I have brought."

"I will not accept them," replied Hinkle.

"Perhaps you may in the morn," rejoined the judge; "I will wait and see."

Accordingly he was furnished with comfortable quarters for the night.

Notwithstanding the citizens thought they had the Mormon camp securely invested, a little after dark Col. Lyman Wright, with about 100 well armed Mormons, reached DeWitt, and strengthened Hinkle in the belief that he could hold his ground.

The whole proceedings on the part of the citizens, having been irregular and unlawful, could not be countenanced or endorsed by the authorities, and Gen. Parks, commander of the militia district, had sent two companies from Ray county to keep the peace between the contending parties. These companies were then encamped at Carrollton. They were immediately notified of the arrival of Wright's forces at De Witt, and were also urgently requested to move down to the scene of action. The truth was, every man of this force sympathized with the citizens, and was prepared to aid them when the time came.

Judge Earickson called upon Hinkle and asked for another conference

with the principal Mormons. This was granted, and upon assembling the judge pointed out to them the imminent peril in which they were placed. If the blood of but one citizen should be shed, or, at least, if but one life was taken, there could be no estimate made of the number of Mormons that would be slain in revenge. "Furthermore," said Judge E., "I cannot tell what may happen to your women and children. The sentiment of the people is against you to such an extent that they are determined to drive you from the state, or exterminate you, as they certainly have the power to do."

There was a diversity of opinion among the Mormons. Gen. Hinkle began to consider the force of Judge Earickson's statements. Lyman Wright was opposed to any surrender, and anxious to fight it out. "We have done nothing to provoke an attack," said he, "and all this proceeding and persecution has been stimulated by preachers like Sarshel Woods and Abbott Hancock, who teach hellish doctrines and encourage hellish practices."

While these negotiations were in progress, a party of Mormons, without the knowledge or consent of Hinkle, set out to surprise the citizens' camp and make a night attack upon it. The enterprise was urged by Wright's men, from Far West. During the stay of the citizens in camp, every evening the cattle of Mr. Cross would come home and pass along by the citizens' camp. On this particular evening they did not make their appearance.

About 10 or 11 o'clock the sound of a cow-bell was heard. Some of the old pioneers and frontiersmen were suspicious, and warned their comrades that an attempt was being made to play a ruse of war upon them, commenting particularly upon the fact that the bell was approaching from the wrong direction. Nearer and nearer came the bell, and at last one of the pickets, Mr. W. T. Rush, heard a hushed voice say: "We must be near the guards; let us wait for the relief." Rush fired at the point from which the sound proceeded, then dropped under the bank of the creek. While awaiting developments he heard a voice say: "Don't leave me, boys."

In a few seconds thereafter the citizens' camp was encircled with a stream of fire from the Mormon side, and this fusilade was kept up for some 25 or 30 minutes. The citizens formed in great haste and returned the fire. They were formed on the level ground in front of the Mormon position, and returned the fire with great deliberation and coolness, but perhaps without execution, owing to the darkness and the inequalities of the ground. The Mormons soon retired. Pickets kept a sharp look-out during the night, expecting another sortie, but none was made.

The next morning, on examining the scene of the conflict the night before, a heavy sword was found at the point where Mr. Rush heard the

voices. This weapon must have been manufactured in a common blacksmith shop, but it was well finished, and if it had been wielded by a strong arm would easily have cut a man in two.

This unexpected attack upon the settlers greatly incensed them, and they demanded to be immediately led against their foes. It was resolved on the part of Gen. Jackson and his brother officers to storm and carry the Mormon position the next morning, at all hazards. A plan of battle was adopted and all preparations made. Col. Singleton Vaughn, with the Saline county men, was to attack the town from the east; Col. Price was to advance from the west, and Gen. Jackson, with the artillery, was to make a direct assault on the center.

The squadrons were all set—the men were in line—every man looked well to the priming of his gun—and all anxiously awaited the command to advance. A messenger was ready to leave to notify Judge Earickson of what had been agreed upon, and to notify the Mormon leaders to move the women and children, and other non-combatants, to a place of safety. Just at this moment the judge himself arrived, and announced that Hinkle had accepted the terms, and that if the citizens should send commissioners to treat with the Mormons, and settle the manner in which the property should be paid for, they would be received and respectfully treated.

The troops were sent back to their quarters, and a meeting of officers was held at headquarters, and Dr. W. W. Austin, A. Hancock, and A. C. Blackwell were appointed commissioners on the part of Carroll county, and Col. Vaughn, David Walker, and Benjamin Cooper, on the part of Saline. The latter county had taken an active part all through the troubles, and it was thought she should be represented on the commission. Col. Hinkle received his visitors in a friendly manner. He announced that he had chosen Judge Earickson, William D. Swinney, and W. F. Dunica, of Howard county, to represent the Mormons, and he desired the commissioners to meet in Glasgow as soon as information could be obtained of the amount of damage done. The Mormons were already busy loading wagons and packing goods, and when the commissioners saw the distress of the women and children their sympathies were aroused, and it is said that both Austin and Hancock, both of whom had been firmly determined to drive away the Mormons at all hazards, shed tears at the evidences of suffering. Dr. Austin had been at first friendly disposed toward the Mormons. When they first settled in the county, they often came to his hospitable mansion for provisions, feed, etc., and he supplied them, without money and without price. At last they came to *demanding* of him what they wanted; and on one occasion some leading Mormons told him that all he had was rightfully theirs anyhow; that the Lord had given them this country, with all that it contained, and that what he and his neighbors possessed was the property of the Mormon people; that it would be only

a short time until the Gentiles would be driven out of the country, and "God's people"—the Mormons—would occupy the land! This was more than the doctor could stand, and in a few moments he had driven the "saints" off the premises, and soon after was the leader of the forces designed to drive them from the country.

Hinkle informed the commissioners that his men had driven up into DeWitt a number of horses from the bottom, among which he thought were some belonging to the citizens; if so, they would be freely given up. Some that had strayed from the camp were identified by their owners, and taken away.

There was something pitiful in the condition of the Mormons after the surrender. The majority of them were poor, and had their all invested in the settlement at DeWitt. Winter was approaching, and they were forced from their little, but comfortable, homes into the inhospitable weather of a Missouri autumn and late fall, with their wives and children, and all they possessed on earth. But they loaded up their property on their wagons, and the long procession evacuated the place, the men with heads depressed, the women in tears, and all casting longing, lingering looks behind, as they left the place where they had hoped to live their lives out in peace, plenty, and quietude.

Pausing and looking back to gaze once more on their dwellings,
Ere they were shut from sight by the winding road and the woodland.
Close at their sides their children ran, and urged on their oxen,
While in their little hands they clasped some fragments of playthings.

The DeWitt Mormons left for the larger settlement at Far West, in Caldwell county, where Joe Smith and the other Mormon leaders then were. As they passed through this county they received nothing but the kindest treatment at the hands of the citizens, who had lately been in arms against them, and who were determined not to allow them to remain in the country. This kindness was fully appreciated by the poor refugees, who declared they had received better treatment from the Carroll county people than from those of any other county through which they had passed. Scarcely anyone charged them for corn and provisions, of which they were in need. The people realized that they would be no more trouble with them, and as they were the conquerors, felt that they could afford to be generous.

In less than a week the commissioners were ready to make the final settlement, and met in Glasgow for that purpose. They were just ready to proceed to business, when a messenger reached the town from Messrs. Dickson, Wilcoxson, and others at Carrollton, bearing a letter for the commissioners which summoned them home at once. When the Mormons under the leadership of Col Hinckle left DeWitt, they proceeded to Far West, in Caldwell county. The letter stated that the leading men of the

Mormons at this place had annulled and set aside Col. Hinkle's agreement, and avowed a determination to maintain possession of their property in Carroll county. A force from Far West, it was said, was moving southward, and Ray county had sent Captain Bogart to the northern part of that county to prevent a movement toward Richmond, and Carrollton was unprotected. The commissioners left Glasgow shortly after noon, and reached Carrollton at midnight.

Everything at the county seat was in the greatest confusion. The few merchants of the place had packed their goods and hidden them in the woods to save them from the hand of the Mormon ravager and spoiler who was thought to be coming down upon the town "like a wolf on the fold," and with blood in his eye. Many families had fled in great alarm and with ludicrous precipitation to the country, and many more were preparing to leave. It was reported that the Mormons were coming to take fearful vengeance for the way they had been treated at DeWitt and elsewhere. Houses were to be burned, property of all kinds to be destroyed or carried away, and men—and, it was feared, women and children—were to be killed. Many persons hauled their furniture and other household goods to the brush, and secreted them any place out of sight. Others learning that the town would be burned hauled their goods to an open field then on the hill east of town on the DeWitt road. This field contained the household effects of several families. There was much hurrying and skurrying about and the people came to realize how the Mormons must have felt when they were threatened and besieged in DeWitt.

But little was being done toward defending the place by an armed force. Col. Wm. Claude Jones, then a leading lawyer of this section, was in command of the county militia, and was endeavoring to organize two companies to defend the town, and for home protection generally; but all his efforts were in vain in consequence of the fearful demoralization which prevailed among the citizens. Nearly everyone was drunk. Men went whooping and yelling about the streets, avowing their ability to whip any number of Mormons but making no sensible preparations to do anything. One M. P. Ellis kept a low doggery, or dram-shop, as its license called it, where a most villainous article of whisky was vended. This compound was purchased readily by the men, and it seemed to have a fearful effect upon them. Men seemed to be insane rather than of sound mind.* They were absolutely uncontrollable and would have remained so no doubt if the whisky had lasted.

Mr. A. C. Blackwell, one of the commissioners that had been ordered home, went out to stay all night with Rev. Sarshel Woods, and the next day they rode into Carrollton, where they found the situation unchanged. Rev. Woods went to Col. Jones and asked him why he did not stop the

*Blackwell's History.

sale of whisky and organize a force for the protection of the town. Jones replied that Ellis would sell whiskey to all that called for it, and as long as this was done no organization could be effected. Rev. Woods rode to the dram-shop door and learned from Ellis that he had nearly a barrel of whisky yet on hand. "What will you take for it?" asked Woods. Ellis set a price, a high one, of course, but it was paid by the noble spirited Mr. Woods, whose next proceeding was to call to his assistance several bystanders and have the barrel rolled into the street, where it was knocked in the head and its poisonous contents flowed down the little hill which slopes to the northward from the northeast corner of the public square.

The whisky being spilled, Rev. Woods locked up the grocery, remarking as he did so: "I will keep this Devil's kitchen locked until we can get protection for the town." The old grocery house was always known as "the Devil's kitchen," ever after, as long as it stood. Its site was on the ground now occupied by the magnificent dry goods and clothing establishment of Baum & David, on the north side of the northeast corner of the public square, in Carrollton.

The two companies were now soon raised. They were commanded by Captains Wm. Hill and Wm. Kirkpatrick. There was no occasion for their services, however, as the whole rumor of the Mormon attack on Carrollton was false. It was all a big scare gotten up by excited individuals who imagined that dreadful things *might* happen and in time came to think they *would* happen. Order reigned in Warsaw and Israel returned "every man to his tent." Governor Boggs had been authoritatively notified of the troubles, and issued a proclamation calling out the militia. Gen. John B. Clark was appointed to raise a sufficient force to restore quietude, and if necessary the Mormons were to be expelled from the state. An attempt was made in the year 1841, to assassinate Gov. Boggs, at his home in Independence. It was alleged that this attempt was made by one Porter Rockwell, who it was said fired a pistol through a window at the governor, the ball striking his head, but inflicting only a slight wound. Rockwell was never indicted for this offense, and it cannot be said that he was guilty.

The two Carroll county companies commanded by Hill and Kirkpatrick were attached to Gen. Clark's regiment, which was composed of men from Howard, Randolph, Chariton and Carroll counties. The companies were stationed at the best places for the protection of the county. Gen. Clark moved the regiment to Far West, but before he reached this point, however, the Mormons had already surrendered to General Lucas, of Jackson, who had participated in similar troubles in Jackson county a few years previously. Sarshel Woods was on the staff of General Clark, and in Far West, after the surrender, he met Col. Hinkle on the street, well armed with sword and pistols. When within ten feet,

Woods ordered Hinkle to halt. The latter demanded what he desired, when Woods replied: "We are now on equal footing I want your head, or you can have mine." Hinkle pleaded that he was already a prisoner, and the affair finally resulted in the surrender to Woods of the sword and pistols of the Mormon chieftain. They remained in his possession for several years, and when Wakanda Lodge of Masons, No. 52, was organized at Carrollton, the sword was presented to the lodge, and at every meeting can be seen in the hands of the tyler.

The term of service of the militia in this expedition was short, and in a few days they were all at their homes, and about their usual avocations.

The "Mormon war" did not end, however, with the troubles in Carroll, nor did these troubles number all the woes endured by the unfortunate victims of a harmful, though wild delusion. Severe encounters occurred between the Mormons and the Missourians. The former were commanded by General G. M. Hinkle; the latter by Gen. A. W. Doniphan.

One of these skirmishes took place on Crooked river, in the southwestern part of Caldwell county, and here David Patton, or "Captain Fear-Not," as he called himself, was killed. He was the leader of a band of Mormons called the "Danites," or "Destroying Angels," or "United Brothers of Gideon." He was succeeded in the command of the "Danites" by the notorious and infamous Porter B. Rockwell, whose mission it was to exterminate all who incurred the displeasure of the Mormon leaders. In the execution of his office Rockwell put to death many an innocent man, woman and child.

The most serious engagement of the war came off at Haun's Mills, in the northeastern part of Caldwell county, about five miles south of Breckenridge, on the present line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. The Mormons of the eastern part of Caldwell county had concentrated there and intrenched themselves in the mill and in a blacksmithshop. They numbered about sixty. The Missourians, under the command of Col. Jennings, attacked them, and after a spirited little conflict captured them without losing a man killed and only one man wounded. Probably twenty Mormons were killed.* The number wounded is unknown. The Missourians did not come out of this affair with clean hands. Several Mormons were inhumanly murdered after they had surrendered under assurances of protection. It is said they were taken out and shot. The bodies of the slain were thrown into an old well on the farm of Mr. Haun, of Haun's Mill,—were not even buried decently. Ten days after the tragedy a Mr. Charles Ross, latterly a resident of Kingston, visited the spot and filled up the well with its ghastly contents.

When Gen. Doniphan's militia reached Far West, in October, 1838,

*One published account says 18; another 30. (See Campbell's Gazetteer, p. 88, and p. 324, edition of 1875.) Parties conversant with the facts state about 20.—R. I. H.

Joe Smith surrendered, agreeing to Gen. D.'s conditions—that the Mormons should surrender their prominent leaders for trial, and the rest of the Mormons, with their families, should leave the state. Indictments were found against many of the leaders, with various results. The reader is referred to Switzler's History of Missouri, page 248 *et seq.*, for particulars.

Soon after the expulsion of the Mormons from the state was decided on, they were invited to a home in Illinois, and settled the city of Nauvoo, in the Mississippi, in Hancock county. By the first of the following May (1839), scarcely a family of Mormons remained in Missouri, with the exception of some who withdrew from the colony, and who continue to this day, none, however, in Carroll county. The people of Carroll county showed by their conduct that they entertained no hatred towards the Mormons as individuals, and only wished to save their portion of the state from being settled up by a band of people professing their doctrines. It was plain to be seen that the Mormons must be driven from the county, or else in time the county be entirely given up to Mormons, and the citizens of the county naturally preferred the former.

After their arrival in Illinois the Mormons found that a majority of the people of that state were not more favorably disposed toward them than the Missourians had been. Troubles broke out of a serious character, and eventually Joe Smith and his brother, Hiram, were shot and killed by a mob who had broken the jail at Carthage, Hancock county, for that purpose. This was June 27, 1844, and soon after the Mormons were expelled from the state and driven to seek an asylum in the far-off territory of Utah, which they reached after much privation, and where they have founded a large and prosperous community, constantly growing larger and more prosperous, and some think more dangerous to the government of the United States.

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY FROM 1840 TO 1850.

Every old settler remembers the presidential campaign of 1840. Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, for president, with John Tyler for vice-president, were the Whig candidates; and Martin Van Buren, of New York, and Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, were the nominees of the Democratic party. The canvas excited unexampled interest and enthusiasm throughout the Union. In some states all business was practically abandoned and the time taken up with mass meetings, jollifications, and rallies. It was not an uncommon thing for political meetings to remain in session for several days.

In Missouri probably the largest political meeting in the state was held by the whigs at Rocheport, Boone county, in June of that year. Col.

Switzler, in his history of Missouri, says that this meeting lasted three days and nights and was addressed by such distinguished speakers as Fletcher Webster, a son of Daniel Webster, Gen. A. W. Doniphan, Abiel Leonard, James S. Rollins, James Winston, Geo. C. Bingham, Missouri's artist statesman, and others.

John B. Clark, of Howard county, was the whig candidate for governor against Thomas Reynolds, the democratic candidate. The democrats carried the state for the Van Buren electors and for Reynolds by an average majority of 7,500.

In Carroll county the canvas was probably the most exciting one had up to that time. Meetings were held at Carrollton, in "the Forks," and in Sugar Tree Bottom. In Carroll county the vote for president was as follows:

Townships.	Van Buren and Johnson.	Harrison and Tyler.
Grand River.....	8	26
Wakanda Creek.....	174	86
Total.....	182	112

Democratic majority, 70.

It was during this campaign that the hickory tree and the chicken cock were adopted as the democratic party emblems, while the whigs used the raccoon and buckeye boughs. This also was the beginning in the United States of what is considered "enthusiasm" in politics, which has been kept up ever since.

In 1842 there was quite¹ an exciting contest in the county for member of the state legislature. Robert D. Ray, now a grave and profound jurist, and a member of the supreme court of Missouri, then a young and ambitious lawyer, was the whig candidate against Col. Wm. W. Compton, the democratic nominee. Col. C. was an old pioneer, well known, and the county had a good democratic majority; yet "Bob" Ray, as they called him, made a very good race. Certain democrats would have voted for and elected Ray if he had agreed to support Hon. Lewis F. Linn for re-election to the United States Senate; but he avowed himself a whig and declared that he would, if elected, vote for the nominee of the whig caucus for senator, and that under no circumstances would he consent to obtain votes by selling out his party.

The contest excited no little interest, and both candidates made a canvass of the county. The result of the election in August was the choice of Col. Compton, by the following vote:

Township.	Compton.	Ray
Sugar Tree Bottom.....	20	13
Grand River.....	40	70
Wakanda.....	106	76
Hurricane.....	37	4
Morris.	21	23
Total.....	224	186

Compton's majority, 38.

A third candidate was in the field, Mr. H. H. Miller, who received but a few votes, not enough to effect the result. He had been the regular nominee of the democrats but the party managers had withdrawn him in favor of Col. Compton, who had announced himself as an independent candidate, and was receiving the support of very many of the democrats, so many in fact, that it was evident Ray would be elected if the three candidates remained in the field. This was the first election after there were more than two townships in the county.

Also, in 1842, a steamboat of light draft and small burthen ascended the Grand River as far up as Bedford and to a point on the west fork as high as three miles west of Chillicothe. Two trips only were made, but a project to so improve the stream as to make it permanently navigable was much discussed at one time, but nothing was ever done.

From 1840 to 1844 there were many new settlements made in the county, and population increased considerably. Many fine farms were opened, and a great deal of produce was raised and exported. Hundreds of bales of hemp and thousands of bushels of corn and wheat were shipped by river from Hill's and Baker's Landings, as well as from DeWitt, and there was general prosperity throughout the country.

Hemp was considered the most profitable crop, and large quantities of it were grown. There being a considerable number of slaves in the county their labor was chiefly employed in caring for this crop and preparing it for market.

THE GREAT FLOOD OF 1844.

The extraordinary high waters of 1844 will long be commemorated in the history of the Missouri valley. The river was higher in that year than in any other now known, exceeding the great overflow of 1826. The "June rise" of that year was extraordinary, and it was reinforced by an unprecedented flood in the Kansas river.

Judge Ransom, of Kansas City, an old settler, says that the rise in the Kansas was caused by heavy rains along the Republican and Smoky Hill forks and other tributaries of the river in Kansas. The depth of fall of the Kansas at Kansas City, where it empties into the Missouri is much greater than that of the Missouri at that point. Discharging great vol-

umes of water day and night the Kansas cut square across the Big Muddy and broke in huge breakers on the banks on the opposite side and at last over into the Clay county bottoms, doing great damage. The weather was very peculiar. It rained a veritable "forty days and forty nights." Every evening out of a clear sky just as the sun went down there arose a dark, ominous looking cloud in the northwest. Flashes of lightning and the heaviest thunder followed, and about ten o'clock the rain would begin to fall in torrents. The bridges were nearly all washed away. The next day the sun would rise clear and beautiful, and not a cloud would fleck the sky as a reminder of the disturbed elements of the night.

In Carroll county the days on which the flood was the highest were the 14th, 15th, and 16th of June. The river was over its banks everywhere, and all the low bottom lands were submerged everywhere.

The crops of that season were well advanced, and promised a glorious harvest. Vast fields of wheat, oats, rye, and corn were submerged, and the water receded to leave them a desolate waste. Great suffering necessarily followed. The corn in the bottoms was especially luxuriant, and many persons were dependent upon the successful cultivation of that staple for a living. When it was destroyed their only resource for the necessities of life was the charity of the people.

Hundreds of persons visited the river, and the sight presented was one never forgotten. On the Saline and Lafayette shores crowds daily watched the strange sights to be seen. Houses floated down the current almost intact; stable roofs sailed by on one of which, it is remembered, were some chickens, some of which crowed pluckily and lustily as they were swept away. In one instance a straw-stack was borne away on which were some hogs, and when the queer craft passed DeWitt the porkers were plainly seen rooting away or lazily sleeping the time away.

The flood came up quite suddenly, and many people were unable to remove their stock, but very many thought there was no serious danger and neglected to care for their property until it was too late, and hundreds of their cattle and hogs and some horses and mules were lost. At "Shanghai," or Hill's Landing, Mr. Ely and others drove a lot of stock to a high mound back of the place, and kept them there till the waters subsided, bringing feed in boats from the main land.

Some idea of the extent of this great overflow may be conceived when it is known that the water extended from the foot of the bluff at Carrollton, where the foundry now is, to Lafayette county, a distance of twelve miles. It was possible to row a boat from Carrollton to Waverly. All over the Sugar Tree Bottom, where now are fertile farms and well improved lands, houses and other buildings, there were then waters vast and deep.

The flood had its peculiarities. Rain fell almost incessantly throughout

its duration. The waters rose and fell. One day the water would rise a few inches, and the next or within the next two or three days, it would fall correspondingly. Some old settlers state that on the 20th of June the water reached its greatest flood, and began to fall.

One case of drowning occurred. A gentleman named Prather, whose christian name it is believed was Thomas, was drowned in the upper part of the bottom, out on the prairie. He was riding through the water, engaged in gathering up his cattle, when his horse stepped into a deep ditch and threw him into water beyond his depth, and he was drowned. The body was recovered in a few days and buried.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1844.

An effort was made by politicians to create as enthusiastic a presidential campaign in 1844 as had been in 1840, but it was in vain. Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen were the candidates of the whigs for president and vice-president, and James K. Polk and Geo. M. Dallas were the democratic nominees. There was not a very considerable interest manifested in the campaign in this county, owing in part to the destructive flood of that summer, about whose devastations and in repairing them the people seemed more concerned than about politics. The vote in this county was as follows:

Townships.	Clay and Frelinghuysen.	Polk and Dallas.
Sugar Tree Bottom.....	18	17
Wakanda Creek.....	162	223
Grand River.....	51	46
Morris.....	6	10
Hurricane....	5	15
Total.....	242	311

CARROLL COUNTY IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

In 1846, the war between the United States and Mexico broke out, the annexation of Texas being the alleged cause of the declaration of war by Mexico against the United States in April, and the attack on American soldiers by Mexicans the ground of the declaration of war on the part of the United States shortly afterward.* As in all other wars through which Carroll county had passed since her organization, she bore her full part in this.

At this time the army, under Gen. Taylor, in what is now south-western Texas, was in a perilous situation, and Gen. Gaines, then at New Orleans, being apprised of this fact, and believing any action of the authorities at Washington would be too late to afford relief, requested of the different states lying west of the Mississippi the aid of volunteers. Governor

*May 13, 1846.

Edwards promptly responded by sending several hundred men to St. Louis, who upon their arrival, found that they were to have their trouble for their pains, inasmuch as the government had annulled the order of Gen. Gaines, and placed him under arrest for issuing it. Somewhat mortified, but not discouraged, at this unexpected turn of affairs, the men returned to their homes. They were joked at by their neighbors for a time, but all this soon passed away.

Under the act of congress, of the 13th of May, President Polk called on Governor Edwards for a regiment of volunteers, to join the "Army of the West," then under command of Col. Stephen W. Kearney, of the 1st U. S. dragoons, in an expedition against Santa Fe and other Mexican possessions, in the territory belonging to Mexico, and known as New Mexico. Corps of mounted volunteers were speedily organized, and early in June began to arrive at Ft. Leavenworth, the appointed rendezvous. By the 18th of the month the full complement of companies to compose the first regiment had arrived from various counties and the regiment was fully organized. It was denominated the First Regiment of Missouri Mounted Volunteers, and was composed of eight companies. Company A was from Jackson county, Capt. Waldo commanding; company B from Lafayette, Capt. Walton; company C, Clay, Capt. Moss; company D, Saline, Capt. Reid; company E, Franklin, Capt. Stevenson; company F, Cole, Capt. Parsons; company G, Howard, Capt. Jackson; company H, Callaway, Capt. Rogers. The field officers were elected by the companies, and afterward duly commissioned. There were two candidates for the colonelcy of the regiment; A. W. Doniphan, of Clay county, and Col. Price, of Howard. Both candidates made speeches. Doniphan spoke first; Price replied. The latter had been a lieutenant-colonel in the Florida war, and in the opinion of a great many, had not won very great renown, to speak mildly. When he alluded in his speech to the fact of his former service, some one in the crowd cried out, "you had better not mention that!" Doniphan was chosen colonel by a nearly unanimous vote. After an exciting contest between C. F. Ruff and Wm. T. Gilpin, for the office of lieutenant-colonel, the former was elected, and Gilpin was chosen major of the regiment.

To the First Missouri Mounted Volunteers were afterward joined Capt. Hudson's company, the Laclede Rangers, two companies of artillery, from St. Louis, in charge of Captains Weightman and Fisher, and under command of Major Clark, and two companies of infantry, under Captains Murphy and Augney. Besides these, were Kearney's dragoons, and these commands composed the members of the famed Doniphan's expedition.

After a brief period spent in drawing arms, drilling, and disciplining the men, the expedition prepared to set out for Santa Fe, and the other Mex-

ican posts in New Mexico. This expedition is known to every school child, and the first regiment reflected great credit on the people of Missouri. Col. A. W. Doniphan, its worthy commander, is yet living, an honored citizen of Richmond, Ray county.

Early in the summer of 1846, Hon. Sterling Price, a member of congress from Missouri, resigned his seat and was appointed by President Polk to command another regiment of volunteers from Missouri to re-enforce the army of the west. This regiment consisted of companies from the counties of Boone, Benton, Carroll, Chariton, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, Ste. Genevieve, and St. Louis.

On the 4th of July, 1846, an old-fashioned celebration of Independence Day was had at Carrollton. The patriotism of the people was stirred to its depths, and the question of forming a company to take part in the war then pending was agitated. Indeed at this meeting all the plans were laid for forming this company. In the latter days of July the organization of the company was perfected at Carrollton.

Richard Williams, who had been a captain in the militia, and was at the time a citizen of Wakanda township was chosen captain. B. F. White, an attorney of Carrollton, was elected 1st lieutenant; Joseph Smith, 2d lieutenant; Alex. D. Rock, 3d lieutenant; Alfred Caldwell, orderly sergeant. In a few days the company left the county for Ft. Leavenworth, where the regiment was to be organized. The men left in squads for the fort as they could make their arrangements, and the entire company did not march out from Carrollton in a body with much pomp and circumstance, amid the flutter of handkerchiefs, the waving of banners, and the plaudits of the multitude, as many other companies did, and as was perhaps proper. The last squad that left was presented with a handsome United States flag, made by the ladies of Carrollton, and delivered to the brave volunteers by Mrs. R. D. Ray and Miss Sarah Prosser, the latter making the presentation address. Mr. Daniel Hoover, the ensign of the company, received the flag and promised, on behalf of the company, to return it with honor, and to remember in the hour of battle whose fair hands had wrought it.

The flag itself was made of cambric, and there being no silk in the Carrollton stores, of the colors required, the ladies procured ribbons and covered the banner. Mrs. Ray, Miss Prosser, Mrs. Rees, Mrs. Tull, and other ladies did the work. Owing to the peculiar nature of the task, and the short time given them, it was not completed until 11 o'clock at night, and the presentation ceremonies were at the residence of Judge Ray, then on Benton street, a block west of the square. The members of the company were as good as their word, and brought back from the war the flag bullet-rent and storm-stained, but with no taint of dishonor about it. Afterward during the civil war it was carried by Captain Hoover's company of

federal militia. Hoover was the ensign who carried the flag in the Mexican war.

On the 3d of August, it is stated, the Carroll company left the county. Soon after the arrival of the men at Ft. Leavenworth, the organization of the regiment was effected. Col. Switzler (history of Missouri, p 262), says that notwithstanding President Polk had nominated Sterling Price as a suitable person to command the second regiment, many of the volunteers thought he ought to be chosen by their suffrages, if he commanded at all, and accordingly, in deference to their opinion, an election was held. Sterling Price was elected colonel and D. D. Mitchell lieutenant-colonel. The Carroll county company was designated company K. The following is the muster roll of the company as furnished by Mr. H. V. Shirley, of Leslie township, who has carefully preserved it for years:

Richard E. Williams, captain. Resigned 16th February, 1847.

Benj. F. White, 1st lieutenant; elected captain February 17, 1847.

Alex. D. Rock, 2d lieutenant; resigned.

Joseph Smith; elected 2d lieutenant; elected 1st lieutenant Feb. 18, 1847.

Alfred L. Caldwell, orderly sergeant; mortally wounded at Pueblo de Taos, Feb. 4th, and died Feb. 8, 1847.

David McKay, 2d sergeant, died March 30, 1847, at quarters in Santa Fe.

Burvadus Woods, 1st corporal.

James W. Jones, 2d corporal; discharged June 15, 1847, by reason of wounds received at the battle of Pueblo de Taos.

Isaac Graham, 3d corporal; died at Santa Fe, March 20, 1847.

James A. Jones, 3d corporal.

Benj. Cross, 4th corporal; reduced to the ranks, and died March 2, 1847.

Amos Johnson, 4th corporal; died at Abique, Nov. 17, 1846.

Neville Artenburn, bugler.

John S. Tatham, bugler.

Grief P. Herndon, farrier; discharged Feb. 16, 1847.

Privates.—R. A. Austin; James Austin, mortally wounded at Taos, Feb. 4, and died Feb. 6, 1847; Thos. A. Austin, elected 3d lieutenant after the battle of Taos; Peter Austin, John Austin; George Asher, died Sept. 17, 1846; Robt. M. Berry, James Berry, Chas. W. Berry, Elias Barbee, Bailor Banks, Samuel Barrett, Edward J. Brown (from Saline county), Charles Bailes, Milton Cooley; H. S. Claudis, discharged May 1, 1847; Thos. S. Cross;* Jackson Coater, died in hospital at Santa Fe, May 3, 1847; Fleming Coats; Seth De Masters, died at the grazing camp below

Those marked with a star (*) are said to have been among those who served with Doniphan. A dagger (†) denotes those at present residing in the county.

Santa Fe, April 14, 1847; Foster De Masters, David De Masters; John N. Dunlap, promoted to assistant surgeon of the regiment, March, 1847; Joseph Dixon, appointed cook and farrier, Feb. 20, 1847; David Evans,* Levi Flowers,* Martin Glaize, Charles Hancock, Wm. Hill, James Hill, Pleasant Hill; Wm. J. Hatfield, killed by Mexicans and Indians in the Taos mountains, Jan. 15, 1847; Daniel Hoover, flag-bearer or ensign, appointed 4th sergeant, May 2, 1847; Isaac Harmon; Christopher Hamlin, died in hospital at Santa Fe, March 31, 1847; Newton J. Halsey, Larkin Latham, James L. Lowthain, James S. Mahaney, John Markle; Oliver P. Markle, died at Santa Fe, March 6, 1847; George McClary, appointed 3d corporal, March 23, 1847; Kenian Newsome; Pleasant Newton, died at Santa Fe, March 31, 1847; Chas. A. Perkins, Thos. Phillips, Geo. P. Phillips, James M. Partlow, F. A. Redwine, Levi P. Redwine, Wm. H. Richardson, Walter O. Squires, John Squires, Alexander Shell,* John T. Snoddy,* Ervin Smith, died at Abique, Jan. 1, 1847; Edwin Stewart, discharged for physical disability; Hiram Standley,* William Turner, Joel Turner, James Trotter, Dudley Thomas; Erastus Tribble, died Jan. 12, 1847; John S. Thompson, transferred to Co. M; Alexander Wiley, died in quarters at Santa Fe, March 29, 1847; John J. Wyncoop, appointed corporal, May 25, 1847; Edward Whitworth, killed in battle with the Indians, at the grazing camp, May 26, 1847; Morgan Watkins, Burnoit Woods; William W. White, discharged by reason of physical disability; Robert Walker, promoted to adjutant; Joseph Waters,* John Winfrey; Hardwick Hardwick, died in hospital at Santa Fe, May 1, 1847; John Whitworth.

About the 15th of August, Price's regiment took up the line of march from Ft. Leavenworth to Santa Fe, following the same road taken by Kearney and Doniphan. The men stood the march well, and met with many adventures of interest. The trip will never be forgotten by those who made it, as long as they live. The country through which they passed was wild and new, the life was new, and the experience novel. They encountered more or less privations and discomforts, but invariably made merry over every mishap. When the fierce storms that sweep over the wild western prairies blew down the tents of their camp, which frequently happened, the boys crawled out of their beds and laughed at the circumstance. They were heroes and Mark Tapleys as well.

No Indians or other hostiles were met with on the route, although a sharp look-out was kept for them, and there were no alarms of any consequence. The men were well mounted, but for the most part were very indifferently armed, their weapons being old-fashioned, flint-lock, smooth-bore "Harper's Ferry" muskets, with bayonets. They had no sabres, no pistols. In fact, they were but mounted infantrymen; and yet they did good service.

At last, on the 28th of September, the 2d Missouri arrived and was quartered at the quaint old adobe-built city of Santa Fe, then a place of 5,000 or 6,000 inhabitants, comprising a population cosmopolitan in character, although mostly Mexicans, Spaniards and half-breed Indians. A few days before Gen. Stephen Kearney had left the city for California, and Col. Doniphan, with the 1st Missouri, had departed for Mexico. A detail of 100 men from Price's regiment, consisting of ten men from each company, was immediately dispatched to join Doniphan. It is said that this detail was commanded by Capt. Hudson. The Carroll county men who joined Doniphan are noted elsewhere.

The Second Missouri went into quarters in various public buildings in Santa Fe, and the men enjoyed the situation immensely. Life in the city in that day was gay and frolicsome, after the most approved Mexican and Spanish fashion, and the soldiers soon adapted themselves to it, and partook bountifully of it. Monte banks were everywhere in full blast, dance-houses abounded, and kindred establishments of every sort were to be found on every hand. All of these houses were well patronized, and by all classes. It was no uncommon sight to behold, among the patrons of a monte bank, a merchant, an *hidalgo* or large landed proprietor, an official of the city government, a *padre* or priest, in his robe and with his crucifix, an American soldier, a *muleteer* or mule driver, a prostitute, a Peon or Indian serf.

At the dance houses, *fandangoes* were nightly held, participated in by motley groups of soldiers, citizens, officers, and the abandoned of both sexes. The wildest revels were indulged in at times, and often the orgies closed with a tragedy when Santa Fe was under Mexican rule; but these endings were rare during the American occupation. The music was not of the best—indeed, it was the rudest—but it put life and mettle in the heels of the dancers, and was wild and weird, as was the assemblage. Quite often, however, the scene was graced (?) and the antics hallowed (?) by the presence of a jolly *padre*, whose eyes twinkled merrily as they gazed upon the revelry, and rolled solemnly as he invoked a "*benedicite*" on revel and revelers.

The women of Santa Fe—the dark-eyed "*senoras*" in Spanish—were, for the most part, dark of complexion and light of love. To state it mildly, they swore and were improper. With the most of them their impropriety was of a professional character; with the rest it was a trait. They were not like many of their sex in colder and purer climes, who prefer

The lilies and languor of virtue to the roses and raptures of vice.

But yet, there was this excuse to be made for them, that they were reared amid ignorance and vice of every sort, and knew no better than to become depraved and degraded:

About two weeks after their arrival at Santa Fe, Capt. Williams' company and the company from Livingston county, commanded by Capt. W. Y. Slack, afterward a confederate brigadier-general, who fell at Pea Ridge, were sent up to the little village of Abique (pronounced Ab-i-ku), on the Rio Chaima, a tributary of the Rio Grande. Abique was a small place, whose population was composed of Mexicans and Pueblo Indians. The town was exposed to the raids of the fierce and merciless Navajo Indians, and, as the American authority had been established in New Mexico, Col. Price sent up these two companies to protect the town and its people. Capt. Williams took command of the post.

The inhabitants of Abique were very friendly and peaceably disposed toward the soldiers, and the most amicable relations were established between the people and the garrison. Here the Carroll county men remained until about the 20th of December. During their stay, many of the soldiers were attacked with the measles, and when the companies were ordered away were left behind. Some of them died of disease, and it was reported that others were massacred by the Mexicans, in the uprising which followed soon after.

When Gen. Kearney captured Santa Fe, he proclaimed the supremacy of the American authority, and set up a provisional government. Silas Burt was appointed provisional governor. The Mexicans did not greatly relish the new order of things, and stimulated by the priests, who imagined that American rule in New Mexico meant the extinction of the Catholic religion, and encouraged by certain of their former officials, who knew that their days of extortion, profligacy, and corruption would forever pass if the "Yankees" maintained their authority—so stimulated and so encouraged, the people rose in revolt and insurrection against those whom they deemed their oppressors and "infidel usurpers." The situation of Col. Price and his men was extremely critical. They were hundreds of miles from support, in an enemy's country, in the midst of winter, and almost without the means of communication with their friends. Yet Col. Price was equal to the emergency, as was clearly and thoroughly demonstrated.

The rebellion was led by Gen. Tofoya, Chavez and Montaya. Their forces were chiefly organized in the district northwest of Santa Fe, the town of Taos (pronounced Tow-us or Touce), being the headquarters of the insurgents. One of the first outbreaks occurred at Gov. Bent's Mill, near Taos. The governor and some others were killed. Wm. J. Hatfield, a member of the Carroll county company, was also killed, either at Bent's Mill or at another near by. The insurrection rapidly spread and assumed alarming proportions. It seemed as if the Americans would be overthrown, and either exterminated or driven from the country. Tofoya at the head of a strong force was marching directly on Santa Fe, and all

of the outposts were threatened. The Americans who had settled in isolated locations were daily being surprised and massacred.

About the 24th of January, Col. Price called in all his companies. The companies at Abique made a hurried march to Santa Fe, where they were joined by their comrades from the other outposts. As before stated the sick were left behind. In a short time, the regiment, with Fisher's St. Louis battery and a company of dragoons, marched to meet the Mexicans who were threatening Santa Fe. Fisher's battery consisted of four howitzers and was manned almost exclusively by Germans.

The first evening out the Mexicans were encountered, 2,000 strong, at a little hamlet called Canada (pronounced Can-ya-tha). Price's forces, all told, numbered not more than 500 or 600 men. The Mexicans, under Tofoya, Chavez and Montaya, were posted on a high ridge, commanding well the country in front and running directly across the American line of march. They were well armed with muskets and other infantry and cavalry arms, but were without artillery.

Col. Price marched his command up within striking distance, along the road, which, it has been indicated struck the ridge at right angles, and then deployed his forces in front of the enemy, forming his line in an *arroyo*, or dry bed of a stream, running parallel with and at the base of the mountain range, on the crest of which the enemy were posted. Fisher's battery unlimbered and opened on the Mexicans with shell. The effect was insignificant, and Col. Price ordered the Missourians to "charge!" Away they went up the steep hillside, receiving the fire of the Mexicans at short range without halting or quailing, and pressing gallantly on to the crest of the hill and to victory. The Mexicans not relishing a bayonet encounter, nor a hand-to-hand fight, retreated with great precipitation and in confusion. Two thousand men had been put to flight by five hundred.

When the fight was over several Mexicans lay dead on the field. The Americans lost a number wounded, but none killed outright. Col. Price himself was slightly wounded. Some guns and other munitions of war were taken by the victors. The fight closed at nightfall. The Americans remained on the field that night, apprehensive of an attack, but by the next morning not a Mexican was in sight.

The march was resumed and the enemy was again reached on the 29th, posted in the little hamlet of El Embudo. Fisher's battery was brought up and shelled the town. A charge followed participated in by the mounted men and the infantry. The Mexicans were routed with a loss of several killed and wounded, while the Americans lost but two men, neither of whom was from Carroll county. The superiority of American over Mexican courage was made manifest in the Embudo fight, and the Missouri boys won a deserved good name for pluck and efficiency. The

Mexicans fled over a range of hills and mountains, and Col. Price led his men in pursuit with much alacrity. On the mountains there was much snow, and the soldiers suffered considerably. Beds were made of pine boughs, and on them, and under their army blankets, the volunteers lay contentedly down to sleep, with pickets well out, while—

The sentinel stars kept their watch in the sky.

There was little murmuring, or complaint. A soldier's life, well followed, is one of privation, peril, inconvenience, and discomfort generally, and the men knew this and were content. Dr. Peter Austin, then a jolly, light-hearted stripling, but now a grave and profound M. D., of the city of Carrollton, who has furnished much of the details of this chapter, still retains a vivid recollection of those nights on the spurs of the Rocky mountains, in the days when he was a smooth-faced soldier laddie under Sterling Price and the stars and stripes, against the copper-faced "Greasers."

About the first of February, Col. Price's little army descended the mountains and entered the valley of Taos. The command camped in the village of San Fernandez, a suburb of the city of Taos. The only inhabitants of the place when the Missourians entered it, were women and children, and a few old men. All of the able-bodied male population were in the city of Taos in Tofayo's army, which had there determined to make a final stand. There was, of course, great alarm and trepidation in San Fernandez, when the dreaded "Americos" took possession of the place, but without good cause or adequate reason. Nobody was hurt, and the time was chiefly spent in preparing for the work of the following day.

At sunrise on the morning of February 3, 1847, Col. Price drew up his force in front of the Mexican position at Taos. The Mexicans were well protected and in admirable position to withstand and repel an assault from an enemy ten times the number which then confronted them. Taos is situated on a plain, and the town was surrounded by a high and strong wall built of *adobe*, or sun-dried bricks. On the side where Col. Price made his attack, stood a large Catholic church, the outer wall of which formed a part of the fortification which enclosed the town. This church was well filled with soldiers, the walls being well pierced with loop-holes for musketry. Fischer's battery opened the fight by a well directed fire against the walls, which it was desirous to shatter and dismantle, in order that an entrance into the town might be effected. The cannonade was kept up until about noon, the balls at every discharge striking the wall fairly and truly in what seemed its most vulnerable parts, but without the desired effect. The walls would not fall.

Col. Price at last became weary of this ineffective mode of attack, and determined, by the advice of his officers, and the consent of his own mind, on an assault. Early in the afternoon a storming party was formed, a part of the men being provided with axes, and at the word, the men dashed

gallantly forward, receiving the Mexican fire for hundreds of yards. The Carroll company was in line immediately in front of the Catholic church, and when the wall was reached was against that building. The axes were plied vigorously, and holes were soon made in the church sufficiently large to admit of hand grenades being thrown through them upon the Mexicans. A brisk musketry fire was kept up on the top of the walls, and seldom did a Mexican show his head that it was not hit. At last, breaches were made that admitted the brave Missourians, and through them they went cheering and shouting, and firing and bayoneting.

As the Americans entered Taos on one side, the Mexicans began leaving on the other. A body of horseman was sent around the walls and fell upon the fugitives, cutting down many of them, and making prisoners of many more. Firing was kept up in the streets of the town, and from behind buildings for some time, but at last the Mexicans were vanquished, their tri-colored flag went down, and the stars and stripes floated in its stead.

In the assault on Taos the Carroll county company lost two of its best men—Alfred Caldwell, the orderly sergeant, and James Austin a private. Several were wounded whose names it has not been possible to learn. The company was commanded by Lt. White. A day or two after leaving Sante Fe Capt. Williams was so badly affected with a sort of rheumatism in his knee that he was compelled to return. There was great dissatisfaction among the men over his conduct, which many attributed to cowardice. It is proper to say that very many always believed Capt. Williams to be a brave man, and that the charges against him were unfounded; but his company was dissatisfied with him, and he resigned and was succeeded by Lt. White, who became the captain of the company and brought it back to Carroll county when its time had expired.

Hundreds of prisoners were taken at Taos; and among them were Tofaya and several of his officers. A large amount of military stores was also captured. The victory was a glorious one, and complete, for it ended the war, substantially, so far as New Mexico was concerned.

A short time after the Taos fight, Tofaya and about a dozen other of the leaders of the insurrection were tried by drum-head court martial and hung at San Fernandez. All of them had taken the oath of allegiance to the American government, and had violated it in the basest and most treacherous manner, thereby forfeiting their lives. They met their deaths very heroically, and elicited from the Americans not only admiration for their bravery, but pity for their fate. It seemed indeed a grievous thing to take their lives after they had surrendered, and so it was; but it was actually necessary to resort to the extremest measures to repress the insurrection and visit the severest punishment upon its leaders in order to prevent its repetition. The ignorant, depraved Mexicans, treacherous by

nature and murderous almost by instinct, could not be made to live under American authority by any other motive than fear. It was necessary to "strike terror into their hearts" by meting out to them the most rigorous punishment for their perfidy.

The loss of the Mexicans in three engagements of Canada, El Embudo, and Taos in killed was 282; the wounded and prisoners were never counted. Col. Price's loss was fifteen killed and 47 wounded. The only officer killed on the American side of any distinction was Major Burgwine, a North Carolinian, an officer of dragoons, but who served with Fischer's artillery on the expedition to Taos, and was killed at the battle at that place. His remains were afterwards exhumed, taken to Ft. Leavenworth and re-buried in the following September.*

The 2nd Missouri soon returned to Santa Fe, where it remained on garrison duty until the 9th of August following. During the stay of the regiment here many of the men died of pneumonia and other diseases. There was no further fighting. An alarm was given one night and the men "fell in" on the plaza expecting an attack, but it was caused by the entrance into the town of a train of *birros* or donkeys laden with supplies of some sort. These burdens were placed upon two poles which were attached to the animals like shafts. One end of these shafts dragged on the ground and two or three hundred of them made a great clatter, which was mistaken for the noise made by a division of Mexican cavalry in motion!

On the return of the soldiers to Santa Fe a number of priests were arrested and confined on a charge of inciting the rebellion. None of them were ever severely punished. They took their imprisonment good naturedly, played cards and cracked jokes with their guards, and made the best of everything. On the 9th of August the regiment took up the march for Ft. Leavenworth, where they soon arrived and were mustered out. The 100 men that served with Doniphan came home *via* New Orleans. It was but a short time after Company K was mustered out until the men were at their Carroll county homes, receiving a joyous and cordial welcome from their friends and families, and receiving congratulations on every hand for the excellent record they had made for themselves and for the honors they had bestowed on the county.

Not long after they had gotten back home the men were given a formal reception at Carrollton. A barbecue was held in a grove where the Baptist church now stands, and a large concourse of people attended. Speeches were made, and Captain White returned the flag of the company to the ladies who had made and presented it to them. Miss Sarah Prosser, on behalf of the ladies, received the banner, but very gracefully handed it back to the captain, saying, "We return this banner to the

*Switzler.

brave hands which so nobly upheld it and sustained it in the day of battle." The flag was then taken to the court house and placed in one of the offices for safe keeping. Miss Prosser, it will be remembered was the lady who presented the flag to the company in the first instance. She was afterward married to the gallant Capt. White, the company's commander. She is now a resident of St. Louis, a widow for the second time.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1848.

In the presidential canvass of 1848, General Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, was the whig candidate for president, with Millard Fillmore, of New York, for vice-president. The democrats nominated Gen. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, for president, and Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, for vice-president. There was no very unusual excitement in this year, in Carroll county. The democrats carried the county, but by a reduced majority. Gen. Taylor's prominent connection with the Mexican war, just closed, caused many democratic votes to be thrown for him. The vote stood:

Townships.	Cass and Butler.	Taylor and Fillmore.
Sugar Tree Bottom	4	8
Wakanda	216	190
Grand River	40	45
Morris	16	14
Total	276	257

Majority for the democrats, 19.

The whigs made strenuous efforts to carry the state of Missouri for "Old Rough and Ready," as they called Gen. Taylor; but they failed to do so, although they were successful in the general result. The vote in Missouri was, for the democratic electors, 40,077; for the whig electors, 32,671; majority for the democrats, 7,406.

THE JACKSON RESOLUTIONS.

Early in the year 1849 there began a series of discussions in the Missouri Legislature concerning the slavery question, or rather the power of congress over slavery in the territories. On the 15th of January Hon. C. F. Jackson, senator from Howard, afterward governor of the state, introduced into the legislature a series of resolutions as follows:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri: That the Federal constitution was the result of a compromise between the conflicting interests of the states which formed it, and in no part of that instrument is to be found any delegation of power to congress to legislate on the subject of slavery; excepting some special provisions, having in view the prospective abolition of the African slave trade, made for securing the recovery of fugitive slaves; any attempt, therefore, on the part of con-

gress, to legislate on the subject, so as to affect the institution of slavery in the states, in the District of Columbia, or in the territories, is, to say the least, a violation of the principles upon which that instrument was founded.

2. That the territories, acquired by the blood and treasure of the whole nation, ought to be governed for the common benefit of the people of all the states, and any organization of the territorial governments, excluding the citizens of any part of the Union from removing to such territories, with their property, would be an exercise of power by congress inconsistent with the spirit upon which our federal compact was based, insulting to the sovereignty and dignity of the states thus affected, calculated to alienate one portion of the Union from another, and tending ultimately to disunion.

3. That this general assembly regard the conduct of the northern states on the subject of slavery as releasing the slave-holding states from all further adherence to the basis of compromise fixed on by the act of congress of March 6, 1820; even if such act ever did impose any obligation upon the slave-holding states, and authorizes them to insist upon their rights under the constitution; but, for the sake of harmony, and for the preservation of our Federal Union, they will still sanction the application of the principles of the Missouri Compromise to the recent territorial acquisitions, if by such concession future aggressions upon the equal rights of the states may be arrested and the spirit of anti-slavery fanaticism be extinguished.

4. The right to prohibit slavery in any territory belongs exclusively to the people thereof, and can only be exercised by them in forming their constitution for a state government or in their sovereign capacity as an independent state.

5. That in the event of the passage of any act of congress conflicting with the principles herein expressed, Missouri will be found in hearty co-operation with the slave-holding states, in such measure as may be deemed necessary for our mutual protection against the encroachments of northern fanaticism.

6. That our senators in congress be instructed and our representatives be requested to act in conformity to the foregoing resolutions.

The foregoing resolutions were known as the "Jackson Resolutions," from the name of their mover, but their real author was Hon. W. B. Napton, of Saline county, latterly a judge of the supreme court, who admitted the fact to the writer.

Space is given to an account of the Jackson resolutions in this volume from the fact that, at the time, they engaged a large share of the attention of the leading politicians and prominent men of the county. The representative of the county voted for them, but the sentiment of his constituents was not unanimous in their favor. There were many who thought their passage untimely, unwise, and that they foreboded eventually a dissolution of the union.

Col. Thomas H. Benton, Missouri's distinguished senator, was especially opposed to the resolutions. He thought (and probably correctly, too)

that they were aimed at him, and designed to deprive him of his seat in the United States senate, which he had held for nearly thirty consecutive years. The last section commanded him to act in accordance with the resolutions, the spirit of which he had often vigorously opposed.

COL. BENTON AT CARROLLTON.

Col. Benton appealed from the action of the legislature to the people of Missouri, and canvassed the state against the Jackson resolutions. He made one speech at Carrollton at the court house. The meeting was well attended, the fame of "Old Bullion" alone being sufficient to secure a large audience in that day. Col. Benton's speech in Carrollton was long remembered by those who heard it. He maintained that the spirit of nullification and treason lurked in the Jackson resolutions, especially in the fifth; that they were a mere copy of the Calhoun resolutions offered in the United States senate February 19, 1847, and denounced by him (Benton) at the time as fire-brands, and intended for disunion and electioneering purposes. He said he could see no difference between them, except as to the time contemplated for dissolving the union, as he claimed, that Mr. Calhoun's tended directly and the Jackson resolutions ultimately to that point. Col. Benton further argued that the Jackson resolutions were in conflict with the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and with the resolutions passed by the Missouri legislature, February 15, 1847, wherein it was declared that "the peace, permanency and welfare of our national union depend upon a strict adherence to the letter and spirit" of that compromise, and which instructed the Missouri senators and representatives to vote in accordance with its provisions. In conclusion, Col. Benton warned his hearers that the Jackson resolutions were intended to mislead them into aiding the scheme of ultimately disrupting the national union, and entreated them to remain aloof from them.

Notwithstanding Col. Benton's powerful efforts, and the prestige he possessed, the anti-Benton democrats in the county were in the majority, and at the ensuing election an anti-Benton man was chosen to the legislature, which body, however, although democratic, chose a whig, Hon. H. S. Geyer, of St. Louis, as Benton's successor.

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY FROM 1850 TO 1860.

THE FLOODS OF 1851.

In 1851 there was a general season of floods and high waters throughout the county and country. The June rise in the Missouri was somewhat extensive, although not destructive. Crops were badly injured in many localities. After the flood subsided there was considerable sickness in the bottom lands.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1852.

The leading event of the year 1852 was the Presidential election. The two political parties in the county were the democrac and whig parties, the latter being slightly in the majority. Gen. Winfield Scott was the nominee of the whigs, and Gen. Franklin Pierce the democratic candidate. The freesoilers had a ticket in the field headed by John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, but it cut only an insignificant figure in the campaign. This campaign will ever be regarded as a memorable one, since it was the last one in which the old whig party, as a party, presented a presidential candidate. Gen. Scott was quite well and favorably known throughout the country. He was a hero of three wars and commander-in-chief of the U. S. army during the war with Mexico. He had been a brave and gallant soldier, who had shed his blood for his country. British lead was in his body, which he carried with him to his grave. But however great Gen. Scott was as a soldier, he was an utter failure as a politician and as a candidate. His first speech in the campaign, to a deputation of foreigners, in which he declared that he "*loved* the rich Irish brogue and the sweet German accent," made him the butt of his opponents, and a subject of general ridicule, while his position on both sides of the Missouri compromise question, the tariff question, and other measures regarded as of moment, effectually killed his case before the American people, and he was overwhelmingly defeated by his opponent, a comparatively obscure New England senator and a brigadier general of volunteers in the Mexican war. Twenty-eight years thereafter Gen. Scott's namesake, Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, was as decidedly, although not so overwhelmingly defeated in a contest for the presidency.

The vote in Carroll county this year was as follows:

Townships.	Pierce and King.	Scott and Graham.
Sugar Tree Bottom.....	20	25
Grand River.....	45	45
Morris.....	13	8
Hurricane.....	32	11
Wakanda.....	176	150
Total.....	286	239

Very soon after the election of this year the whig party fell to pieces. From its ruins sprang the American, or "know-nothing" party, of which most of the old line whigs became members, and for whose candidates most of them voted. But for many years there were those—and some of them were in Carroll county, who called themselves whigs, swore by Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, and believed in free banks, and a protective tariff.

THE DROUTH OF 1853.

In 1853 there was a universal and very harmful drouth in this portion of Missouri. No rain fell for some weeks. Streams and wells were dried up; stock suffered greatly, for pastures were poor or worthless, and water was scarce; fields of crops were rendered actually worthless. A drouth in that day bore harder upon the people than one does now. Then there were no railroads to bring in provisions and supplies, and unless their neighbors' barns and cribs were filled, they had to suffer or go to some far away Egypt for corn.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1856.

In the presidential election of 1856, when Buchanan and Breckenridge were the democratic candidates, and Fillmore and Donelson, the nominees of the American or know nothing party, Carroll county went democratic as usual, and by an increased majority. When the whig party went down very many of its members joined the democratic party, in preference to uniting with the know nothings, whose cardinal principles were opposition to the holding of office by foreigners and Roman Catholics. "Americans must rule America," was their watchword. The party was a secret political one, had stated secret meetings, signs, grips, passwords, etc. Long afterward many politicians found it convenient to deny that they had ever belonged to the "Know Nothings." The result of the election in Carroll county was:

Townships.	Buchanan and Breckenridge.	Fillmore and Donelson.
Wakanda, Beatty's district.....	15	13
Wakanda, Carrollton district.....	305	138
Hurricane	50	17
Sugar Tree Bottom, Hill's Landing district.....	37	29
Sugar Tree Bottom, Miles' Point district.....	98	60
Grand River, Windsor district... ..	58	82
Grand River, Western district.....	23	18
Morris, Smith's mill district.....	52	33
Morris, Nance's district.....	21	9
Total	659	399

The democrats had increased their majority from 47, in 1852, to 260 in 1856.

DURING THE TROUBLES IN KANSAS.

From the first of the troubles in the territory of Kansas, until the last, as to whether or not there should be slavery in the state upon its admission into the Union, the people of Carroll took a part therein upon the pro-slavery side. For some time many of those interested in the institution of slavery, believing their interests to be in danger, and that the end

would justify the means, had been members of a secret political order looking to the preservation, perpetuation, and extension of the "peculiar institution." This organization had many members in this county, and three or four lodges or "camps." These were in communication with other "camps" in other states, and performed an important part of one division of the work for which the order was created.

This organization had its hailing signs, its grips, its passwords, and was near to kin and auxiliary to the famous Knights of the Golden Circle. It did what it could to make Kansas a slave state. Many of its members, as well as some other citizens of the county who were not members, went regularly to Kanaas and voted every time a territorial legislature was to be chosen or a constitution adopted, and as regularly returned to their Missouri homes after the election! But the free-soilers of the north were pursuing the same tactics, and there was that sort of excuse, if it be lawful to call it an excuse. Sharpe's rifles and brass cannon were bought with the proceeds of northern church collections, and sent in charge of men who would use them "to consecrate the soil of Kansas to freedom," as the northern abolition sentimentalists expressed it, and there was a great deal of fraud and other wrong perpetrated by both the pro-slavery and free-soil factions.

In the fall of 1855, Col. Stephen Stafford left the county, at the head of 30 or 40 men, to take part in the "settlement(?) of Kansas." The members were well armed--probably to protect themselves from the wild beasts of the forest(!)--and well equipped. They marched directly to the Wakarusa, a small stream east of the town of Lawrence, where they found a large body of pro-slavery men encamped to the number of about 3,000.

Many prominent men of Missouri were also at the Wakarusa. Hon. C. F. Jackson, B. F. Stringfellow, Col. John W. Reid, and other gentlemen of equal notoriety and prominence from this state were there and in consultation. Greeley's "American Conflict" says a conference which dictated the action of the pro-slavery men when the Lecompton constitution was planned and determined upon, was held in Jackson's tent, the night before the election of delegates to the constitutional convention.

It is presumed that the Carroll county men in Kansas did their duty by their side, while they were there, and voted as early and as often as occasion required and necessity demanded. They were in no fights or other collisions with the free state forces, and soon the most of them returned to their homes, and to the bosoms of their families, to rest on the laurels they won when doing duty for old Missouri in "bleeding Kansas."

Gen. Stringfellow, who was then one of the most prominent pro-slavery men in Kansas and in the west, was from Chariton county, and had been prosecuting attorney for this judicial circuit. He is now, strange to say, a repub-

lican, and a believer, with very many of that party, in the "fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man." His conversion, if it be a conversion, was as sudden and almost as miraculous as that of Saul of Tarsus from Pharisaism to Christianity.

THE DROUTH OF 1857.

The season of 1857 was remarkable for the long drouth that prevailed throughout the country. It was even more severe than in 1853. On the uplands there was great distress. Big Creek was dry, Hurricane was dry, Tater Hill was dry, and Wakanda was very low indeed. Water was hauled for miles for household uses. The bottoms fared only tolerably. In some parts there were good crops raised, notwithstanding the dryness of the season, and the fortunate possessors were wont to boast over their good fortune when talking to their neighbors on the uplands. The latter, in a good-humored way, had chaffed the "bottomites" when they were washed out by the floods, and now it was the turn of the aforesaid men of the river lands to exult.

The comet of this year was unusually large and brilliant, and to many presaged the dry season, and even the civil war that began in 1861. There were those who gazed upon the blazing celestial wanderer with fear and trembling, almost, as it swept athwart the heavens,

"Shaking from its horrid head famine, pestilence, and war,"

and feeling sure that it caused not only the drouth, but portended other dire evils to the country as well. This was the largest and most brilliant comet ever seen in Carroll county.

FROM 1860 TO THE BEGINNING OF THE CIVIL WAR.

In very many respects the presidential campaign of 1860 was the most remarkable in the history of the United States. Its character was influenced not only by preceding but succeeding events. Among the preceding events were the excited and exciting debates in congress over the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the Kansas-Nebraska controversy; the passage by the legislatures of various northern states of the Personal Liberty Bills, which rendered inoperative in those states the Fugitive Slave Law; the John Brown raid on Harper's Ferry, Va., in the fall of 1859, and various inflammatory speeches of prominent leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties in the north and in the south.

There was the greatest excitement throughout the country, and when it was in full tide the presidential canvass opened. The slavery question was the all-absorbing one among the people. The republican party, which had carried a large majority of the northern states in the canvass of 1856, had received large accessions, and under the circumstance of

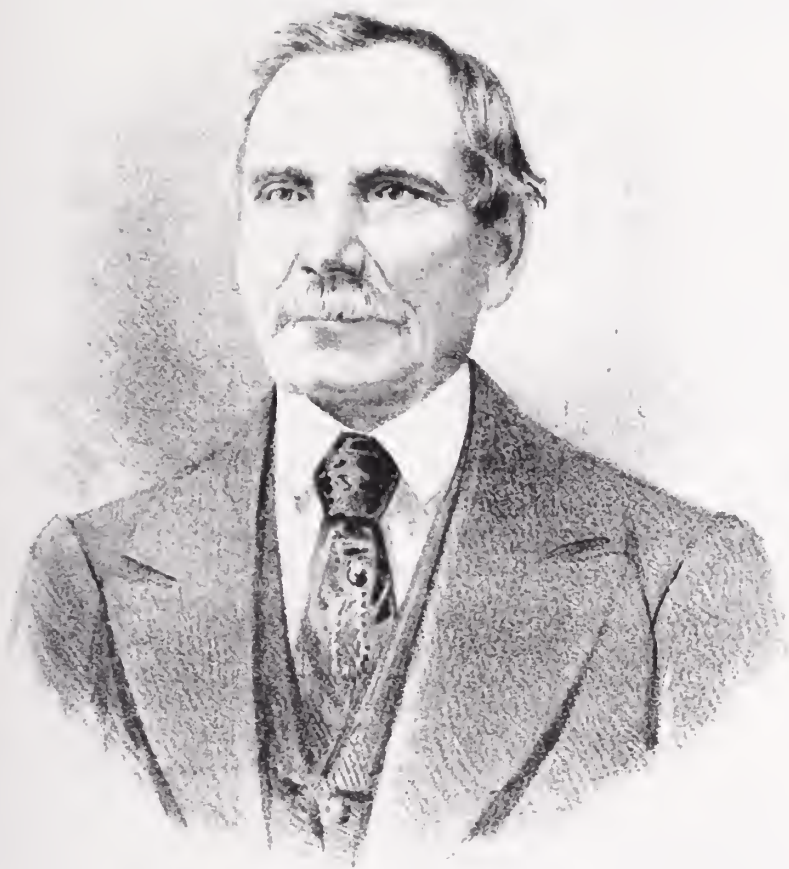
there being great dissension in the democratic party, prognosticating a split, bade fair to elect its candidates. The democratic convention at Charleston, S. C., April 23, after a stormy and inharmonious session of some days, divided, and the result was the nomination of two sets of candidates—Stephen A. Douglas and Hershel V. Johnson for president and vice-president, by the “regulars,” and John C. Breckenridge and Joseph Lane, by the southern or states rights wing of the party.

The “constitutional union” party, made up of old whigs, know nothings, and some conservative men of all parties, nominated John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, on a platform composed of a single line—“The union, the constitution and the enforcement of the laws.”

The republican party was the last to bring out its candidates. It presented Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamblin, on a platform declaring, among other things, that each state had the absolute right to control and manage its own domestic institutions; denying that the constitution, of its own force, carried slavery into the territories, whose normal condition was said to be that of freedom. Epitomized, the platform meant hostility toward the *extension* of slavery, non-interference where it already existed.

It was to be expected that Missouri, being the only border slave state lying contiguous to the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, should be deeply concerned in the settlement of the slavery question. Her people or their ancestors were very largely from Kentucky, Virginia and other slave holding states, and many of them owned slaves or were otherwise interested in the preservation of slavery, to which institution the success of the republican party, it was believed, would be destructive. There were many of this class in Carroll county. Hemp was beginning to be the great staple of the county, and its cultivation depended for profit upon slave labor. There was not only a selfish motive for the friendliness toward the “peculiar institution,” but a sentimental one. It was thought that it would be unmanly to yield to northern sentiment of a threatening shape or coercive character. If slavery were wrong (which was denied), it must not be assailed at the dictation of northern abolitionists.

The convass in the state was very spirited. The division in the democratic party extended into Missouri. The democratic state convention nominated Claiborne F. Jackson, of Saline county for governor. The Bell and Everett party nominated at first Robert Wilson, of Andrew, and on his withdrawal Hon. Sample Orr. Very soon the politicians began a series of maneuvers designed to develop Jackson’s views on the main questions before the country, and especially as to which of the two democratic presidential candidates he favored. For a long time the wily Saline county statesman succeeded in evading the question and in defining his position; but at last the *Missouri Republican* and other Douglas or-



GEN. JAS. SHIELDS

gans "smoked him out." He announced in a well-written communication that he was for Douglas, because he believed him to be the regular and fairly chosen nominee of the party; but at the same time he announced himself in favor of many of the principles of the Breckenridge party. He was called by many who disliked him "a Douglas man with Breckenridge tendencies," "a squatter sovereign on an anti-squatter sovereignty platform," etc.

When Jackson's letter appeared, soon thereafter the Breckenridge men called a state convention and put in nomination Hancock Jackson, of Howard, for governor, and Monroe M. Parsons, of Cole, for lieutenant Governor.

Being encouraged by the feuds in the democratic party, the Bell and Everett men had high hopes of electing their gubernatorial candidate at the August election, and of carrying the state for "Bell of Tennessee" the ensuing November. To this end they did everything possible to foment additional discord and widen the breach between the two wings of their opponents; but they over-did the business. The democrats saw through their tactics, and, agreeing to disagree as to presidential candidates, practically united in the support of C. F. Jackson and Thos. C. Reynolds, at the August election, and triumphantly elected them by a plurality of about 10,000. C. F. Jackson, Douglas Democrat, 74,446; Sample Orr, Bell and Everett, 64,583; Hancock Jackson, Breckenridge democrat 11,415; J. B. Gardenhire, republican, 6,135. Nothing daunted by their defeat in August, the Bell and Everett men kept up the fight for their presidential candidates, and came within a few hundred votes of carrying the state for them in November, the vote standing:

For the Douglas electors.....	58,801
For the Bell electors.....	58,372
For the Breckenridge electors.....	31,317
For the Lincoln electors.....	17,028
Douglas' majority over Bell.....	429
Douglas' majority over Breckenridge.....	27,484

It is said that many Democrats voted for Bell because they thought he was the only candidate that could defeat Lincoln. In the October election the republicans had carried Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Lincoln's election was almost inevitable. Fusion tickets against the republicans had been formed in New York, New Jersey, and other states, and many thought the Tennessee statesman might be elected after all.

Meantime the canvass had proceeded with unusual vigor in Carroll county. A few, and only a few republicans were known to be in the county, but they received no serious consideration. The important issues of the presidential canvass were almost lost sight of (strange to say) in the contest for representative to the state legislature.

Mr. James A. Pritchard, an old whig, had been elected to the legislature, notwithstanding the county was largely democratic. His personal popularity and his acknowledged ability made him the dread of democratic aspirants for seats in the lower house. In this year he was the nominee of the Bell-Everett party. The democrats nominated Wm. M. Eads, a young lawyer, recently from Kentucky, who had hung out his "Shingle" in Carrollton. By agreement of the two parties joint discussions were had throughout the county. The two candidates spoke 37 times, at as many different places in the county, and the meetings were all well attended. Partisan friends of the contestants accompanied them from place to place, and applauded their tamest utterances and encouraged their every effort. Both branches of the democratic party supported Mr. Eads and he was elected.

Mr. Samuel Winfrey, of Grand River township, was the Breckenridge candidate for representative at this election, and received 50 votes. The official vote of the county on representative was as follows:

Townships.	Eads.	Pritchard.	Winfrey.
Sugar Tree Bottom, Miles' Point Dist.....	100	74	
Sugar Tree Bottom, Hill's Landing Dist.....	35	50	
Grand River, Adkins Sc. House Dist.....	41	46	23
Grand River, DeWitt Dist.....	85	116	5
Hurricane	93	86	2
Morris, Nance's Dist.....	94	63	3
Morris, Smith's Mill Dist.....	78	84	2
Wakanda, Carrollton Dist.....	255	146	15
Wakanda, Beatty's Dist....	71	22	
Total.	852	687	50

During the civil war it so chanced that Mr. Pritchard, who, in 1860, was a pronounced and decided union man, became a colonel in the confederate army, (and a gallant officer,) and Mr. Eads, the choice of the democrats, became a captain in the federal or union army. And yet there was nothing inconsistent in the conduct of either of the gentlemen.

At the August election of 1860, the following was the vote of Carroll county for governor according to the records, happily still on file in the office of County Clerk Kirby and, as elsewhere stated, rescued from oblivion and destruction by him:

Townships	CF Jackson	Sample Orr	Hancock Jackson
Sugar Tree Bottom, Hills' Landing district.....	87	68	
Sugar Tree Bottom, Miles' Point district	110	65	
Wakanda, Carrollton'district	272	127	
Wakanda, Beatty's district.....	70	19	
Hurricane.....	107	76	
Grand River, DeWit district....	93	105	

Townships.	C. F. Jackson.	Sample Orr.	Hancock Jackson.
Grand River, Western district	67	35	3
Morris, Nance's district	96	53	
Morris, Smith's Mill district	87	68	
Total	989	616	3

It is generally believed by those who claim to possess any knowledge of the matter that Hancock Jackson polled a considerable vote in the county, but according to the records, the best evidence, his vote was very insignificant.

The vote for president in Carroll county in 1860 was as follows:

Township.	Douglas.	Bell.	Breckenridge.	Lincoln.
Wakinda, Carrollton district	377	192	113	
Wakinda, Beatty's district	19	3	9	
Sugar Tree Bottom, Hill's Landing district	9	26	13	
Sugar Tree Bottom, Miles' Point district	97	78	27	
Morris, Smith's Mill district	43	58	37	
Morris Nance's district	27	34	35	
Grand River, Western district	31	26	14	
Grand River, DeWitt District	76	85	14	3
Hurricane	73	50	14	
Total.	752	552	276	3

It will be noticed that Douglas' plurality was exactly 200, but that he did not have a majority over all the other candidates. It will further be noticed that Lincoln received the votes of three men, from De Witt district, Grand River township. The names of these three men may with propriety here be given. They were Jonas Miller, E. L. Fisher, and A. D. Livingston, Jr. Livingston served in the union army during the war; Fisher was a member of the state militia; Miller was an old settler of De Witt township, and an old man—too old to perform military duty of any sort. Since republicanism has become more popular in Carroll county than it was in 1860 there have arisen divers claimants to the distinction of having been among those "original" republicans who voted for Lincoln in 1860, but the records show that they are frauds. The mode of voting in this state in 1860 was *viva voce*, and every man's vote was recorded opposite his name. The Carroll county records of the election of 1860 disclose only the names of Miller, Fisher and Livingston as those who voted the republican ticket.

The news of the election of Lincoln and Hamlin was received by the people of Carroll county with considerable dissatisfaction; but, aside from the utterances of some ultra pro-slavery men, there were general expressions of a willingness to accept and abide by the result—at least to watch and wait. A large number of citizens avowed themselves unconditional union men from the first, and these were men who had voted for Bell, and

men who had voted for Douglas, and even men who had voted for Breckenridge. Upon the secession of South Carolina and other southern states, however, many changed their view. Indeed there was nothing certain about the sentiments of men in those days, but one thing—they were liable to change! Secessionists one week became union men the next, and *vice versa*. There was withal a universal hope that civil war might be averted.

A majority of the people of the county, it is safe to say, believed that the interests of Missouri were identical with those of the other slaveholding states, but they were in favor of waiting for the development of the policy of the new administration before taking any steps leading to the withdrawal of the state from the federal union. "Let us wait and see what Lincoln will do," was the sentiment and expression of a large number. And they waited. And thus the fall and the month of December, 1860, passed away.

CARROLL COUNTY IN 1861—THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR.

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1861.

On the last day of December, 1860, the 21st general assembly of Missouri met at Jefferson City. The retiring Governor, "Bob" M. Stewart, delivered a very conservative message, taking the middle ground between secession and abolitionism, and pleading strenuously for peace and moderation. He declared among other things that the people of Missouri "ought not to be frightened from their propriety by the past unfriendly legislation of the north, or dragooned into secession by the restrictive legislation of the extreme south." He concluded with a thrilling appeal for the maintenance of the Union, depicting the inevitable result of secession, revolution and war. Many of Governor Stewart's predictions were afterward fulfilled with startling and fearful exactness.

The inaugural of the new Governor, Claiborne Fox Jackson, endorsed the doctrine of his famous resolutions of 1849—that the interests and destiny of the slave-holding states were the same; that the state was in favor of remaining in the Union so long as there was any hope of maintaining the guarantees of the constitution; but that in the event of a failure to reconcile the differences which then threatened the disruption of the Union, it would be the duty of the state "to stand by the south," and that he was utterly opposed to the doctrine of coercion in any event. Gov. Jackson concluded by recommending the immediate call of a state convention, in order that "the will of the people may be ascertained and effectuated."

In accordance with the governor's recommendation the legislature, on January 17, passed a bill calling a convention of three times as many members as each senatorial district was entitled to state senators, and appointing February 18 as the day on which they were to be elected, and February 28 the day on which the convention should assemble. Hon. Benjamin Brown,* of Ray county, state senator from this district, and Hon. Wm. M. Eads, the county's representative, both voted for the bill, the 10th section of which contained the following important provision:

No act, ordinance or resolution of said convention shall be deemed to be valid to change or dissolve the political relations of this state to the government of the United States, or any other state, until a majority of the qualified voters of this state, voting upon the question, shall ratify the same.

The author of this section was Charles H. Hardin, then a senator from the Boone and Callaway district, and Governor of Missouri in 1874-6. For it Messrs. Brown and Eads voted. Thus the secession of the state was made an impossibility without the consent of the majority of the voters.

After a much-disturbed and very turbulent session, the legislature adjourned March 28.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

Pursuant to the act of the legislature the election for delegates to the state convention was held Monday, February 18, 1861. The candidates from the tenth senatorial district, in which Carroll county was then located, were Robt. D. Ray, of Carroll; George W. Dunn, and Ex-Gov. Austin A. King, of Ray; James H. Birch, and Rev. A. H. Payne, of Clinton. The district was then composed of the counties of Carroll, Caldwell, Clinton, and Ray. Meetings were held in every county seat and addressed by the candidates, all of whom, with the possible exception of Mr. Payne, avowed themselves in favor of the union and opposed to secession.

The election in this county resulted as follows:

Precincts.	Dunn.	Ray.	Birch.	King.	Payne.
Carrollton.....	480	500	134	217	216
Adkins' School House.....	56	56	11	8	34
DeWitt.....	127	125	82	23	24
Hurricane.....	96	91	66	25	11
Nance's.....	94	111	82	56	3
Smith's Mill.....	95	106	87	33	4
Beaty's.....	33	34	5	28	2
Hill's Landing.....	52	52		2	50
Miles' Point.....	161	130	67	62	66
Total.....	1194	1205	534	454	410

*Colonel in the Missouri state guard; killed at Oak Hill, or Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10 1861.

The result in the district was the election, by a large majority, of Messrs. Dunn, Ray, and Birch—all pronounced union men—thus indicating the sentiment of the people at that time to be opposed to secession.

THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

The convention assembled at Jefferson City, February 28, 1861. Sterling Price, of Chariton county, afterward the distinguished confederate general, was chosen president. On the second day it adjourned to meet in St. Louis, where it re-convened March 4, continued in session until the 22d, when it adjourned to meet on the third Monday in December, subject, however, to a call of a majority of a committee of seven. Before adjourning, a series of resolutions were adopted, two of which were of superior importance, and here proper to be noted—1. Containing the explicit declaration that there was no adequate cause to impel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the federal union. 2. Taking unmistakable ground against the employment of military force by the federal government to coerce the seceding states, or the employment of military force by the seceding states to assail the government of the United States.

It is believe that in these two resolutions the convention reflected the sentiment of a very large majority of the people of the state at that time. Judge Ray, the member of the convention from this county, upon his return home, was warmly commended by the people and press for his course.

THE WINTER OF 1861.

During the months of January, February, and March, 1861, there was great interest manifested in public affairs by the people of the county. A few meetings were held, but no important proceedings were had. The prospect of war was freely discussed, and many prepared for it. A few openly sympathized with the seceded states, but the majority preferred to take no decided steps to aid either side. Many declared that Missouri had done nothing to bring on war, and should do nothing to help it along should one break out. "We are neither secessionists or abolitionists," said they, "and we are neither fanatics or fire-eaters."

If any fighting was done, it was argued, there must be none of it in Missouri, and it was proposed to organize military companies to keep out (of this county, at least,) the forces of both sides. Yet the sentiment of the people was not all one way. Indeed, as there were all kinds of men, so there were all sorts of opinion. The *Carrollton Democrat*, then the only newspaper in the county, had two editors, and, singularly enough, they were divided in sentiment. Mr. James O'Gorman was an uncompromising union man; Mr. A. J. Clark was strenuous in his advocacy of "Southern Rights," and bitter in his denunciation of "Abe Lincoln" and "the North." In the same paper would be found an article denouncing the "South Car-

olina traitors" and another lauding "the chivalrous sons of the palmetto state!"

The legislature having adjourned on the 28th of March, Mr. Eads, the county's representative, returned home in a few days thereafter, and the *Democrat* newspaper said that his course had been "entirely satisfactory to his constituents, and reflects much credit to himself."

AFTER THE FIRING ON SUMPTER.

On the 12th of April, 1861, the confederate forces opened fire on Fort Sumpter, in Charleston harbor, and the next day the fort surrendered. President Lincoln, on the 15th, issued a proclamation calling for "the militia of the several states of the union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, to suppress combinations in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings;" "to maintain the honor, the integrity and existence of our national union, and to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the union."

Missouri was called upon by Secretary of War Cameron for four regiments of the 75,000. Gov. Jackson's reply was as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, }
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 17, 1861. }

To the Hon. Simon Cameron, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Your dispatch of the 15th inst., making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service, has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but these men are intended to form a part of the president's army to make war upon the people of the seceded states. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional and revolutionary; in its objects inhuman and diabolical, and cannot be complied with. Not one man will Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy crusade.

C. F. JACKSON,
Governor of Missouri.

The announcement that war had actually begun, while not wholly unexpected, created great excitement in Carroll county. Nothing else seemed to engross public attention but the prospect of civil war. The general sentiment seemed to be in favor of letting the "wayward sisters depart in peace," and against coercion. Many prominent men were pronounced and decided opponents of federal coercion, who, as time passed, became practical federal coercionists themselves.

THE APRIL MEETING AT CARROLLTON.

On the 20th of April a large public meeting was held at the court house at Carrollton. From the *Carrollton Democrat* of April 27 it is learned that the meeting was called by the citizens "for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the country, and expressing their views

thereupon. Maj. Chas. Sterne presided over the meeting, and Mr. Ethan Allen* was the secretary. A committee of eight was appointed by the chairman to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, which committee was composed of the following gentlemen: Dudley Thomas, John Guillette, R. H. Coats, Dr. B. Bond, Hiram Wilcoxon, John B. Hale, Amos Grow and Peter Huff.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. R. D. Ray, L. K. Kinsy, W. M. Eads, John B. Hale and Wellington, all of whom, says the published report, "took decided ground against the war policy of President Lincoln, and declared their sympathy with and determination to stand by the southern states as expressed by the resolutions reported from the committee." These resolutions were as follows:

Resolved.—That we endorse the reply of Gov. Jackson to the requisition of President Lincoln for four regiments from Missouri to make war upon the seceded States.

That, in our opinion, said call of the President is "illegal, unconstitutional and revolutionary," and ought to be resisted by all the slave States now in the Union.

That those States should not only refuse to furnish any men for any such unholy war, but that they should not permit any army raised in the free States or elsewhere to pass their territory, with the design of invading any of the States now in opposition to the general Government.

That these States should at once put themselves in condition to make good their position and abide by all its consequences, reserving to themselves the right to act in the future as the exigencies may require, or their honor and safety may demand.

That, impressed with the conviction that the war of the President is wickedly designed to be a war of the sections, and that the fate of Southern institutions and Southern independence is involved in the issue, we pledge ourselves to abide by the section to which we belong and to share its future destiny.

That, under this impression, we would recommend the re-assembling of our State Convention, with instructions to act in the premises, in such manner as the interest and honor of the State may demand and, if necessary, they will link our destinies with our sister States of the South. And we further recommend the governor to re-assemble the Legislature, if necessary, to take such action as the crisis may demand, by arming the State, or otherwise.

That we recommend to the people of Carroll County the immediate organization of two or more companies for any emergency that may arise.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned to meet the first Monday in May.

There were exciting times in this part of the State at that time. On the same day of the Carrollton meeting a large secession meeting was held at Boonville, addressed by George G. Vest,† the flag of the Confederate

* At present editor of the Lexington (Mo.) *Intelligencer*.

† Now United States Senator.

States was raised "with fifteen stars," and strong resolutions were adopted. The secession flag was raised at Kansas City and St. Joseph, and the U. S. Arsenal at Liberty was captured by a company of about 100 men, and nearly 1,000 stand of arms, ten pieces of cannon and a large amount of powder* taken.

RE-ASSEMBLING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

On the 22d of April, Gov. Jackson re-convened the Legislature, which assembled at Jefferson City on the 2d of May. At this session several "war measures" were adopted, the chief of which was the "Military Bill," providing for the organization and maintenance of the military forces of the State, called by the Bill the "Missouri State Guard." This bill was passed within about fifteen minutes after the reception of the news of the capture of Camp Jackson by the Federal forces under Captain Lyon, (afterward Brigadier-General). For it, Representative Eads, of Carroll, voted under protest, explaining his vote at the time.

SECESSION MEETING IN SUGAR TREE BOTTOM.

On the 27th of April a meeting of the citizens of Sugar Tree Bottom township was held at Moss Creek church "to consider the situation." Col. W. W. Austin presided and the secretary was Calvin Thompson, Esq. From the secretary's report it appears that a committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of R. H. Coats, H. Trotter, Col. M. McCorkle, John B. Floyd, E. W. Turner, R. B. Hudson, John Hall, Col. T. G. Dobbins, Dr. R. H. Corrin, and J. L. Deatherage. This committee reported a long series of resolutions, favoring the immediate taking of measures "with a view of severing all political connection with the usurping government at Washington:" desiring "an early call of the convention of the state, and that we hereby recommend an immediate resumption on the part of the state of the powers delegated to the general government," resolving "that we will not, if in our power to prevent it, suffer any hostile army to pass through our state to coerce our southern brethren," etc., etc.

A company of "Home Guards," which, as the report states, "had been formed for home protection," paraded, and while the committee on resolutions were consulting, Miss Sallie Trundle, on behalf of the ladies of the district, came forward and presented "a large and beautifully wrought southern flag," to the organization, "making," says the report, "a charming and patriotic address, that made every true southern heart swell with pride and emotion." Says the report further:

In behalf of the guards, Dr. The. Dobbins responded in a manly and dignified effort, assuring the fair one that southern chivalry still lived, and that beautiful banner should never be trailed in the dust while a true pat-

* *Carrollton Democrat*, Apr. 27, 1861.

riot lived in the south. At the close of Dr. D.'s remarks, the young and talented Mr. L. K. Kinsey, of Carrollton, being loudly called for, took the stand and made a short and exceedingly eloquent speech in defense of southern rights and southern honor, calling down the house in frequent bursts of applause.

It is believed that the Sugar Tree Bottom company was the first company raised in Carroll county, in opposition to the federal authority.

THE MAY MEETING AT CARROLLTON.

An adjourned meeting of the people of the county was held at the court house in Carrollton, May 6, 1861. Maj. Chas. Sterne, chairman of the former committee, presided, and John Guillett was secretary.

Hon. James A. Pritchard and Col. Stephen Stafford addressed the meeting. By a unanimous vote resolutions were adopted as follows:

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of our county court to tender as a loan to the state of Missouri the sum of \$10,000 to be appropriated to the arming of military companies, in this county, and that the court should, for the purpose of furnishing that sum, use all money at her command; and if she cannot raise said amount immediately, she should issue bonds to facilitate her, and that an application be made to the legislature to legalize the act.

Resolved, That the court shall appoint a commissioner to confer with the state authorities, in regard to the procurement of arms, and, if it should appear after a conference, that there will be a likelihood of much delay, the said commissioner be empowered to contract with other parties for arms, and use said \$10,000 in paying for them. The commissioner shall be allowed his expenses only in discharging the duties imposed upon him, and said commissioner shall make his report to the county court.

* * * * *

Resolved, That we view with scorn and disdain the marshaling and arming of northern troops, and the act of sending them to our borders will be regarded as insulting to a free people; and while President Lincoln continues thus to menace us, we will entertain no proposition for a peaceful settlement of existing difficulties.

Resolved, That under no circumstances will we permit or allow the armed bands of Abraham Lincoln to enter, quarter in, or pass through our state under the pretense of enforcing the laws; and that we will not look on with indifference while northern troops are being congregated on southern soil.

Resolved, That, in view of the facts above stated, it is the duty of the legislature of the state of Missouri, to adopt such measures as will at once place her on a war basis, that she may, at all times, be ready to assume either a defensive or an offensive attitude, as circumstances may warrant or justify.

* * * * *

Resolved, That our representative in the legislature be instructed to

carry out the principles embodied in the resolutions adopted at this meeting.*

Mr. Hiram Wilcoxson was appointed a committee to wait upon the county court and inform the members thereof of the action of this meeting. He returned and reported that the court had said that all should be done as asked for, as far as they had the power.

The meeting then adjourned.

On the same day steps were taken for the organization of a military company pursuant to the following order:

OFFICE OF THE DIVISION INSPECTOR,
3D MILITARY DISTRICT OF MO., MACON CITY, MAY 2, 1861. }

General Order No. 1:

The citizens of Carroll county who have associated themselves together for the purpose of organizing a military company to be named "The Carroll Mounted Guard," will meet at the court house, in the town of Carrollton, at or about the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, A. D. 1861, and then and there proceed to the election of the officers of said company, and for the purpose of being mustered into the state service.

R. S. BEVIER,
*Colonel and Division Inspector,
3d Military District of Mo.*

A large number of men offered to volunteer under this order, and it was seen that there would be but little difficulty in forming not only one company, but a battallion "to do the state some service."

MEETINGS IN MORRIS AND HURRICANE TOWNSHIPS.

A meeting of the citizens of Morris township was held at Mandeville on Saturday, May 11, 1861. Jonathan Traughber was called to the chair and I. R. Brown was chosen secretary. A committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of Thos. S. Steel, J. H. Graham, John E. Mayo, J. L. McDaniel, and W. H. Glaze. Resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted: Declaring it the imperative duty of Missouri to institute means at once to organize, arm, and equip the military for home defense; approving and endorsing the action of Gov. Jackson in refusing troops to coerce the south; opposing the passage of any troops from either of the contending parties through this state for the purpose of waging war against each other; declaring that on the call of Gov. Jackson "Morris township will respond with a company in proportion to her honor and population, for the defense of the state," etc., etc.

A company was formed, composed of about 100 men, and the following officers chosen: Captain, J. L. Traughber; 1st lieutenant, John E. Mayo; 2d lieutenant, James Stovall; orderly sergeant, I. R. Brown.

*Mr. Eads states that it was in obedience to the instruction of the last resolution, delivered to him by Mr. Hiram Wilcoxson, that he voted for the "military bill," carrying out the wishes of his constituents as embodied in the resolution next to the last.

On the same day a meeting of the citizens of Hurricane township was held, which was well attended. Stephen Hancock was chosen chairman, and D. I. Maxon, secretary. Messrs. W. R. Creel, Dr. Garner, Dr. Brown, John W. Staton, A. J. Carson, and Thos. H. Ballou composed the committee on resolutions. Mr. Wm. Scott delivered an address. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The citizens of the county of Carroll, in view of the present distracted condition of our once prosperous and beloved union, deem it necessary to call a meeting in each township of the county for the purpose of organizing a military company for home and mutual protection; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Hurricane township, whose names are hereunto subscribed, volunteer our services to the county for the purposes above mentioned.

Resolved, That every member of this company hold himself in readiness, at the shortest notice to aid in repelling any invasion or attack that may be made upon us or our property, or upon the persons or property of this or any of the adjacent counties.

Resolved, That each member of this company shall look well to any fire-arms in his possession, and keep them in good condition for immediate service until such time as we can procure arms from the county.

Resolved, That after a company of fifty shall have been enrolled, we will proceed to elect officers and organize in due military form.

A company of fifty-one men enrolled, and proceeded to elect officers: Captain, B. C. Woods; first lieutenant, A. Gillespie; second lieutenant, A. J. Cason; orderly sergeant, John M. Cottingham. After a short time, spent in drilling, the company adjourned to meet the following Saturday, for the purpose of additional drill and military instruction.

AFTER THE CAMP JACKSON AFFAIR.

The great excitement in the county prior to the capture of Camp Jackson, May 10, was intensified upon the receipt of the news in Carroll county. Said the Carrollton *Democrat*, of May 18: "From morning till night, since last Monday, crowds from all parts of our county are in town, and companies forming, drilling, and marching to the heavy beat of the drum. Here in town we have two military companies—one of infantry the other of cavalry—and in every township in the county is one company or more." In the same paper also appeared the following:

To the Young Men of Carroll County:—Your state has been invaded by a foreign enemy! The blood of the women and children of Missouri has stained the soil of the state! The capital is threatened by invaders! Come forward, and join the Carroll infantry immediately. The company is organized for service forthwith, and will leave for the scene of action as soon as they number sufficiently. The county court will equip the company. Be on hand immediately.*

*The company had left for Jefferson City before this notice appeared.

Notice was also given of a meeting of the citizens of Grand River township, at Chicken Point, for the purpose of organizing a military company and to meet once a week for the purpose of drill.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST MILITARY COMPANY.

On the 16th of May, the Carroll light infantry, C. M. Morrison commanding, left the county, at the call of the governor, to defend the capital from an apprehended attack by the federal forces at St. Louis, under command of Gen. Lyon and Col. F. P. Blair. This was the first company to leave the county to engage in hostilities against the federal authority.

Before leaving Carrollton, a fine flag was presented to the company, by Miss Ophelia Walling, on behalf of the ladies of Carrollton. Miss W. afterwards became Mrs. Dr. Winfrey.

The following account of the movements of the company is from the diary of Orderly Sergeant Chas. E. Blackwell, afterwards captain of the company, and killed at the battle of Oak Hill, or Wilson's Creek:

May 16.—We left Hill's Landing on the steamer *W. H. Russell*. Our company numbers sixty-five men. We lay at Snowden's wood-yard all night. Found on board two fine companies, one from Jackson and one from Clay county. The boat is crowded with passengers, among whom is a Colonel Todd, who claims relationship with Mrs. Lincoln. He claims to be a confidant of Jeff Davis (bosh!), and seems to know a little of everything. There is also a Mr. Matheny: he knows it *all*. He is a great "secesh;" wants others to do, and to do nothing himself, like many in our own county.

May 17.—We passed Miami, Cowbridge and Glasgow. At these places we found banners flying and handkerchiefs waving, but *no soldiers!* At Arrow Rock, Boonville and Rocheport the situation was the same. The people said the soldiers had gone down. The pulse runs high with the kid-gloved men, especially among those just able to raise a mustache. I see none of the bone and sinew of the country hallooing for Dixie.

May 18.—We reached Jefferson City early in the morning, and were greeted by the soldiers and citizens. We marched up to the female seminary, which we made our headquarters. After we were settled and became a little quiet, a general disposition to leave camp pervaded the company. Our captain disappears; the lieutenants are similarly affected, and require the orderly sergeant to perform all their duties. In the evening I called on Mr. Houston, who was very kind, and took me to the adjutant general's and the quartermaster's office.

May 19.—We are left by the officers to look out for ourselves. The soldiers are scattered all over the city. This evening we drilled, and I think ours the best disciplined company, save a few that have been here for some time. Kelley's company, from St. Louis, is very fine. There is general disorder throughout the camps, and we are in more danger from our own men than from the enemy.

May 20.—The boys all scatter again. Some kick up a fuss with the Dutch; a few others and myself try to get the boys together, but find it hard work, and quit almost in despair.

May 21.—The morning passed off without much of interest. In the evening the governor and General Price arrived from St. Louis. We re-elected officers; no change. We were sworn into the state service; visited the adjutant general's office and got copies of the military law; spent some two hours looking around the capitol; saw portraits of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Clay and Benton; afterward I walked about the city with serious thoughts. We saw General Price; he is a good-looking man. He made us a speech. Gov. Jackson also made a speech. He told us to go home. He is a good talker, but has hard looks. I was disappointed in his appearance. He is a foxy old 'coon.

May 22.—We left on the steamer *McDowell* for home.

May 24.—Reached home this morning. Stored our camp equipage, and each man took his own course for home. If we ever meet again, time will tell.

WILCOXSON'S POWDER.

About the time the "military bill" was passed, May 10, there were 12,000 kegs of powder in Jefferson City. Anticipating an attack on the capital, the railroad bridge across the Osage river was burned, and this powder was sent out into the country by Gov. Jackson, and secreted, being distributed through Cooper, Saline, Howard, Chariton, Carroll and other counties.

Mr. Hiram Wilcoxson had been sent as Carroll county's commissioner to Jefferson City to instruct Representative Eads to vote for the "military bill," and to arrange for the arming and equipment of the troops of this county. By him a large quantity of this powder was brought to the county by steamer, landed at Hill's Landing and placed in what were supposed to be safe places. Some of it was hidden in hemp shocks, some of it in cellars, and it is said some of it yet lies hidden in the woods surrounding Carrollton.

MISCELLANEOUS MEETINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

May 17, Representative Eads returned from Jefferson City (the legislature having adjourned), and immediately a crowd gathered about him and demanded an account of his stewardship. All repaired to the court house, where Mr. Eads made a speech explaining his course on the military, to which he said he had been strongly opposed for various reasons, but for which he voted in obedience to the demand made upon him by his constituents. He also stated that because of his opposition to the bill he had incurred the displeasure of the governor, who had taken the opportunity to express his indignation toward him in the presence of the commissioner, Mr. Hiram Wilcoxson, who had been sent from this county to Jefferson City to purchase arms, etc.*

At the conclusion of Eads' speech there was considerable dissent from his views and sentiments, and it is said that a violent altercation occurred

*Carrollton Democrat, May 25, 1861

between him and Mr. Austin, growing out of the differences in opinion.

Meetings were held in nearly every township every week, and mustering, drilling, and organizing, together with a great deluge of "war talk" engrossed the time and attention of the people. Business of all kinds was neglected to prepare for imminent battle and bloodshed. Very soon Letwich's or Brewster's company of cavalry was organized and enlisted by Col. James W. Buchanan, who was enrolling officer for the county for the "Missouri State Guard." Capt. J. L. Traughber's company, from Morris township, numbering 100 men, next made its appearance in Carrollton. All of the members of this company were mounted, and presented an excellent appearance, as they marched into town. As they formed on the public square, "Three cheers for the Mandeville company" were called for, and given with a will. A meeting was being held in the court house and the company marched in and was greeted with great applause. Capt. Traughber, in response to enthusiastic calls, mounted the rostrum and made an impassioned speech, of which the following is said to be the substance:

Fellow Citizens:—* * * The time has come when every true patriot must defend his country to the best of his ability. We must defend our homes and firesides against the mercenary legions of Abraham Lincoln to the last. (Applause). In this contest there must be no shirking and no shrinking. (Applause). Every man must do his part. For my part, I am getting along in years, and there are some things I cannot do; but I want you all to know that I come of a breed of dogs that never get too old to fight. (Wild applause). I hope I shall ever be found defending my country from assaults from every quarter, and especially in this contest do I desire to do my duty. I hope you will all see this as I do. I have here before me one hundred of my brave Shelbydines, (alluding to the members of his company whom he called by this fanciful name*) and we intend to stand by our state and our country till the last drop of blood is shed, if necessary; and I have four sons that I am willing shall go forth to serve their country. (Applause). Let us all do our duty and the war will soon be over. You must all do something. If you can't fish you must cut bait. I hope we will all do our duty in this crisis and save our country from the perils that threaten her. (Applause).

A the conclusion of Capt. Traughber's speech, Col. Buchanan, the mustering officer, rose and said: "Capt. Traughber, please form your company in the square, and they will be sworn into the service immediately." All at once there seemed to be a hitch in the proceedings, somewhere. Nobody had expected this or desired it. The men had come away from home unprepared for taking the field or leaving the county at once, and only a few expressed a willingness to be sworn in. Even the "old fighting dog," Capt. Traughber, found, upon contemplation, that his business was in such condition that it demanded his personal attention for a considerable

*What a "Shelbydine" is, the dictionaries do not state.

portion of future time. The result was that the Mandeville company was not mustered in on that day.

Afterward, the Morris township company and that of Hurricane were consolidated, forming Pritchard's company, afterwards Minick's, when Pritchard was elected lieutenant colonel of the regiment (Rives'). It was a splendid company and performed important service for the confederate cause.

The county authorities took some action in the premises. Petitioned to appropriate \$10,000 for the arming and equipping of troops—or loan that amount to the state, equivalent to the same thing—the county court refused, “for want of authority;” but did appropriate, indirectly, \$746.19, as appears on the records.

“Ordered that a warrant issue to Hiram Wilcoxson, commissioner, for \$746.19, as a loan to the state of Missouri, for the purpose of equipping and paying the expenses of a military company, sent from this county to Jefferson city by order of the governor, and that said Wilcoxson be and is hereby appointed commissioner to receive and refund to the county the amount of the above warrant, when paid by the state or the proper officer.”

If any further or other sums were appropriated, they have not been found. The county court at that time consisted of T. G. Dobbins, Thomas Minnis, and James Trotter. The latter only is now living in Carroll county. He says that the county court made an order to loan \$10,000 to the state, but that only the amount paid Wilcoxson, was ever expended. There is no record of the further disbursement.

COL. BUCHANAN'S ORDER.

Mr. James W. Buchanan, public administrator of the county, having been appointed an enrolling officer for this military district, as well as division inspector, by Gen. Price, issued the following invitation on the 8th of June:

To the people of Carroll County:—The military law of this state, passed at the recent session of the legislature, requires all able bodied free white male inhabitants, over 18 and under 45 years of age, to be enrolled in the Missouri State Guards in their respective districts, and be held in readiness to enter state service whenever called for.

The undersigned, assistant division inspector for the 4th military district, will be at the brick church on the state road, five miles east of Carrollton, on Saturday the 15th inst., to muster into service and administer the oath to all of those who are willing to enlist in the state service. The good people of this county are earnestly requested to organize themselves into companies, and elect such officers as they may prefer to serve under when called into actual service. Let us stand as a united people in defence of

the rights and honor of our state, forgetting all past dissensions, and cheerfully and promptly obey the laws of the state in which we live.

Very respectfully,

JAMES W. BUCHANAN,
Assistant Division Inspector of the 4th Military District.

DEPARTURE OF THE STATE GUARDS FOR "THE FRONT."

In the early part of June (1861), Gov. Jackson ordered the Carroll county troops to rendezvous at Lexington. Accordingly the companies then organized, together with a number of new volunteers, took up the line of march. Brewster's company of cavalry, Morrison's company, Pritchard's company, and other organizations, numbering in all about 300 men, moved out. On Crooked river, an alarm was given that the federals were in large force in front, and threatening an attack. A line was formed and there were very many amusing incidents as the squadrons were set. Luckily there was no battle. The alarm was caused, it is said, by the advance discovering some ladies riding across the prairies at a distance.

The line was not compactly formed, and there was not much regularity or order in the march; but the men, for the most part, were amateurs, and had much to learn. The forces were armed with shot guns, hunting rifles, and revolvers, and carried their own commissary and quartermaster's stores in farm wagons. For uniforms, each man dressed to please his own particular taste and fancy.

At Lexington, the companies went into camp and into organization. The regiment to which most of the Carroll men belonged was commanded by Col. Rives, of Ray County, and upon its organization Capt. Pritchard was chosen lieutenant-colonel. This regiment fought its first battle at Carthage; its subsequent history is given elsewhere.

UNION MEETINGS.

Meantime, the Union citizens of Carroll county, those who were opposed to secession and to secessionists, kept a little quiet, but bided their time. They became outspoken and active as soon as the State Guards left the county, and indeed, some of them had not held their peace before. Very many who had, at the inception of the troubles, been warmly opposed to Federal coercion and favored peaceable secession in preference to war, now became ardent supporters of the Federal administration and resolved to stand by it.

Accordingly "Union meetings" were called and held in nearly every part of the county, participated in, in same instances, by men who had taken part in "Southern" meetings only a few weeks before. The conversion of some individuals from secessionists to Unionists was very strik-

ing indeed. Some of Capt. Traugher's "brave Shelbydines," for example, in a few days went over to the "enemy," and, making their way to Chillicothe where a Federal regiment, the 2d Iowa Infantry, was stationed, enlisted to put down the "wicked rebellion." It is stated that when it was known that the Federal authorities were engaged in moving troops into and across the State, via the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway, it was determined by some of the Carroll county Southern men to burn the railroad bridge across Grand River. Upon one occasion, the Morris township "Shelbydines" concluded to undertake the demolition of the structure. Volunteers were called for, and among those who rode out was John E. Mayo, the first lieutenant of the company. Not enough men could be induced to volunteer, and those who did afterward reconsidered their determination when it was learned that there was a strong force of Federal soldiers at Chillicothe. Some time thereafter Lieut. Mayo and certain other members of the company went to Chillicothe and entered the Federal service. Mayo eventually became major of the 13th Missouri Cavalry, (Union), and was a brave and gallant fighter against the cause which he first espoused. He was drowned in the Platte River, Nebraska, after the close of the war, but while still in the service of the Government against then Indians.

MEETING AT THE BURR OAK SCHOOL HOUSE.

It is believed that the first union meeting participated in by those who were willing to fight for their faith was held in Morris township, or in what is now Fairfield. This meeting was held on the 16th of May at the Burr Oak school house. The chairman of the meeting was John Taylor, and Thomas Roney officiated as secretary. The secretary's report says that a committee of resolutions was appointed consisting of Chas. Misner, Robt. McFeran and John Bud, and after a few remarks by some two or three persons, the meeting adjourned until Tuesday, the 21st, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Following is the secretary's report of the adjourned meeting:

May 21st. Met pursuant to adjournment. The committee was called for and came forward and presented the following preamble and resolutions:

In the perilous times in which our country is thrown, we trust it will not be deemed improper in us to express to our fellow-citizens our united opinion as to the course and duty of our State in the present crisis.

There has been a collision at St. Louis, as is known to all between the seceded party and the national government which resulted in the capture of the seceded party by the government forces; in view of this event and other acts growing out of the secession of the southern states, the president calling help from our state, the state, through her executive, refused to obey the call, and we do not indorse the governor's act in the refusal, for we, with all our heart, disapprove of secession, both

as being constitutional and as a remedy for existing evils. We hold ourselves loyal to whom loyalty is due, for we have not been instrumental in bringing about the present warfare, and now stand ready and willing, at all times, to do anything in our power to stop it.

1. *Resolved*, That we will not voluntarily join either extreme party, for in so doing we would at once terminate our grand mission of peace-makers between the two extreme parties.

2. *Resolved*, That we believe it is the duty of the president to enforce the laws of the United States in any part thereof.

3. *Resolved*, That we believe no state can withdraw herself from the union—that once in the union always in the union.

4. *Resolved*, That we as a body agree to use all means in our power to suppress all mob law or got up parties for the purpose of marring the peace of civil community.

5. *Resolved*, That we will hold ourselves subject to the laws and constitution of the United States, and therefore enroll our names in token of the same.

6. *Resolved*, That we disapprove of the county court granting the secession organization of Carroll county, Missouri, any money out of the county treasury, and that we will hold the court accountable for the same, unless they had first placed the case before the people of the county, and let the poll books govern them in such case.

The above preamble and resolutions were read to a large congregation, which seemingly was aroused to a feeling sense of great enthusiasm. It was moved that the question and vote be taken on each resolution separate and carried almost unanimously. Then it was agreed on by motion, and seconded, that we meet on the next Tuesday afternoon, in order to enroll our names. Then adjourned until Tuesday, the 28th of May, 1861.

Met on the 28th, according to arrangement, and after two or three short addresses, we proceeded to enroll our names in token of our pledge to the same.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Chairman*.

THOMAS RONEY, *Secretary*.

E. B. Wright, John Taylor, Charles Grigsby, Wm. McFeran, Abel Lee, John Charlton, John Caseldine, Benjamin Shields, David Mathews, Drury B. Savage, Levi Wheeler, Joseph Silkey, Daniel McDaniel, John Roney, James Durham, A. F. Rhodes, John Whitworth, Elijah Lane, Kendel Elder, Drury Elder, Jr., Daniel McCalahan, R. T. Robinson, Loama O. Mott, Perry G. Burros, John Budd, Edwin Nichols, Thos. J. McFeran, Thomas House, John W. Shively, Drury Durham, Wiley B. Lee, Drury Elder, Sr., Thadeus Cox, James C. Cox, Truman Nichols, Charles Misner, Robt. McFeran, James Chapin.

After enrolling the names, then, by motion, it was agreed on to meet the 4th of June, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at Baleyville, at C. Misner's, and then adjourned.

The published report of the Burr Oak meeting closed with the following invitation: "Union men, one and all, come and see whether or not we be in the faith."

THE MEETING AT WINFREY'S GROVE.

From the Carrollton *Democrat*, June 8, 1861:

One of the largest neighborhood meetings ever held in Carroll county convened at Winfrey's Grove, at the place known as the Rosebud School-house, about seven miles south-east of Carrollton, on Saturday, the 1st June, to deliberate on the present aspect of the times. Notwithstanding the rain was pouring down, the crowd came in from all quarters, each man seeming determined to stand forth before the world as a defender of the old banner of Washington and Jackson, and to sustain the Union by which "nobody has ever been hurt." Several of the old pioneers of the county were there. Men who reclaimed this county from the wild wilderness and have made it the garden of the State were there, with their sons and grandsons, all warm, ardent, determined and resolved to oppose Secessionism, Abolitionism, or any other fanaticism that threatens the liberties of the people.

When such men as Judge Hardwick, Turpin Thomas and Joseph Adkins, one of the heaviest slaveholders in the county—men, who have borne the hardships of the wilderness to improve the country and extend the area of civilization, while many of the present enemies of their country's flag were mewling and puking in the nursery; when men like these forget the infirmities of age, and ride through the storm and drenching rain to encourage their fellow men to stand by their flag and their Constitution, we hope their example will be followed throughout the entire State.

The meeting was called to order by Samuel Winfrey, Esq. Whereupon Thomas Hardwick was chosen Chairman, and Turpin Thomas, Joseph Adkins, and John Gray, Vice Presidents, and Geo. W. Tatham, Secretary.

The following committee was then appointed by the Chair to draft the resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: Samuel Winfrey, E. H. Thomas, George Buckhart, James Gosnell and B. E. Kirgan.

After the reading of the resolutions, Mr. John B. Hale, who had been invited to attend the meeting, and whose arrival through the drenching rain had been cheered by his multitude of warm friends, delivered a most excellent address. Among the many interesting topics, he noticed, in an especial manner, a certain fact, well known to every enlightened politician, who is posted in the history of the past, that the slavery question was not in any way connected with the secession of South Carolina. In her attempt at nullification or secession in '32, the slavery question was never made the issue; it was then the Tariff, and the Tariff alone, that was the ground of her complaint! Gen. Jackson then wrote a letter to a friend in Georgia exposing the designs and machinations of South Carolina, in which he then predicted that the next time South Carolina would try to break up the Union, she would use, as a pretext, the slavery question. The real object of the Gulf States appears to be the creation of a great aristocratic Confederacy, wherein wealthy men, who own immense tracts of land, can control their tenantry and the poor white men who are dependant on them. Mr. Hale next noticed the Military Bill, at some length, and closed his remarks amid the cheers of the meeting.

The following resolutions were reported by the Committee and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, a crisis has now arrived that the people, the working people, by whose labors the state is supported in peace or war, should throw off the shackles of party, and cease to lend ear to the exciting declamations of small politicians, but come out openly and declare their views to their fellow citizens. We therefore adopt the following resolutions as expressive of our views:

Resolved, That instead of secession being a remedy for any real or fanciful evils Missouri is now suffering, it would be a certain mode of plunging us into all the horrors of civil war, and we believe, that as Providence is promising us abundant crops, our duty to our God and our country, to our children and our neighbors, can be better performed by Missourians thronging to the harvest field and cutting down their crops than to the battle field to cut down their fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That we are proud of our state convention, recognizing in its deliberations a spirit of calmness and conservatism, which has earned for Missouri a higher reputation than any deliberative body that ever sat within her borders, and our delegate, ROBT. D. RAY, deserves our highest commendation.

Resolved, That the late military bill passed by the legislature is, and ought to be, a dead letter, a disgrace to the statute book, and only to be preserved as a curiosity, commemorative of the folly and excitement of the night in which it passed. We believe that the plea of a "big scare" is not sufficient justification of any who voted for it.

Resolved, That we most cordially disapprove the attempt made to burthen the people of this county with a useless debt of ten thousand dollars, while other and wealthier counties refused to give a dime.

Resolved, That neutrality is the only policy Missouri should adopt, and Gens. Price and Harney deserve the warm regard of the people for their humane arrangement to preserve the public peace, and in these two gentlemen the adage is fully verified, that humanity is inseparable from bravery.

That while we pledge our lives and property to maintain all the institutions of Missouri, and especially her slave institution, we equally pledge to one another our aid and protection in the enjoyment of the sacred and unalienable right of opinion and speech, leaving the latter only to the restrictions of law, we heartily condemn all persecutions for opinions sake, holding that every law-abiding citizen of Missouri, whether born in the north or south, or in Europe, is bound to be protected in the enjoyment of his opinions by his fellow citizens here.

Resolved, That we believe Missouri's interests are peculiar to herself, and she ought not to be influenced or controlled the least by the action of any other state north or south, and we repudiate that puerile sentimentality which causes some to think nothing is done right here unless it accords with the action of the state from whence they come. We believe there is intelligence enough among the people of this state to carve out their own destiny without blindly following any other state, and particularly so while Missouri is differently circumstanced from any other state in America.

Resolved, That as Missouri is destined to become the great thoroughfare for Asiatic and European trade, and being possessed of untold mineral wealth, far surpassing the gold of California in value, we believe her inter-

ests are too great to justify any hurried action, but prudence requires that she should take time and, in view of developing circumstances, adopt the policy her interests may require; for in a few years her population will be mostly native born, who will have none of those childish and disturbing sympathies with other states which so much influence the opinions and actions of many of the present day, who sympathize with their far off native state.

Resolved, That we condemn as dastardly the attempt by some to introduce a spirit of terrorism to awe Union men, by denouncing all who are not secessionists as abolitionists. This charge of abolitionism has often been falsely brought against our best men to injure them, but the people are now too well posted to heed such false accusations. Many of our talented and most *solvent* men are actively engaged in opposing secession, for instance, Rollins, Stewart, Hall, Henderson, Thomas Allen, Judge Dunn, Judge Leonard, and hundreds of others, who are an honor to any cause.

Resolved, That the misapplication of our state school money by the legislature meets with the decided disapprobation of the people, who regard it as a sacred fund to protect their children from the invasion of ignorance.

Resolved, That as we do not know and have never heard of a single instance of a man in Missouri being injured by the Union, we see no reason for dissolving a Union by which, so far, nobody has been hurt.

Resolved, That as Missouri has prospered in the Union, we shall remain there till our honor and interests demand a separation, then we will, like our fathers, resort to *revolution* and discard the subterfuge of *secession*.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by its officers, be published in the *Carrollton Democrat*, and that the editor of the *Missouri Republican* be respectfully requested to copy them for the *Republican*. The meeting then adjourned.

THOS. HARDWICK, *Chairman*.

TURPIN THOMAS, }
JOSEPH ADKINS, } Vice Presidents.
JOHN GRAY, }

GEO. W. TATHAM, *Sec*.

The stars and stripes were raised in the county and people again began to do them honor. The fight at Boonville, June 10, in which Gen. Lyon defeated Col. Marmaduke, dispirited the secessionists and correspondingly encouraged the Union men—indeed it has been averred that it *created* many of latter class, as the victory of the state Guards and confederates at Wilson's Creek created many secessionists. Meetings were called and held, at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted of a strong Union character.

UNION MEETING AT DE WITT, JUNE 15.

The following report of this meeting was furnished at the time by the secretaries to the *Carrollton Democrat*:

The meeting being called to order, David Gilbert was chosen Chairman, and E. C. Robertson and D. C. Henning, Secretaries.

The chairman, having stated the object of the meeting, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report resolutions expressive of

the sentiments of the meeting: Geo. Pattison, Dr. P. H. Perkins, D. McIlvoy, Daniel Cary, Marcus Stephenson, David Thomas, and Wm. H. Pate.

John B. Hale, of Carrollton, being present, by invitation, for the purpose of making a Union speech, came forward and took the stand, from which the Stars and Stripes were unfurled, and stated that he was prepared to make a Union speech if the meeting desired it, but that since he had arrived here it had been suggested to him, that probably the meeting had better be adjourned until the people could be better satisfied in regard to the events transpiring in our State since this meeting was called, which course, he thought, would be nothing but proper, but stated that he was *not* prepared to take back a single sentiment uttered by him in defense of this glorious Union.

Messrs. Moberly and Harris, of Brunswick, also Wm. M. Eads, our Representative, and J. S. Logan, of De Witt, being present, were called upon, and all made remarks about to the same effect, that as the Union sentiment was by far the greatest in our community and county, we could afford to be magnanimous, and that caution and prudence should characterize our proceedings at present, and that nothing should be done to excite our neighbors who hold views in opposition to ours. But all referred in the most feeling manner to the flag of our country, and said they would never be guilty of treason to that flag.

Mr. Pattison, our county school commissioner, being present, was then called for, and delivered an address, showing that the causes of the excitement were only imaginary, and that no real cause for it exists in our state, and enquired, What would have been thought of a meeting like the present, which, twelve months ago, would have considered prudence necessary in expressing their devotion to their country and its flag?

The vote was then taken whether Mr. Hale should deliver a speech or not, when it was decided that the meeting wished to hear him. Whereupon he again took the stand and delivered such a speech as only a Union-loving man can deliver.

Mr. Eads then came forward and spoke for a short time, reviewing our national troubles, and showing that he has always been a Union man and opposed to secession, and that it would cost the state of Missouri fifteen millions of dollars to keep only twenty thousand soldiers in the field for twelve months, for which she is wholly unprepared, and, we believe, satisfying every one present as to his course in voting for that obnoxious thing called a military bill, passed by our legislature not long since.

The committee then returned and reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That as events have transpired since this meeting was called, the particulars of which we have not yet fully learned, we shall, when we adjourn, agree to meet again when notified by the president of this meeting, and in the meantime we recommend to our fellow citizens to avoid all excitement, and aim to maintain a law abiding spirit among the people. It was further

Resolved, That the secretaries furnish a copy of the proceedings for publication in the Carrollton *Democrat*.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at the same place on Saturday, the 29th inst.

DAVID GILBERT, *Chairman.*

E. C. ROBERTSON, }
D. D. HENNING, } *Secretaries.*

MEETING AT COLOMA.

The following report of a Union meeting held at Coloma, Morris township, was furnished the Carrollton *Democrat*, and appeared in that paper, June 29th. 1861:

At a meeting held at Coloma by the Union citizens of Morris Township, Carroll county, Mo., on the 22d June, 1861, W. H. Pilaster was appointed Chairman, and D. R. Bartlett, Secretary.

By order of the Chairman a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, to-wit: George Nance, Sr., Dr. J. M. Rogers, Ambrose Hanley, Thomas Mathes, Robt. B. Claspill.

While the Committee was drawing resolutions the meeting was addressed by K. Scott, who made a very intelligent speech, after which the following resolutions were read and adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the action of the Missouri Legislature, in enacting what is known as the Military Bill, and in appropriating the State School funds, and the funds for the support of the Lunatic Asylum to military purposes, meets with our unqualified condemnation.

2. *Resolved*, That we will not organize under the Military law of the State, believing, as we do, said law is unconstitutional, subversive of democratic government, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

3. *Resolved*, That, in our opinion, the exigency of the times imperatively demands of all lovers of the Union, American liberty, and democratic institutions, throughout this State to form themselves into Volunteer Companies for the suppression of all lawless acts of violence, and to preserve to all citizens of this State Constitutional protection, irrespective of political opinion.

4. *Resolved*, That we organize ourselves into a Military company, to be known as the Marion Home Guard of Morris Township.

5. *Resolved*, That in view of the importance of the occasion, we pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

MEETING AT MANDEVILLE.

On the 24th of June a portion of the union citizens of Morris township held a meeting at Mandeville. After short and appropriate addresses by Jno. B. Hale and Wm. M. Eads, Mr. McFerren was called to the Chair, and W. Smithpeeter appointed secretary, and the following resolutions passed:

1. *Resolved*, That we, as a body, agree to use all means in our power to suppress all mob law, or get up parties for the purpose of marring the peace of civil community.

2. *Resolved*, That we invite the union men of the county to confer together, and take into consideration the propriety of organizing Home

Guards in the county, for the purpose of self protection and securing arms, and that we would suggest to-morrow week as the time for a general meeting at Carrollton.

PREPARING TO FIGHT.

It will be seen that the union men of the county, as well as the secessionists, were preparing for the fight that everybody saw was coming. The secessionists were on the move, and nearly every day small or large squads left the county for Price's army, then in southwestern Missouri. Many union men, especially from the neighborhood of DeWitt, went up to the various federal posts along the line of the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad, and took service under the "old flag."

By and by, after Carthage and Wilson's Creek had given the state guard boys an idea of what war and soldering meant, and an idea of the kind of war in which they had enlisted to fight, some of them *got tired* and came home. Some of them never went back; others, being harassed by the federal militia thereafter, and for other reasons, re-enlisted as the opportunity offered, and they felt inclined. The idea that one southern man could whip five northern men, or that one northern man was equal to three southern men, was demonstrated very early in the war, to be an erroneous one. The people made up their minds pretty soon that the contest would be earnest, bloody, lengthy and doubtful.

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS.

On the 28th of June, the *Carrollton Democrat*, M. O'Gorman's paper, suspended publication, the following card appearing in the last issue, a half sheet:

Owing to the fact that we are without the necessary help to carry on the *Democrat*, (all the printers in this region having gone to the "wars," and also to the great difficulty in collecting funds at this time, sufficient to carry on the business of the office, we have come to the conclusion to suspend publication, save a small sheet for legal advertisements, until the times become more favorable. Our suspension, we hope, will be but temporary. The news, now-a-days, is of so lying a character, and so much calculated to excite and inflame, that it had better be altogether dispensed with.

About the 20th of June, Judge Dunn held a special term of court at Carrollton, for the trial of James Reirdon, charged with the murder of Wm. Walker, the previous year. The trial was conducted, for the defence, by Messrs. Jno. B. Hale and Wellington Gordon, and on the part of the state, by D. C. Allen, of Liberty, the prosecuting attorney. After a full investigation, the prisoner was found "not guilty."

The county officers continued to exercise their functions under the new provisional government which had been established upon the flight of Gov. Jackson and Lieut.-Gov. Reynolds, although they did not take the

oath to the so-called "Gamble government," until some time later. Some of them still recognized Jackson as the chief executive of the state.

Gov. Jackson, shortly after the battle of Lexington called the legislature to meet at Neosho, Newton county, on the 21st of October. Out of 133 members of the house of representatives thirty-nine obeyed this call; and out of thirty-three senators ten were present. Charles H. Hardin, then senator from Callaway, started from his home in obedience to the governor's call and coming to Carrollton interviewed Representative Eads. After much consultation the two concluded to go to Neosho and if an ordinance of secession should be presented resolved to vote against it. At a point in Henry county Mr. Eads was taken sick and returned home. Hardin went on and was the only senator that voted against the passage of the secession ordinance when that instrument was adopted by the "Claib. Jackson legislature," Oct. 28, 1861.

The news of the battle of Wilson's Creek, or Oak Hill, Aug. 10, 1861, was received by the secessionists of this county with great joy, mingled with universal regret at the death of the brave and gallant Capt. Chas. E. Blackwell, who fell early in the engagement leading on his men. At the time of his death Capt. Blackwell was but twenty-one years of age, but by reason of his ability, talent and courage had been chosen captain of his company over men years his senior. He had been a cadet at West Point for some months. He was a son of Mr. A. C. Blackwell, so frequently named in this work.

The Carroll county men greatly distinguished themselves by their courage and effective work in the battle of Wilson's Creek and contributed no little to the brilliant confederate victory there attained.

On the 12th of September Gen. Price's army moved up to the Missouri river and besieged 2,800 Federals under Col. James A. Mulligan at Lexington. The siege really lasted eight days, although the Federal works were not entirely invested and there was no severe fighting during the first five. The cannon could be plainly heard in this county, and at night during the last three days of the fight the roar of musketry was audible. Along the river these sounds were especially distinct. A dance was in progress in the bottom on the evening of the 19th, the day previous to Mulligan's surrender, and the dancers, young men and maidens, at the close of a "set" would repair to the open air and listen to the booming of the cannon and the rattle of musketry at Lexington, fifteen miles away.

A number of the citizens of the county were witnesses of the closing scenes of the fight, and not a few went over and "took a hand." War was being brought to their very doors, and they went out to meet it. This class, of course, rendered what service they did in aid of the southern cause.

FIRST BLOOD OF THE WAR IN CARROLL COUNTY—THE HURRICANE FIGHT.

As has been stated, some union men from DeWitt had made their way to the federal troops, on the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad, and joined them. It was known that many more were only waiting the advent of the federal forces to themselves enroll under the stars and stripes.

Early in October, a squad of those who had enlisted in the union army returned to their homes on a furlough, granted by their officers at Laclede. The squad, numbering about ten men, was in charge of one Jeff Harry. A few days after their return home, about thirty secessionists, under command of Capt. Logan Ballew, made a descent upon these soldiers, captured and disarmed them, and released them upon parole.

News of this affair reaching Laclede, the commanding federal officer at that post, a Col. Morgan, sent an expedition down into Carroll county. The invading force consisted of two companies of the Missouri cavalry, commanded by Captains Wesley R. Love and Frederick C. Loring, two companies of infantry, and two pieces of artillery, making in all a force of about 400 men. The whole force was under command of Col. Morgan, then of the Eighteenth Missouri infantry.

On the 17th of October, this force encamped at Mr. Owens' farm, in the northeastern part of the county. The next morning the march was resumed, the command going south towards DeWitt. News of the approach of the federals had reached Capt. Ballew, and his scouts were watching them. He had under his command about 100 men, but it is said that all of them were not with him. Learning his enemies' destination, he determined to ambush them, at the crossing of Big Hurricane creek, in the southeast quarter of section 35, township 55, range 22. For this purpose he selected forty-seven of his men, all of whom were armed with double-barreled shot-guns loaded with buckshot, and some had revolvers. Mr. Stephen Hancock had joined Ballew, with about twenty-five men, but, as he states, he disapproved of the ambushing scheme, as he considered it cowardly and guerrilla-like, and not in accordance with the true principles of warfare, and accordingly he drew off his little force, and left Ballew to himself, after urging him three times not to "bush-whack" the federals, but to "fight fair."

Ballew posted his men so that they would command the ford and both its approaches, and had them well concealed. On came the federals, suspicious, but not altogether conscious of their danger. Love's company was in front.

The men rode down into the stream, and began to water their horses. Of a sudden, Ballew gave the word "*Fire!*" Instantly a most murderous and terrible volley was poured into the unsuspecting troopers, and the Hurricane ford was full of wounded, bleeding men, and frantic, struggling horses, while screams and groans and shouts rent the hitherto peaceful

air. There was very great confusion, and fright, and terror, to be sure. Ballew's men fired another volley or so, and then mounting their horses, which had been completely and securely concealed near by, rode away from the scene, with not a man killed or wounded.

The buckshot from the 47 shotguns wounded 14 of Love's men, some of them desperately, all of them badly, but strange to say, and very luckily, withal, none of them mortally. The bugler of the company was mistaken for an officer, and fared very sadly. Part of the forces were kept behind to care for the wounded, who were taken to the neighboring houses at first, and afterwards removed to Laclede. Several horses were also disabled in the melee and a few killed.

The federals at first fell back. Loring's company, Col. Morgan's infantry, two companies of the 18th Missouri, and the artillery, formed in battle line, expecting the attack to be resumed. The cannon fired a few shots, and a skirmish line was advanced, but the enemy had fled. Just before arriving at Hurricane ford, the federals met Mr. Ambrose Callaway, an old and respected citizen of Hurricane township, whom they questioned as to the whereabouts of Ballew's men. He denied any knowledge of them, but stated that he had seen a force which he believed to be them, moving rapidly away from the south side of Hurricane creek. This force, doubtless, was Hancock's, but Mr. Callaway did not know them. After they had been fired on, the federals returned, overtook Callaway and killed him. Full particulars of the latter incident are given elsewhere.

The federal forces soon rallied and resumed their march to DeWitt, which place they reached without further incident. At DeWitt they made prisoners of two men, Price Merrick and Frank Ball, the latter the postmaster, whom they carried away to Laclede. Upon leaving DeWitt, the next day, one James Reirdon, one of Love's men, accidentally shot and killed himself while mounting his horse. Reirdon was from this county, and had been tried and acquitted, a few months before, of the charge of murdering his brother-in-law, one Wm. Walker. It is also said that it was he who killed Mr. Callaway. Mr. Wm. Allen, at present in Carrollton, states that Reirdon fired the shot in obedience to the orders of Col. Morgan.

Ballew's command scattered considerably, and all escaped in safety. Some made their way to the army of Gen. Price; others stayed in the country.

Nothing was talked of in the county but the "Hurricane fight," for some days after its occurrence, and the talk was usually of the wildest sort. It was reported that the number of federals killed was at least 20; that the wounded were twice as many; that the federals were preparing to come down, "like a wolf on the fold," and avenge their defeat by kill-

ing men, women and children, etc., etc. But as time passed the expected ravagers and spoilers came not, and other events transpired that engaged the attention of the people.

It is asserted that in September, nearly a month before the Hurricane fight, a skirmish took place on section 3, township 55, range 23, in what is now Stokes Mound township. The fight occurred on the farm, and indeed at the residence of Davis Perry Todd, since dead. The property is now owned by a Mr. Conger. A Capt. Peery, of Livingston county, had rendezvoused at Todd's residence, preparatory to joining the state guards at Lexington. Capt. Love came down from Laclede with his company, and drove Peery and his men away. Several shots were exchanged, but only one man, a member of Peery's company, was hurt, he being shot through the hand. Peery's men at first were in Todd's barn and about his premises, but retreated to the woods. Mr. A. J. Carson, of this county, one of Peery's men, died two days after, it is said from excitement occasioned by the fight, added to a low state of health. It was this Capt. Peery, who was killed by the militia north of Carrollton in the fall of 1864.

THE UNION TROOPS OCCUPY CARROLLTON.

In August, 1861, the state convention declared the offices of governor, lieutenant-governor, and secretary of state vacant, and appointed Hamilton R. Gamble, governor; Willard P. Hall, lieutenant-governor, and Mordecai Oliver, secretary of state in the room of Jackson, Reynolds, and Massey, proceeded to vacate the offices of all the other state and county officials who should fail or decline to take the "convention oath," or oath of allegiance to the United States and to the state government under Gov. Gamble.

In Carroll county the county officers signified their willingness to take the convention oath, if they could be protected from the secessionists who were manifesting very hostile dispositions. Accordingly, word was sent to Col. Tindall, of the 23d Missouri infantry, then at Chillicothe. Col. Tindall, thereupon sent down a company of men of his regiment, commanded by Capt. R. A. DeBolt, afterward member of congress from the 10th district and judge of the 11th circuit. The company numbered about 100 men, and with their blue uniforms and bright muskets presented quite a contrast to the confederate soldiers that had been seen in the county. The company reached Carrollton about the 1st of December. It formed and marched around the square, at different times, and extraordinary efforts were made to obtain recruits. Accompanying Capt. DeBolt was Capt. R. H. Brown, who had a squad already, but wished to fill out his company. He was soon enabled to do so. (See roster of company "K," 23d Missouri volunteers.) The sight of the flag, the guns, and drums and bayonets, and

the light work and good pay promised, may have induced some to volunteer, but the most, if not all of the Carroll county recruits enlisted from a sense of duty, and were union men from principle. In those days it required considerable courage for a man to avow himself a decided union man or a decided secessionist.

Capt. Brown recruited his company, Capt. DeBolt drilled his, the county officials took the convention oath, and time passed. Many of the people of southern sympathies considered the secession ordinance passed by the Neosho legislature as valid and binding upon them, and, therefore, held Missouri to be no longer a member of the old federal union, but one of the "Confederate States of America." Of this class many prepared to go south to fight for the cause which they considered just.

APPEARANCE OF PRENTISS'S BRIGADE.

The next morning after Brown and DeBolt came to Carrollton, Gen. Ben. M. Prentiss, at the head of a brigade composed of an Ohio and an Illinois regiment and some Missourians, marching through Carroll county from west to east, reached Carrollton. Here they camped where the Catholic church now stands and on the adjacent grounds, remaining two nights and one day. When they left it is said that about a ton of chicken feathers covered the camp ground, mingled with a great quantity of hog hair and bristles.

Before leaving, Gen. Prentiss assembled the citizens on the square and made them a speech full of reproaches for their past misdeeds, and of warnings and threats against them should they transgress in the future. Gen. Prentiss, when in the service, was of an imperious, haughty, domineering disposition, and his conduct was not at all times above criticism and reproach. His speech at Carrollton may have been intended for good, but it did none, having the effect to exasperate instead of conciliate those of confederate sympathies.

By order of Gen. Prentiss, five hundred sacks of flour belonging to Mr. Hiram Wilcoxson, then proprietor of the Wild Moss mills, were siezed by Quartermaster Strachan, the latter afterwards notorious for his connection with the infamous Palmyra massacre. Mr. Wilcoxson had been especially active against the federal authority in the beginning of the troubles, but had taken the oath of allegiance to the Gamble government, and it is believed was religiously observing it, but his flour was taken all the same, and he never was paid for it.

CAPTURE OF ROBINSON'S REGIMENT AND TWO HUNDRED CARROLL COUNTY CONFEDERATES.

About the first of December, a considerable number of men in the county prepared to "go south" and join the army of Gen. Price, then in

southwest Missouri. Capt. Frank S. Robinson, of Saline, had been sent up in the region about Miami to recruit, and very soon several hundred men were organized and ready to join him. Word had been sent to the confederates in Carroll to "muster the clans," and preparations to that effect were speedily and quietly made. About 175 men crossed the river and joined the designated rendezvous, at the Grand Pass church, in Saline county. The forces from Carroll comprised Capt. Logan Ballew's company, Capt. M. Floyd's company, and a number of men that were not organized into companies. The men for the time furnished their own arms and equipments or went without--many had no arms.

At the Grand Pass Church the Confederate recruits were organized into a regiment of which Robinson was elected colonel and Col. Alexander lieutenant-colonel. Col. Robinson, now a citizen of Carrollton, states that this regiment numbered 780 men in all, the greater portion of whom were from Saline county.

On the 16th of December, 1861, this regiment commenced its march south, and on that same night reached Blackwater creek, in Johnson county, and encamped in a horse-shoe bend of the creek. Worn out with their long day's march of near forty miles, the whole regiment slept, sentinels, pickets and all; and two prisoners whom they had captured, escaped, and, it is supposed, carried the news of their whereabouts to Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, who with two or three thousand Federal troops. was cruising about to intercept just such gatherings of men as this.

The next day, in the forenoon, Robinson's pickets were driven in by a detachment of Merrill's Horse,* a body of Federal cavalry, who came in on the Knob Noster road. Gen. Davis, with his 2000 infantry, followed Merrill rapidly up, and the Confederates soon found themselves surrounded by a force much larger and better armed every way. However, the regiment was immediately drawn up in line and delivered two volleys, which the Federals returned, killing one man, and then retired about 400 yards. Gen. Davis then sent under a white flag, a communication stating his force and position and demanding an unconditional surrender. Comparatively unarmed, and wholly undisciplined as they were, to fight with any hope of success, was out of the question, and the whole regiment surrendered--except those, who by scattering, each man for himself, escaped and returned home, and those, who, in the same manner, succeeded in reaching Col. Clarkson's command, sent up by Gen. Price, to convey through this regiment and a body of men who had crossed the river at Lexington. Many of the very best and most substantial citizens of this and Saline counties were in this Blackwater capture. The prisoners, in all, 585, were marched to Sedalia, and there put upon a train and sent to St. Louis, where they were incarcerated in the old McDowell

* Second Missouri Cavalry Volunteers.

college. Here, and afterwards at Alton, Illinois, they were held until they all gradually took the prescribed oath, and were released, except about 100 of them, who were regularly exchanged in the summer or fall of 1862 and entered the Confederate army.

Upon the authority of a certain Federal officer, who was engaged in the capture of Robinson's command, it may be stated that the Federals had information of the raising of the regiment and its designs long before it left Saline county.

Col. Robinson states that when the demand for surrender was made, he called his officers together and held a consultation. All were in favor of surrendering on terms, except one captain, who, when questioned, admitted that he had but two rounds of ammunition for his men. There was plenty of powder in the command, but no lead or caps. Col. R. also states that a major of the second Iowa cavalry informed him that the two volleys delivered by the Confederates killed and wounded 37 men.

ELECTION FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

The last event of public importance to transpire in the county in 1861, was the special election for member of Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of Hon. John B. Clark. There were but two candidates presented for the suffrages of the voters of Carroll county, Hon. Wm. A. Hall, of Randolph county, and M. C. Hawkins. No votes were cast in this county for Mr. Hawkins, the votes being all thrown for Hall. Every man who refused to take the convention oath was disfranchised, and, as there were many men of this class in the county, only a light vote was polled. Mr. A. Hall was a union democrat. At the regular election he was again chosen.

CARROLL COUNTY IN 1862—THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR.

Nothing of a very remarkable nature occurred in the county in the winter of 1862, save that prices of all kinds of merchandise advanced rapidly and largely. The people, some of them at least, went back to the practices of the early pioneers, as regarded fare and apparel. For coffee rye was used instead of Rio and sorghum took the place of refined sugars and syrups. Flax and cotton had been raised, and were being used in the preparation of fabrics. Mr. Barrier, of Carrollton, in the early spring, was kept busy manufacturing flax spinning wheels. Mrs. Shirley, north of Big Creek, and other ladies raised, carded, and spun considerable quantities of cotton.

On the 24th of March, Capt. Josiah Goodson, of Co. C., Col. King's



CITY OF SAINT LOUIS, 1881.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF KANSAS CITY, MO., 1881.

3d Missouri, M. S. M., died of pneumonia at his residence, eight miles west of Carrollton, aged 32.

The union ladies made a beautiful flag for the court house, another for Capt. Loves' company, purchased one for the 3d Missouri, and a large banner waved from a pole 100 feet in height on the public square. A storm on the 2d of April destroyed the last named flag. The same storm blew down the reformer church in Carrollton.

On the 24th of April, Mr. Burton Godsey, a soldier of the war of 1812, died at his home, six miles north of Carrollton. He was 80 years of age.

Numerous bodies of federal troops visited the county from time to time occasioning great alarm among the citizens of confederate sympathies. Upon this subject the Carrollton *Democrat* of May 17 was moved to say that a volume of history in the form of a collection of facts ought to some day be published containing incidents ludicrous and laughable for the entertainment and instruction of posterity. Said the *Democrat*:

Among this collection of items it would be interesting to narrate the ludicrous incidents wherein people, raised in the United States, were so little acquainted with the United States troops that when a body of the military drew near a neighborhood, scores of alarmed people would be busy at night hiding their bacon under straw and hay stacks, burying their spoons, bed clothes, trunks, clothing, etc. Sometimes a false alarm would be raised that the federals were coming and a sudden stampede would be made to the hazel brush or to some neighboring house, in the night, where, after the agreed countersign being given, the trembling fugitive was admitted. After a few days familiarity with the federals, and fear became assuaged, the bacon was resurrected from the hay stack, the spoons and clothing were brought back, and all became quiet. * * * Many such incidents have happened in this county already. Our secession friends have acted very funnily at times. Their conduct has been like that of the old crones of 1800, who, when it was known that Jefferson was elected President, in great consternation, hid their *bibles*, lest the infidel President would send soldiers to seize them. Such a book as that we have indicated should be made up of incidents collected from all parts of the county and state. Millions might be made from its publication.

About the 1st of May Col. J. A. Poindexter returned from the confederate army to his home in Randolph county on recruiting service. He was known to the federals as a brave, dashing officer, and they manifested much uneasiness upon learning that he was in the country. The confederates had confidence in him, and it was believed that many of them would rally to him—and they did.

"One blast upon his bugle horn was worth a thousand men."

It was said at the time that Col. Poindexter came directly from Memphis, Tennessee, by boat to St. Louis, from thence to Renick, on the North Missouri Railroad. Being in disguise, he represented himself as a Mr.

Arnot, of St. Louis, and procured a horse at Renick and rode into the country, among friends.

Judge Austin A. King, ex-Governor of the State, held his courts in this judicial circuit this spring, and transacted considerable business which had long lain unattended to, courts having been irregularly or rarely held, and not well attended. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing May 8, from Richmond, said:

This circuit is composed of the counties of Ray, Carroll, Caldwell, Clinton and Clay. The presiding Judge, Hon. Austin A. King, has just finished holding the Spring term of the Courts in these counties. The good behavior of the people and their desires to have the law enforced in their respective counties, augurs well for the future peace and harmony of this section of our State. The Judge required every Attorney to take the oath of loyalty prescribed by the Convention, and not one refused to do so. but all cheerfully renewed their covenants with their country. Every Grand and Petit Juror was required to take the same oath, and it is remarkable that not one refused or expressed an unwillingness to do so. Lawyers, juries clerks and people, all seemed delighted that the safe guards of the law were again being thrown around their lives and property.

In two of the counties there were no Sheriffs or Coroners, but the Judge was determined to hold courts, and at once appointed elisors and court was held.

The dockets in each county, both criminal and civil were disposed of in a firm impartial and satisfactory manner. Grand juries did their business well and thoroughly. Cases of robbery, larceny, burglary, arson and murder were ferretted out and the criminals indicted. Many a poor deluded wretch and many a confirmed scoundrel, who imagined all laws broken up, will find themselves tapped on the shoulder by an officer of the law to be held to answer to the indictments found.

Early in the spring many threats were made in our circuit that our venerable Judge should not hold courts. But crime, disorder and lawlessness disappeared wherever he went. A bold and fearless man and a staunch patriot as he is known to be, Judge King has inaugurated law and order among us once more. Such men as he are the bulwarks of society.

In the better days of our State, and for many years he presided as our Circuit Judge with honor and dignity to himself and to the satisfaction of the people: but in speaking of his recent term of court holding he said; "I never witnessed, in all my experience of holding courts, a greater disposition among the people to submit *to the laws and see them enforced*." Is this not cheering when spoken of a small section of our State, where a few months since thousands of men were crazed and infuriated, ready and longing to shake friendly hands over the mangled and bloody corpse of law and order.

On the 19th of May a flag was presented to the battalion of the Third Missouri cavalry, M. S. M., to which the companies of Capts. Mayo and McMurtry belonged. The presentation speeches were made by Misses Lucy B. Folger (now Mrs. W. S. Shirley) and Mollie J. Patti-

son, and were full of patriotic sentiments and italicised words. Captain Mayo responded.

By the 1st of June the following justices of the peace had taken the Gamble oath and were exercising the duties of the office:

Grand River.—J. R. Finley and W. O. P. Thomas were re-appointed and John R. Kerby was appointed to the vacancy of Joseph Smith.

Hurricane.—Leland Barnes, Marcus Stephenson, C. M. A. Chaney and James Rippetoe failed to take the oath. John W. Staten was appointed in the room of Chaney.

Sugar Tree Bottom.—David Evans, David Hudson and Sylvester Fuller failed at first to take the oath, and Evans and Hudson were re-appointed.

Wakanda.—H. P. Ray and J. P. Minnis.

Morris.—N. M. Frizel, J. W. Smith and Daniel Sherley failed taking the oath. R. A. Taylor filed his oath in due time. The vacancies of Frizel and Shirley were filled by Thomas Roney and R. P. Scott.

About the 20th of June a Federal soldier named Langley, supposed to have been a member of Capt. McMurtry's company, was shot and killed in the bottom by some confederates as was supposed.

The home guards of the county, composed for the most part of union citizens, who armed and equipped themselves, performed considerable service this summer, in scouting after bushwhackers, re-capturing stolen horses, etc. They served without compensation. No regularly enlisted Union troops were stationed in the county, whereat there was great complaint, as the county had already furnished several hundred men for the federal army, who were doing duty in other portions of the state and country. In the latter part of July, however, troops were sent into the county, and the people were *not* happy!

On the 4th of July the people, to the number of about 1,200, celebrated independence day at Carrollton. A bountiful dinner was served. The stars and stripes waved everywhere, even from the large iced cakes on the table. John B. Hale and Dr. Logan delivered the addresses, Miss Nellie White read an address, and Miss Mollie J. Pattison recited an "Ode to Washington and Liberty."

RAID OF THE CONFEDERATES UNDER CAPTAINS BALLEW AND MIRICK.

In the latter part of the month of July Capt. John L. Mirick, under commission from the confederate authorities in Arkansas, made his way into Carroll county for the purpose of recruiting for the confederate service. By strategem he passed the federal lines, embarking at Memphis, Tennessee, passing through St. Louis and up the Missouri river, landing at DeWitt. From here he went to the residence of Mr. John Campbell, in Hurricane township, where he began his mission. In a few days he

was joined by Capt. Logan Ballew with his company of newly recruited forces.

Meantime, in the Missouri river bottom, Capt. Bob Austin was organizing a company of confederates, destined for service in this county. Ballew and Mirick determined to combine their forces with Austin's. Accordingly they left their camp on Big Creek, and proceeded toward Sugar Tree Bottom. About noon they reached Carrollton, but their stay in the town was short. While there, a dozen men visited the office of the Carrollton *Democrat*, then on Virginia street, a few doors east of the public square, broke the press and "pied" the "forms," and threw all of the cases of type into the street but one. Mr. O'Gorman and Mr. O. J. Kerby, were the proprietors of the office at the time. Mr. Kerby hired the small boys of the town to pick up the type, after the confederates left, and for some weeks thereafter, was engaged in sorting them, and placing them in their "respective boxes." When the paper was re-issued the following January from these same types, an assessment was made upon certain disloyal citizens of the county, pursuant to the orders of Gen. Scofield, and Mr. Kirby was paid for about half of the damage done him.

The same evening Mirick and Ballew formed a junction with Austin. Many of the latter's men declared they would not fight outside of the county, and as Mirick and Ballew were recruiting for the *confederate* service, and had already sworn in their men, there was some embarrassment. Matters were at last settled, by the entire command agreeing to join Col. J. A. Poindexter, who was at this time known to be on the borders of Randolph county, with a considerable force.

A few days before this Maj. Biggers, of the 5th Missouri cavalry, state militia, in command at Richmond, had sent two of his men into the Sugar Tree Bottom to distribute printed copies of an order from Gov. Gamble, and the federal military authorities of the state, requiring all able bodied male citizens of suitable age to enroll in the enrolled militia of the state, recently required to be organized. As these two men were on their way down the bottom, nearly south of where Norborne now stands, one John Hatton, a confederate, bushwhacked them, using a double-barrel shot-gun. One militiaman was killed and the other badly wounded.

Word of Hatton's exploit reached Richmond, and Biggers instantly dispatched two companies of his regiment under Capt. Daniel H. David, of Company B, to the scene. This force went down, burned Hatton's house and that of Alphonso Fuller, on whose farm Hatton lived, and stirred up the country considerably. Then they retired to Col. Dobbin's farm, where they were attacked by Mirick and Ballew. Desultory skirmishing was kept up for about a whole day, but with no important or disastrous results. David sent to Richmond for reinforcements, and Major

Biggers sent some Ray county militia, newly organized, under Capt. Tiffin.

The next morning the confederates, learning that the federals had been re-enforced, retreated in the direction of Poindexter, or toward the northern part of Chariton county. They passed through Carrollton without stopping, being closely pursued by the federals. In Ridge township the advance of the federals came up with the rear of the confederates, and a skirmish ensued. Three or four other encounters were had, in which two confederates were killed. One of these was named Erp. The federals claimed they lost none in killed or wounded.

The federal pursuit was so harassing and was pushed so vigorously that Ballew and Mirick feared for the result should they attempt to cross Grand river with the 300 federals upon their heels. Accordingly Mirick resolved to check them. Choosing about forty of his best men he formed them across the road, and opened upon his pursuers when they came within firing distance. It had been agreed that while Mirick should hold the federals in check Ballew was to get well across the river and take the road directly east to Poindexter's camp. The crossing was to be attempted at Compton's Ferry, in what is now Compton township.

Mirick fought his men so well that the federals gave up as a bad job the attempt to dislodge him by a direct attack, and sought to outflank. A few federals who had gotten into a corn field quite in his rear opened fire, and disclosed this move, which was checkmated by a half retreat and a spirited attack upon the flanking party. The federals thereupon fell back and directly took up their march back to Carrollton. Capt. David told Col. Hale and some others whom he met coming to his assistance that there were about one thousand rebels in his front, all well armed and that he had been forced to retreat because of the overwhelming number of his adversaries. The truth was David's force outnumbered the confederates three to one.

As soon as the federals would permit him, Mirick crossed to the east bank of the Grand river, and found to his astonishment that Ballew had gone *up* the stream instead of toward the east and Poindexter. He did not stop to learn the reason for this move of his comrade, but kept straight on himself to Poindexter, whom he joined in a day or two.

SHOOTING OF AUSTIN AND WALDEN.

David's men had captured three prisoners this day. One of them was a citizen, Mr. Arch. Austin, who was taken while lying asleep under a tree in his own dooryard in the river bottom. What he was charged with is not known. It is said that he was very violent in his denunciation of the Federal government and of the Federals themselves—so violent that many think he could not have been perfectly sane. Two other

prisoners were taken from Mirick and Ballew. Their names were Walden and Wallace. The next morning these three were, by order of Capt. David, sentenced to be shot. They were led out and placed in line and at the crack of the carbines all three fell. Only two of the men were hit, however: Austin and Walden were killed, but Wallace was not hurt, the bullet passing through his hat and barely grazing the top of his head. He was stunned and lay insensible for some time, and was much surprised, upon coming to his senses, at his situation, lying by his dead comrades and himself comparatively unhurt. His captors and would-be executioners had gone, and he lost no time in getting away and keeping away from the dreaded Penick's men. Afterward he surrendered himself to Col. Hale and was released on bond; but before the war closed he again entered the Confederate Army, and lived to return to his home in the northern part of this county or southern part of Livingston. Austin's body was brought home by his friends and buried.

THE FIGHT AT COMPTON'S FERRY.

As before stated the Confederate force under Capt. Minick after it crossed Grand River, proceeded straight to the command of Col. Poindexter, which was retreating from a strong force of Federals commanded by Col. Oden Guitar, of the 9th Cavalry, M. S. M. At Compton's Ferry the two contending forces came together. Accounts of what followed differ, Switzler's *History of Missouri*, (ed. 1879, p. 415,) says:

Continuing the pursuit, he (Col. Guitar) overtook Porter at 9 o'clock on Monday night, at Compton's Ferry, on Grand River, in Carroll county. A portion of Porter's men had crossed before his arrival, but a large number, with all their baggage, horses, wagons, etc., were yet to cross. Guitar ordered his troops, portions of his own regiment, and portions of Merrill's Horse under Major C. B. Hunt, to charge, which they did, at the same time opening upon the demoralized and fleeing guerrillas with two pieces of artillery. The effect was terrible. Many in their eagerness to escape threw away their guns and plunged on their horses into the river, but many of the horses became unmanageable and returned to the shore from whence they started. Some were drowned. A large number of prisoners, all their baggage, together with a great number of horses, mules, guns, and wagons, were captured. Poindexter continued hurriedly in a northern direction, crossing the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad at Utica on Tuesday morning. Near here he was intercepted and driven back by Gen. B. F. Loan. In his retreat south Guitar met him, on the 13th, at Yellow Creek, in Chariton county, again routing him and scattering and breaking up his band. Guitar then returned with his command to Jefferson City.

The official report of the services of the 9th cavalry, M. S. M., says that Poindexter "at Little Compton, the crossing of Grand river, lost some one hundred men in killed, wounded and drowned in crossing the river."

On the other hand, Maj. Mirick states to the writer that no confede-

rates were killed or even wounded at the crossing of Compton's Ferry, and if any prisoners or horses were taken they were but few. He further states that no wagons could have been captured by the federals, since Poindexter's men had no wagons or but little "baggage," as intimated by Switzler. He says further, that the entire federal account is largely overdrawn.

Maj. Mirick's account is that Col. Porter was not present with the confederates on the occasion referred to, the force being led by Col. Poindexter; that upon reaching Grand river a strong rear guard was sent back to check the federals until the main body could get safely across; that this was done with but little difficulty, and even this rear guard got over the water in security; that after the portion of the command to which he was attached had gotten a mile away from the ferry, on the Carroll side, it was remembered that some powder had been left behind in a skiff used for crossing, and he and others went back for it; that at this time it was pitchy dark; that while Brooks Hancock was getting the powder from the boat the federal battery across the stream fired a round or two across into the Carroll side, with no other effect than to cause him and his companions to move a little livelier than common in getting away; that not a federal crossed the stream, and that it was a fortunate escape for Poindexter and his men while at the same time it was a very narrow one.

Opposed to Maj. Mirick's statement is the testimony of Dr. Brown, Wm. Creel, Thos. Ballew, (the latter a brother of Capt. Logan Ballew), and others who were citizens of the neighborhood at the time, and who state that they themselves assisted in the burial of from eight to eleven dead confederates, whose bodies were taken from the river a few days after the fight, by the citizens, there being no soldiers of either side in the neighborhood. Dr. Brown states that he assisted in the burial of eight. Mr. Ballew says he helped bury eleven. Other citizens say that seventeen bodies in all were recovered, counting three skeletons found some weeks after the fight. Some of the bodies taken out of the river had bullet holes in them.

Mr. Ballew states that he was in Gen. Guitar's camp the morning after the fight, saw the wagons, etc., which he had captured, and afterward read his report of the affair, which he considered accurate and correct in the main. Gen. Guitar writes that he can fully substantiate his report. He says he captured five wagons, 300 or 350 guns—rifles, shot guns, etc.—60 horses, etc. These statements are given in justice to Gen. Guitar, and for the purpose of giving both sides a hearing. The reader may have some difficulty in reconciling Maj. Mirick's statements with the averments of Gen. Guitar and the citizens, but no more than has the writer, who has tried to tell but one story of the Compton's Ferry affair, but has signally failed.

Poindexter continued his retreat up Grand River, crossed the Hannibal & St. Joe in sight of Chillicothe, found a large federal force in his front, and again turned south. A few days afterward the Carroll county men, to the number of 25 or 30, under Capt. Mirick, left him, and crossing the Missouri at Arrow Rock, made their way to the confederate army in Arkansas.

Col. Poindexter was afterward captured by the federals, indicted for treason and rebellion, and kept a prisoner for some months. While in Gratiot street prison, St. Louis, he addressed a letter to those of confederate sympathies in Northern Missouri, warning them of the perils and dangers of "bushwhacking," and advising everybody to support the Gamble government in its efforts to maintain law and order.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ENROLLED MISSOURI MILITIA.

In the early part of August, 1862, the organization of the enrolled Missouri militia began at Carrollton and in Carroll county. John B. Hale was appointed Colonel of what was known as the 65th enrolled Missouri militia, or E. M. M. The regiment consisted of ten companies and was composed of men from Carroll and Livingston. The officers were commissioned at different periods in the fall of this year.

A great many members of the enrolled militia were not in hearty sympathy with the federal or union cause, and only joined it to escape the annoyance to which they were subjected from certain federals, on account of being considered "rebels." They opposed bushwhacking and wanted peace and order restored in the county, but probably they would have been better pleased if Grant had surrendered to Lee at Appomattox Court House. It must not be supposed, however, that anything near a majority of the militia were confederates at heart, for the most of the members were in truth and fact ardent Union men.

Other officers of the 65th, from Carroll county, were Majors Jesse J. Wall, F. M. Bradford and George Deigel; Adjutant, O. J. Kerby; Surgeon, Chas. Heidel; and Captains Wm. H. Henderson, Wakefield Stanley, Thomas S. Carey, Wm. M. Eads, David Neithercutt and D. C. Henning. There was another company from this county in the 35th E. M. M., Col. W. S. Moberly. This company was organized about De Witt, and was commanded by Capt. D. A. Calvert.

PENICK'S MEN.

On the return of Capt. David from the pursuit of Minick and Ballew, he went into camp or garrison at Carrollton. He was appointed commander of the post and of the district comprised in the county of Carroll, and remained here some two months.

Captain Daniel H. David, when he took command at Carrollton, was about thirty years of age. He had been a steamboat captain before the

war, so he said, and in 1862 had enlisted in the federal service as captain of company B, 5th cavalry M. S. M., of the old organization, under Col. Wm. B. Penick, of St. Joe. The regiment gained for itself much unfavorable notoriety. It was known and is still spoken of as "Penick's thieves." After being in service about one year, it was mustered out at St. Joseph, "in view of the interest of the public service," as the order of the commander-in-chief stated, and it is stated that this was because of the reputation of the command for lawless insubordination, and conduct unworthy of soldiers generally.

Capt. David arrested a great number of the citizens of the county on charge of disloyalty. Many of these he released upon their giving bonds for their loyal behavior in the future; some he released without bonds, as his whim or caprice was, and a few he carried away with him. He was a blustering, drunken, profane, ill-mannered, brutal character, and his administration of affairs gave no great satisfaction to anybody. His men committed many excesses in the country, and their memory to this day is greatly execrated. "Penick's men" and the "Grundy county militia" are declared to have been the worst behaved federal troops that ever were in the county. They are charged with every crime in the calendar, from petit larceny to murder.

It is said that when a citizen was brought before him, David usually greeted him with a volley of oaths and epithets which he would continue to utter until the prisoner would sometimes be terrified out of his wits. But many a shrewd "secesh" obtained better treatment by bribing the shoulder-strapped roysterer with a drink or so of whisky.

David did but little fighting or even genuine scouting. On one occasion the bushwhackers were reported to be in the bottom, and David, at the head of his command, started to investigate. On his way he had to pass by the residence of Mr. Trundle. The latter was largely engaged in hemp raising, and had a number hands whom he called to and from their labors with a large farm bell. As David, at the head of his command, approached the Trundle residence, it chanced that the bell rang to summon the slaves to work. The valorous federal thought this a bushwhackers' signal for the assemblage of the clan, or at least a warning of some dire import, and so he halted. It took but a few moments of consideration for him to decide. "There are probably a thousand of them," he said, "and it is not safe to attack them without re-enforcements." And so saying he turned back to Carrollton.

Upon the departure of David he took with him Esq. Blackwell and other reputable citizens, who were not in arms against the Federal government, neither had they given "aid and comfort to the enemy," but all the same they were carried away to Independence, and not released for some days. After Penick's men left, the militia took charge of the post,

and the county, and in the latter part of October, Col. John B. Hale in command. Col. Hale's administration gave very general satisfaction. He was an old citizen of the county himself, knew all of its people, and sympathized with their personal troubles. He had no enemies to punish, and did not signalize his career with any acts of violence yet to be deplored.

Carey's company, or "the militia from the Gourd," did not like rebels or their friends, and were much complained of. They kept up their scouting however, very fairly, upon the whole, and prevented the formation of squads of recruits for the Confederate service, as is alleged at this day.

There were some alarms given of the approach of a large Confederate force into the county at one time in November, and Jim Rider, a Confederate leader, bold and adventurous, but not scrupulously honest, and with a fondness for horse-flesh, kept up an interest in his movements as he passed through the county at various times and on different routes. Rider was afterward captured but made his escape. He was dreaded by many of the Union citizens of the county, and by some of the Confederates.

During the summer Rider made a dash into Carrollton, at the head of a small squad, and before he could be prevented robbed the store of a Mr. Best, and then made his escape unmolested and without difficulty.

SKIRMISH NEAR ROCK FORD.

In October, Capt. Logan Ballew was heard of over on Grand River, with a force of Confederates estimated to number from six to sixty. Capt. Eads, at the head of his company of militia, was sent after them. He went to the north-east corner of De Witt township, and to Ballew's premises, where he encamped one night, and was joined by a company of Grundy county militia. The next morning, the camp of the Confederates was found, but Ballew and his men had fled; a man or two were seen in rapid retreat. From the indications, it seemed that Ballew was trying to get into Chariton county by way of the Rock Ford. Eads galloped to the ford in order to intercept the Confederates, and on his arrival found that they had not yet come up. Accordingly he sent Lieut. Jacobs with thirty men to get in the rear of Ballew and drive him into the trap set for him at the Rock Ford.

Jacobs soon found that the Confederates had already crossed Grand River at a point below Rock Ford, and were already on the Chariton county side and moving rapidly toward the north. Being joined by the Grundy county militia, Jacobs followed in close pursuit. Ballew, with whom at this time, Jim Rider is said to have been, dismounted his men, sixteen in number, and ambushed them under the bank of the Grand River. When the Federals came up, the Confederates opened fire, killing Judge Tolleston, of Grundy county, and wounding a militiaman. Jacobs' men returned

the fire, mortally wounding a young man named Noah Woolsey son of Stephen Woolsey, of this county, and severely injuring another. A charge being made, nine Confederates were taken prisoners, and the 16 horses belonging to the band were captured. Ballew and Rider, (if the latter was present), escaped.

The body of young Woolsey was carried by his father to the Rock Ford, and there buried. It is said that Mr. Woolsey placed the body of his son in front of him as he rode along on horseback, and in this way removed it to its last resting place. This is only one of the many dreadful incidents of the civil war in Missouri.

The Grundy county militia rode away into Chariton county, and Jacobs returned to the main body at the Rock ford, where he found that Capt. Eads had been taken suddenly and violently sick, and was unable to discharge the duties of his position. Accordingly, Jacobs himself took command of the company and led it away.

By the last of this year the Union authority was well established in the county, and the Union sentiment largely predominated. The confederate sympathizers had but little to encourage them. News constantly came of the Union victories and confederate defeats, and there was not much of promise in the future. At the desperate battle of Corinth, Miss, Oct 4, 1862, there fell on the confederate side Col. Jas. A. Pritchard and other Carroll county men, and when this news reached the county there was general sorrow, even among the Union men, while the confederates were especially depressed.

CARROLL COUNTY IN 1863—THE THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR.

On January 17, the Carrollton *Democrat* was re-issued, the office having been destroyed by Capt. Mirick's men the previous July. A. J. Kerby was the new proprietor and editor, he having purchased the interest of James O'Gorman. The new edition was a folio containing six columns to the page. The first issue contained a poetical (?) history of the destruction of the office and its resurrection, reciting among other things, how—

———Mirick, of rebel renown,
 With a company of rebels soon visited town;
 When, to save himself whole, the editor flew,
 Likewise the publishers, and young "devils," too.
 * * They scattered our type, and broke up our press.
 Made "pi" of our "matter," and tore up our "dress,"
 And the pavement below the sad sight revealed,
 Of the wreck of our "ferms" on this battle field.
 * * * But the storms of that time have now passed away
 And left us in hope of a happier day.

The *Democrat* avowed itself still a Union paper, opposed to both secession and abolition.

At Carrollton Company F, 65th E. M. M. was on duty. It was out several times after Rider, who was captured by the Saline county militia in January. About the same time Capt. Logan H. Ballew was taken prisoner down near Brunswick, and carried to Glasgow.

The news of the fight at Springfield, January 8, and the defeat of the confederates under Marmaduke and Shelby was read with much interest by the people, since a number of Carroll county men were in the fight on both sides. The companies of Captains McMurtry, Mayo, and King of the Third cavalry, M. S. M., were present on the Union, or federal side, and the Carroll county men in Shelby's regiment represented the confederates. It was at first reported that among the confederates killed were John Buffington, Ben Bowdry, Frank Bottoms, and Sharp, but this report was incorrect except as to Buffington, who was killed.

Owing to the disturbed condition of affairs prices of real estate in the county rapidly declined. In March, R. D. Ray offered 960 acres of land in the county at one dollar per acre, the property all being in one body.

On the 17th of March Mrs. Penelope Curl, know as Granny Curl, died at Harmon Boothe's at the age of 89. She had been a resident of the state for thirty-four years, and at her death left exactly 100 grand children.

On the 5th of April Col. John B. Hale, of the 65th E. M. M., was commissioned colonel of the Second provisional regiment of enrolled militia and commenced the work of organizing the new regiment soon after with headquarters first at Carrollton and afterward at Richmond. His orders were to first call for volunteers from the 44th, 30th, 65th, 41st, 48th, 33d, and 57th regiments E. M. M., and if in four weeks he should not succeed in procuring enough men to fill up the new regiment he was to make forced details of a sufficient number.

In this month the militia arrested Capt. C. M. Morrison charged with having served six months as Captain in the rebel army; Willis E. Williams, "treasonable correspondence;" Balden Hutchison, reported as deserting a Kansas regiment and afterwards connecting himself with bushwackers and horse thieves; Joel E. Anderson, "disloyal expressions." All the prisoners were sent to St. Joseph for trial.

Judge Thomas Minnis, a citizen of the county since 1820, a soldier of the war of 1812, and a county officer in various capacities for several years, died April 27, aged 71.

Capt. Calvert's company of the 2d Provisional Regiment, numbering 80 men, were stationed at Carrollton about the middle of May. The company encamped in the court house square. The men were all uniformed in blue and were supplied with U. S. tents. Capt. S. B. Wait was

appointed provost marshal and he and David Gilbert and B. F. Bradford composed a military board of commission to examine into offenses against the United States committed by citizens of the county. Capt. W. M. Eads was appointed Enrolling officer.

On the 21st of May the steamer Magenta sank in the Missouri, about one mile below DeWitt. The boat struck a snag. There was quite a quantity of freight lost, but no lives.

Union meetings were held in Carrollton in May addressed by Judge Ryland of Lexington and Dr. Logan of De Witt. The meetings indicated that a large majority of the county's people were "unconditionally for the Union."

THE GUERRILLAS.

By the spring of 1863 there were in considerable force in this portion of Missouri bands of armed men called "The Guerrillas" or the "Bushwackers." There was a difference between the guerrilla and the bushwacker. Every guerrilla was a bushwacker, but every bushwacker was not a guerrilla. The guerrillas fought, murdered, and plundered. The bushwackers often only fought. A bushwacker concealed himself and when in ambush fired upon his enemy, or in other ways took advantage of him to slay him, but did not always rob him. The guerrilla did all that the bushwacker did and more. He sometimes fought openly, but seldom fairly; shot down without mercy and in the presence of his family many a harmless citizen; scalped, cut off the heads and otherwise horribly mutilated the bodies of his victims; and plundered and robbed and burned without scruple.

There were guerrillas and bushwackers on both sides during the civil war, but only the Confederates were avowedly so. The Federals who practiced bushwacking and robbing and murdering were regularly organized, mustered into service, properly officered, armed and uniformed, and had no warrant for the outrages they perpetrated. The Confederate guerrillas were commanded by leaders of their own selection who had no commissions from the regular Confederate authorities, and from whom they received neither arms, uniform, pay or encouragement. They clothed themselves, for the most part, in blue, the uniform of their enemies, in order that they might the more readily deceive them. They armed themselves as best they could, and paid themselves by plunder.

The confederate guerrillas were not at all destitute of physical courage. They would fight desperately and bravely, and often worsted and defeated bodies of the militia outnumbering them. They often acted in the most cowardly manner, however, and were uniformly murderous and merciless. Their life was a hard one. Usually they camped in the woods and in other secluded places, and what sleep they had was obtained in the open air, sometimes upon the ground, and frequently in their saddles as they

rode along. They ate when they could. From loss of sleep and fatigue their faculties were more or less benumbed, and from nature they were desperate, and when they were in real danger they seldom realized the fact. Their leaders were selected because of their insensibility to fear more than from any other quality.

It is sometimes attempted to make heroes of these guerrillas. Apologies are offered for their conduct, by asserting that they fought for revenge. In some instances this may be true, but invariably, their vengeance fell upon the wholly innocent. A false statement is current, that Quantrell, the chief leader of the confederate guerrillas in Missouri, fought to avenge the murder of a brother by the Free State men of Kansas, five years before the breaking out of the civil war! But Quantrell himself, was a Free State man up to the fall of 1860, and the blood of at least two pro-slavery men of Missouri was on his hands before he proclaimed himself anything but a "Kansas Jayhawker." Bill Anderson, it is said, fought to avenge the death of a sister who was killed at Kansas City, by the falling of a house in which she was confined as a confederate spy and an aider of confederates; but Anderson was a guerrilla months before this happened, and it is difficult to see how he could glut his vengeance by the plunder of court houses, the robbery of watches and other property from people who had never heard that he had a sister, and the murder of those who would have sympathized with him in his bereavement, had they known of it. George Todd was a guerrilla by instinct; Dave Poole was a drunken ruffian before the war began. Other leaders may or may not have had wrongs to redress, but they never sought satisfaction on the alleged perpetrators.

On the other hand there were many federals whose conduct was as atrocious as that of the confederate guerrillas. Jennison's Kansans, Penicks' men and various members of the Missouri militia plundered, burned, and murdered upon the shallowest prettexts, and often without any excuse. *They*, too, claimed to act in retaliation. Each side accused the other of inaugurating the guerrilla warfare of plunder and murder. The truth is, both began it. The bad men of both sides were so, not because they were confederates or because they were federals, but because they were scoundrels and villains by nature and inclination.

The memory of the atrocities committed by the evil of both sides in Carroll county, during the civil war is fading away, except as some unscrupulous writer seeks by all sorts of exaggeration, misrepresentation, and falsehood to depict the guerrilla as a hero, or the jayhawker as a patriot. He who is deceived thereby is either an admirer of villainy or is not wise. The good, true soldiers of both sides, the men who fought fairly and never foully on many a field for what they deemed to be right, and are now living, are the true heroes of the war, and any attempt to class them with

the atrocious, murdering, thieving, robbing, house-burning guerrillas and jayhawkers is simply infamous. The regular confederates who wore the gray despise the guerrillas and execrate their memory as dark stains upon the cause for which they, the true confederates, so gallantly strove, and the union soldiers who followed the stars and stripes as heartily detest the jayhawking miscreants who disgraced the uniform they wore and the cause they pretended to serve.

In 1862 guerrilla warfare was inaugurated in Jackson, Cass, Lafayette and other counties in western Missouri. The Kansas jayhawkers, the "Red Legs," Penick's men, and some militia were on the one side, and Quantrell's, Todd's, Haller's, and other bands "retaliated." As soon as the leaves put out in the spring of 1863 the guerrillas began to swarm in Jackson, Lafayette, and Clay. In the latter part of May they fired on the steamer "Spread Eagle," a few miles above Waverly, wounding a lady passenger, but doing no other damage. The same band passed down the river to Miami, where they plundered stores and citizens.

Up to this time eight confederates had been killed in this county, and the following federals: Anderson, killed by Hatton; a soldier from Col. King's 4th Missouri, in Sugar Tree Bottom; a Mr. Crockett, and one other.

On the night of the 26th of May, about twenty-five men claiming to belong to the "24th Missouri State Militia,"* went to the residence of Mr. Peyton Lane, in Morris township. Four of them went in and inquired for Mr. Lane and his two sons, who were in bed. They ordered them to get up, informing them that they must go to Richmond. With Mr. L. and his sons the party left, going in a southwesterly direction. Soon after the family heard the report of several guns, and, suspecting wrong, the next morning they made search. About three-fourths of a mile from the house they found the two young men, and a little further on the body of Mr. Lane, all dead, having been shot through the head and body several times. Mr. Lane had been a member of the Missouri State Guard under Gen. Price, but had returned home after the Lexington fight and taken the oath of allegiance to the federal government. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, and was one of the most prominent and wealthy men in his community. The family were regarded as "southern sympathizers," although no specific offense was ever alleged against them.

The county was now under complete military rule and subjection to the federal authority. Very strenuous orders were issued by the commanding officers, of which the following was one:

*There was no such regiment.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI, }
 PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH, May 21, 1863. }

To S. B. Waite, Assistant Provost Marshal, Carroll County:

SIR—You are hereby required and directed to carry into effect, within your jurisdiction, the following order of the Colonel commanding the district:

HEADQUARTER'S DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST MISSOURI, }
 ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 18, 1863. }

SIR—You will direct your assistants to arrest the most prominent and influential rebels and sympathizers with the rebellion in their respective districts.

The assistant provost marshals will in every case take testimony upon the following points, viz:

I. Disloyal conduct previous to July 25, 1862—the date of the president's proclamation.

II. Disloyal conduct since that period.

III. General reputation of the accused as to his sentiments and character, and as to whether he is or is not a dangerous man in his neighborhood. Women who are violent and dangerous secessionists must be arrested as well as men.

IV. You will not arrest persons who were at one time disloyal, but have been permitted to remain among us on taking the oath of allegiance and giving bond, provided they have since observed their obligations in the best faith. The slightest departure from good faith in this matter—acts or words that would not be noticed if committed or spoken by Union men—will be sufficient to cause the arrest of such persons.

Active loyalty is required at the hands of all citizens. Those whose best claim to the protection of the United States government is that they "have done nothing," are rebels. It is the duty of every man to do something to uphold his government.

In clear cases of disloyalty, and in those only, the prisoners and the proofs will be sent forward to you. Their cases will be disposed of here.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel Commanding District.

MAJ. J. M. BASSETT, *District Provost Marshal.*

For the proper enforcement of the federal authority, as well as for the protection of the citizens, and the maintenance of order, the following was issued by Col. Hale, commander of the Seventh military district, on the 11th of May:

HEADQUARTERS, 2D PROVISIONAL REGIMENT, 7TH }
 MILITARY DISTRICT, RICHMOND, Mo., May 11, 1863. }

Special Order No. 2.

I. Citizens in the town of Carrollton, Mo., will be required to treat the members of the militia with civility and proper respect; and whenever found guilty of using insulting or abusive language towards a soldier, will be severely dealt with under the law.

II. Soldiers will be likewise strictly prohibited the use of any imprudent language or unbecoming treatment toward any citizen.

III. Any soldier or citizen found drunk in the streets or guilty of disorderly conduct in camp, or in the streets, will be arrested by the officer of the day, and handed over to the proper authorities.

By order of John B. Hale, colonel commanding,

C. J. WHITE, *Adjutant.*

D. A. CALVERT,
Captain Commanding Post at Carrollton, Mo.

About the first of July the steamer "Emma" was robbed of \$1,100 by the bushwhackers at Waverly. Some of the bushwhackers, it was said, lived in this county.

A grand celebration of Independence day was held at Carrollton. It was estimated that 4,000 of all classes and all shades of opinion, participated, and great good order and decorum were observed by both the citizens and the soldiers. Capt. Calvert's company, which had been encamped in the court house yard, moved out, and the exercises were there held. Ex-Gov. Austin A. King and Col. Hale were the orators. Rev. Goodson was the chaplain of the occasion and Dr. J. S. Logan read the declaration. A table 300 feet long contained a bountiful and elegant dinner, contributed by all the citizens, and composed in part of roast pigs, turkeys, chickens, hams, pies, cakes, confectioneries, etc. A large United States flag was raised and heartily cheered, and the occasion was long remembered with pleasure. The people laid aside their politics, passions, and prejudices for one day, and great good resulted therefrom.

A grand jubilee was held in Carrollton on the receipt of the news of the capture of Vicksburg, and the defeat of the confederates at Gettysburg, by Gens. Meade and Hancock. The houses were illuminated, and there was a procession with singing, cheering, and much *spirited* behavior generally.

Provost-Marshal Waite, in his eagerness to have the stars and stripes respected and recognized, issued the following order, which created no little comment generally, and considerable dissatisfaction, among the confederate population especially. The order caused no "secesh" to love the flag, however gaily and beautifully it floated over his premises:

OFFICE ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL, }
CARROLLTON, Mo., June 29, 1863. }

Special Order No. 2.

I. It is ordered that on Saturday, the 4th day of July next, the NATIONAL FLAG be displayed from the most conspicuous point of every public building in Carroll county; also business men, such as merchants, mechanics, etc., will display the same from roofs or upper windows of their SHOPS or places of business.

II. After the 4th of July next, flags will be used in the following manner, to-wit: Displayed from churches every day meeting is held in the same; in unfavorable weather, over the pulpit or desk inside; from school

rooms (either public or private) at least one day in each week, the balance of the time, placed in the most conspicuous place in the school room; business men as often as inclined, but weather permitting, every Saturday.

S. B. WAITE,
Ass't Prov. Mar., Carroll Co., Mo.

In the latter part of July the bushwhackers fired on a man and a boy near Tenney's grove, breaking the man's thigh and wounding his horse. The boy returned the fire, wounding one of the bushwhackers. A day or two before this news had been received of the escape of Jim Ryder from Gratiot street prison, St. Louis, and many believed that he was concerned in the affair.

About the 1st of August, Maj. Crainer took command of the post at Carrollton, and made a conservative speech to the citizens. He sent a garrison to DeWitt under Lieut. Kendrick, and also addressed the people of that place. He was in command but a short time, when he was sent to Hamilton.

A number of young men left the county early in August, and crossed the river *en route* to the confederate army. Efforts were made to stop them, but without avail. The garrison at Carrollton, at this time, consisted of Capt. Calvert's company and a portion of Capt. Fields' company, from Grundy county, under Lieut. Moore.

The people so often had their residences searched for fire-arms, and the arms themselves taken from them, that they were in the habit of hiding them very carefully. On the 15th of September, Miss Missouri Settles, daughter of Daniel Settles, living near Baum's Mill, was killed by the accidental discharge of a hidden gun. The gun had been previously secreted between two beds, and while the young lady was adjusting or "making" them, from some cause the gun fired, the contents taking effect near the left eye, producing instant death. Miss Settles was about 18 years of age.

About the 1st of September, Wm. Greenstreet shot and killed Harrison Tolly. The two men lived in the bottom. It was claimed that there had been a feud between the two; that Tolly had threatened to kill Greenstreet, and that these threats coming to the knowledge of Greenstreet, he deliberately took his gun and shot Tolly on his own premises. Greenstreet immediately came to Carrollton, surrendered himself, and was afterward tried and acquitted.

The September term of the circuit court was duly held, ex-Gov. King on the bench. D. P. Whitmer was the circuit attorney. A number of attorneys were present from abroad. A grand jury was impaneled, and considerable other business transacted.

At a "union" meeting at Carrollton, on the 23d, Capt. D. P. Whitmer, of Ray county, circuit attorney, was nominated for circuit judge. Hon.

Geo. W. Dunn, also of Ray county, was already announced as a candidate. The friends of Cols. John B. Hale and Walter King had called on them to enter the field, but they had declined.

About the 1st of October, the steamer "Marcella" was captured by about 60 guerrillas nearly opposite Shanghai. The boat and passengers were robbed, and three federal militiamen were taken off the boat and murdered. Another soldier was fired upon, but escaped. Some of the guerrillas were said to be from near Shanghai and Hardin.

On the 12th of October, Col. Jo. O. Shelby, at the head of about 1,200 men, while on the famous "Shelby Raid" into Missouri, was met by about 1,400 militia under Gen. E. B. Brown, at Marshall, Saline county, and defeated with a loss of about 30 men. Several of his men became tired of service and deserted him. Five of them, whose homes were in the vicinity of Waverly, came over and surrendered themselves to the federals at Carrollton and were sent to Chillicothe. One of Shelby's men named G. A. Hill, was killed in Morris township, under the following circumstances: Hill and three other men were traveling north, and when near Daniel McDaniel's house, on Turkey Creek, Hill rode up to the house and enquired the road to Mr. Steel's. Upon being interrogated he acknowledged that he was one of Shelby's men, but stated that he and his companions had resolved to abandon the service, and were going to their homes, in Livingston county. McDaniel and a Mr. McAtee took him prisoner, and found two revolvers upon his person. The captors stated that McAtee took charge of the prisoner, and that McDaniel and his son started after the other three men, who had halted about 200 yards away, and who, seeing their comrade under arrest, fled. In the meantime so McAtee and McDaniel stated, the prisoner attempted to wrest the gun from McAtee, and in the *melee* McDaniel, who had returned, shot and killed Hill. This version of the affair was not accepted by some of the confederates, who charged that the prisoner was wilfully put to death by McDaniel.

NOVEMBER ELECTION, 1863.

At the general election for 1863, but two tickets were voted for, both claiming to be "union." One ticket headed by Barton Bates, W. V. N. Ray, and J. D. S. Dryden for supreme judges, was called the conservative ticket, the other headed by H. A. Clover, Arnold Krekel, and David Wagner was denominated the "radical" or "charcoal" ticket. The latter was supported by all of the immediate emancipationists in the state.

There being large numbers of the military under arms in the state apprehension, was felt that in many quarters they would attempt to influence the election by the intimidation of voters, etc. To prevent any action of this kind being taken, the commander of the department in

which Missouri was situated, Maj. Gen. Schofield, whose headquarters were then at St. Louis, promulgated the following order:

HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF MISSOURI, }
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 28, 1863. }

General orders No. 101.

The right of the people to peaceably assemble for all lawful purposes, and the right to freely express their will at the polls according to law, are essential in civil liberty.

No interference with these rights, either by violence, threats, intimidation, or otherwise, will be tolerated.

Any commissioned officer who shall incite or encourage any interference with any lawful assemblage of the people, of who shall fail to do his utmost to prevent such interference, shall be dismissed the service; an any officer, soldier or civilian, who shall, by violence, threats or otherwise actually interfere with any such lawful assemblage of the people, shall be punished by imprisonment or otherwise, at the discretion of a court martial or military commission.

Any officer, soldier, civilian, who shall attempt to intimidate any qualified voter in the exercise of his right to vote, or who shall attempt to prevent any qualified voter, from going to the polls or voting, shall be punished by imprisonment or otherwise, at the discretion of a court marshal or military commission.

Special attention is called to the 5th article of war, which will be applied to commissioned officers of Missouri militia not in active service, as well as to officers and soldiers in actual service.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield.

C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant General.

This order of Gen. Schofield's was supplemented by the following from Col. Hale, then commanding the military district including Carroll county:

HEADQUARTERS, CHILLICOTHE, Mo., }
October 27, 1863. }

Special Order.

I. The officers of the enrolled Missouri militia, of Carroll county, Missouri, detailed for duty at the different voting precincts on Tuesday, November 3, 1863, in Carroll county, according to general order from the headquarters of the department of Missouri will be governed by the following instructions:

It will be their duty to maintain order and quiet at the polls, and to sustain the judges of the election in the discharge of their duties. No officer or soldier will undertake to decide who are or are not entitled to vote. The judges of the election alone will decide who are entitled to vote, and the officer in command will carry out their decision.

II. Any person or persons whatever who shall attempt to prevent any citizen from voting by intimidation, threats or otherwise, or who shall create any disturbance at the polls, will be immediately arrested and sent under strong guard to the district provost marshal at Chillicothe, Missouri for trial.

III. Any person, who shall, on the day of election, at or near the polls,

sell, or give away, any intoxicating liquors of any description, will be arrested and sent as above to district headquarters for trial.

IV. From and after Friday, the 30th inst., no intoxicating liquors of any sort will be sold or given away for any purpose in Carroll county until the day after the election, except on the written certificate of a physician, that it is necessary for medicinal purposes, and any person violating this order will also be arrested and sent to district headquarters.

V. This order is intended to secure order and quiet on election day, and to ensure a fair election. The colonel commanding asks the co-operation of all good citizens in its enforcement.

By order of

JOHN B. HALE,
Colonel Commanding, etc.

The election passed off quietly, and it was claimed that every man that voted did so unintimidated.

About the middle of December, one Corporal S. H. Harrison, 7th Minnesota infantry, arrived in Carrollton authorized to recruit negroes for the federal army. In a few days seventy-five or eighty able-bodied negroes had been accepted and marched away to Utica, singing their favorite airs which they had formerly sung at their corn huskings and dances.

When the recruiting of negroes was first authorized in Missouri "loyal" owners were to be compensated for all losses they might sustain thereby. Certificates of a proper character were given by Corporal Harrison to the said owners, but as time passed these certificates proved to be of not much value. Every able-bodied negro that enlisted, it was declared, should "forever thereafter be free."

During the months of November and December there was considerable lawlessness in the county. The houses of Messrs. Burton, Dillard, Satterfield, and Hall, in Sugar Tree Bottom Township, as well as many other houses in different parts of the county were robbed and plundered, the robbers taking money, clothing, household articles, etc. Smoke-houses were frequently raided. The men perpetrating these outrages were sometimes the Grundy county militia, sometimes some of the county militia, often scouting parties of Federals, and sometimes bushwhackers.

CARROLL COUNTY IN 1864—THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE WAR.

In the midst of the civil war raging in the country in 1864 there was a whisky war in Carroll county. The ladies of DeWitt organized and made a raid on the places where liquors were sold and knocked in the heads of all the barrels of whisky, and in fact destroyed all of the intoxicating beverages they could find.

The question of building the "Missouri Valley Railroad," now the

Wabash, St Louis & Pacific, was freely and fully discussed. Notwithstanding the disturbed condition of affairs, unsettled values, and other distracting causes, the people seemed to have faith that all would be well in the end; and so they favored this enterprise because of the aid they believed it would render in establishing their material prosperity which they expected to live to enjoy. Several meetings were held in this part of the State in aid of the project and bills relating thereto were introduced and discussed in the Legislature. The "Missouri Valley" was designed to be a part of the Old North Missouri, (which afterwards became the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, and then the Wabash) and was designed to leave the main line near where Moberly now stands and run thence to the Missouri river and up the valley to Kansas City, substantially over the same line where now runs the Kansas City division of the Wabash. Hon. Geo. Pattison, then the Representative from this county in the Legislature, did very effective work in aid of the "Missouri Valley."

Early in January the thieves and marauders began getting in their work. On the night of the 19th the houses of Mrs. Hill and Messrs. John Winfrey, R. H. Courts, Knister, Johnson, Cox, Frank Hill, Capt. Baker, Hoover, and Stafford, and others in the vicinity of Hill's landing, were ransacked and the inmates robbed of sums of money ranging from ten cents to \$110, amounting in all to \$490, gold and silver watches, etc. The robbers also stripped the rings from ladies' fingers, and the ear-rings from their ears, carried away bed clothing, men's, women's, and children's wearing apparel, and started off with four horses, but were unable to get them across the river. The villains were bushwhackers and thieves from Lafayette county. The river was frozen over and easily crossed on foot. The militia at Carrollton were notified and were in the neighborhood within an hour after the robbers had left. They tracked them to the river, about two miles below the Landing, where they crossed about 3 o'clock the next morning, as stated by Mr. Rankin, who saw them cross. The militia crossed the river and followed the trail five or six miles, first traveling up the river and then turning south. About a mile south of the river the trail was lost, so the militia averred and they returned. Some persons charged that the militia were afraid of an ambuscade or a "rebel trap" of some kind.

The numerous offenses of a larcenous character called forth an article in the Democrat newspaper. Mr. Kirby, its editor, was moved to say:

We often hear it said that any man who comes out of our present troubles without anything sticking to his fingers will prove himself to be, beyond doubt, an honest man—as if honesty were different now from what it has been since the commandment was given, "Thou shalt not steal," or as if the embarrassments of society furnished an excuse for plundering. * * * The cry is the same all over the country. Daily and nightly do we hear of the operations of roving gangs of robbers

who have become so numerous that every one that has property to lose is interested in protecting himself. We still hope that our citizens will be able to put down this system, and that there are enough honest men left to take hold of the thing and provide a remedy. A few examples of a stern character will work wonders. We can strike terror into some of the marauders by dealing out to those who are caught the extreme penalty of outraged society. This must be done, and the community purged of the scoundrels preying upon it.

About the 1st of February, Capt. Wakefield Standley left the county with a company of about 40 men for the 12th Mo. Vol. Cavalry. Recruiting was quiet active for the Federal service. To encourage it the county decided to appropriate \$40 as bounty to every white citizen mustered into the service of the United States between the 1st of February and the 1st of March. The recruiting was not all on the Federal side, however. A few plucky spirits contrived to join the Confederate service, notwithstanding the care with which they were watched, and the fact that it was in the midst of a cold winter.

The price of every species of property had advanced largely save two. These exceptions were land and slave property, (if it be lawful now to speak of slaves as property) the latter of which had greatly depreciated in value, owing to the almost absolute certainty that all slaves would shortly be freed. In the month of January in this year several negro women were sold for from \$200 to \$250, and two or three children thrown in. The undivided half of over 3000 acres of land belonging to the estate of A. J. Buffington sold under a deed of trust for \$500. About the 1st of February 240 acres of land belonging to Robt. O. Turner's estate, was sold for \$55. In some parts of the county, however, farms brought \$10 or \$15 per acre.

About the last of January the house of a Mr. Glover, near Bogard's Mound, was burned by three bushwhackers. Mr. Glover was a member of the 2d Missouri cavalry, (Merrill's Horse,) and was in the service at the time. His wife was at home. She states that a little after dark three men came to her house and demanded her money. They ransacked the house, set it on fire and left. The militia went out and scoured the country, but found no trace of the bushwhackers.

About the 1st of March Capt. Wm. M. Eads, who had been appointed commissary of exemptions for Carroll county, went to Jefferson City to ascertain the number of men that Carroll county had furnished for the federal service in order to determine whether or not the county would have to stand the draft then contemplated by the federal administration. The captain found that the county had already furnished 741 men, as follows:

In U. S. Service.	In Mo. State Militia.	In Foreign Regts.	Colored Recruits.
10th Mo. Inf.. 1	2d Reg. Cav. 1	Illinois..... 1	2d Reg.... 56
18th Mo. Inf.. 50	3d Reg. Cav. 252	Iowa..... 1	3d Ark.... 2
23d Mo. Inf.. 86	6th Reg. Cav. 11	Kansas..... 1	Unassigned. 53
24th Mo. Inf.. 23			
26th Mo. Inf.. 7			
30th Mo. Inf.. 1			
35th Mo. Inf.. 20			
2d Mo. Cav.. 24			
7th Mo. Cav.. 102			
12th Mo. Cav. 49			
<hr/> 363	<hr/> 264	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 111

Taking into consideration the population it was learned that Carroll county had furnished more men for the union army than any other county in the district, and would not be subject to the draft, provided she obtained her proper credits. Indeed the county could have said to President Lincoln, in the words of Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky: "Come on with your draft; our quota is full *on both sides!*"

By the efforts of Mr. L. B. Ely and others the sum of \$500 was raised in the county in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, and sent to the Mississippi Valley sanitary fair, held at St. Louis. The money was all raised by voluntary contributions, and was designed for the aid and comfort of sick and wounded federal soldiers.

With the putting out of the leaves the confederate guerrillas began again to swarm. About the 1st of May Quantrell's, Todd's, and Anderson's commands were all back from northern Texas, where they had spent the winter, and were on the war path in this part of the state on both sides of the river. Jackman, with a force half regular confederates and half bushwhackers and guerrillas, was down in Howard. Thrailkill was in Clay, Platte, Clinton, and Caldwell, as necessity demanded, and soon had a considerable force. Jim Rider and Charley Turpin (who called himself Burton then) were ranging through the woods in the northeastern part of the county, each with half a dozen followers.

About 15,000 pounds of cotton raised in the county was ginned by Messrs. Musser & Winfrey, who had put up a cotton gin in connection with their woolen factory at Carrollton. It was estimated that 20,000 pounds of a very good article of cotton were raised in the county in the year 1863.

On the night of the 2d of June the factory establishment mentioned in the preceding paragraph was totally destroyed by fire at Carrollton. The loss was about \$20,000, nearly one-half of which was on the cotton and wool stored in the building, belonging to the patrons of the factory. A sad incident connected with this catastrophe was the burning to death of a lad about 15 years of age, named William Vickery, who was employed

in the factory and who was in the building when the fire broke out. His charred remains were found the next morning near where the engine stood.

On the 6th of June the Democrats of the county held a convention and appointed delegates to the State convention which in turn was to select delegates to the national convention. Col. Hale called the meeting to order. R. W. Dickinson presided and H. H. Brand acted as secretary. Delegates were appointed to the State convention as follows: Mr. H. Pate, John Calvert, R. W. Dickinson, R. W. Ridgel, W. M. Eads, and J. W. Montgomery. On motion of Col. Hale Gen. George B. McClellan was declared to be the first choice of the meeting for the Presidency.

There was quite a spirit of controversy between the two wings of the Union party—the conservatives or Democrats and the radicals or Republicans. (And the same exists to this day!) Sometimes this controversy assumed a bitter and malevolent character. The radicals sometimes called their opponents “rebel sympathizers” and “copperheads.” The conservatives retorted in what they deemed proper language, suited to the occasion, and matters were warm at times. The Confederates or “rebels” proper, not being allowed to vote, sat back and looked on at the quarrel, it being one in which they were not especially interested.

The fourth of July was observed by a dinner at Deigle's hotel, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Col. Hale. There was a great deal of excitement in the county just then, owing to the presence in the country of numerous bands of bushwackers and guerrillas. Saline and Lafayette were infested with them, and 100 of them under Cliff. Holtzclaw raided Keytesville, destroying county records, robbing citizens, etc. Frankford, a German village on the river in Saline county, was also raided; nine houses and a church burned and one citizen killed. About 100 of them appeared at Miami and at other points opposite this county and seemed desirous of crossing. Fourteen citizens of Union proclivities were murdered in Chariton County in two weeks. Two guerrillas induced the ferryman at Brunswick to cross them and on arriving at the north bank put spurs to their horses and galloped through the town firing at everything that wore a blue coat.

GUERRILLA RAID ON MILES' POINT.

In the early morning of July 7, about 15 guerrillas, under one Silas Gordon made a raid on Miles' Point, and sacked the place. The stores of Mr. Lutz, Mr. Barbee, Mr. Hill, and the residences of other citizens were robbed of money and goods. About the time they left town a part of Capt. Francis' company of Enrolled Militia and some citizens that had been collected the evening before as a guard or watch rode up and fired on them. This caused the robbers to retreat in hot haste, and in attempt-

ing to cross a slough near by five of there horses mired down and the riders took to their heels and escaped. The horses were captured, together with some of the stolen property, and brought back to the Point. In making arrangements to pursue the guerrillas, soon after, a gun was accidentally discharged, killing Mr. F. J. Francis and wounding Peter Burchet and Samuel Kratcer.

MURDER OF GEORGE SCHMITT.

On the morning of the 5th, at about 1 o'clock, three guerrillas went to the residence of Mr. George Schmitt, a discharged soldier from the 3d M. S. M., living near the bluffs 12 miles west of Carrollton, and after entering the house demanded his money, which he gave them to the amount of about \$130. They then took some of his clothing. After questioning him as to his being in the Federal service they informed him that they meant to kill him. His family entreated the guerrillas not to kill him, especially after they had robbed him and he had not resisted, and as he had never harmed anyone; but the roughest member of the three said: "Well, by—, we *will* kill him, and if you inform the militia before to-morrow we will come back and kill all of you." Notwithstanding the entreaties of Schmitt's wife and sister the guerrillas carried him about 100 yards from the house where he was found next morning dead, shot through the head. A detachment of militia under Lt. Hudson was sent out from Carrollton upon receipt of the news, but no trace was found of the miscreants, who were said to be Thraillkill's men.

Bill Anderson was at Waverly a few days prior to this, and attacked the steamboat "Live Oak," which escaped by pulling out into the river, and it is said by some that Schmitt's murderers were not Thraillkill's men, but Anderson's.

GEN. ROSECRANS' ORDER.

On the 28th of June, Gen. Rosecrans then in command in Missouri, with headquarters in St. Louis, in view of the situation in this and other parts of the State, called upon the people to co-operate with the military in securing protection. He requested them to hold meetings in every township, and say whether or not they were in favor of co-operation, and if so to organize and officer companies, irrespective of party, and apply to the nearest military post for assistance.

In Carroll county, these meetings were generally held, and the sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of doing everything possible to keep the guerrillas from entering the county, or drive them out, should they succeed in coming in. The meeting at Adkins' school-house was broken up by the presence of the guerrillas themselves.

BILL ANDERSON'S FIRST RAID.

About 5 o'clock, (some say 3 o'clock,) Tuesday afternoon, July 11, 1864, the famous guerrilla chieftain Wm. T. Anderson, with 22 men crossed the Missouri into Carroll county about 8 miles above Miami, and near the residence of Mr. George Adkins. But one skiff was used in crossing, and to obtain this cost Anderson one of his best men, a guerrilla named Thomas Bell. Anderson had followed the river down from Waverly, looking along both shores for a boat. At the point named he saw one, a skiff, on this side of the river. He called for volunteers to swim over and bring it, and two men, Jesse Hamlet and the man Bell stepped out and took the water. Bell was either seized with cramp or became exhausted, and about the middle of the stream sank and was drowned. Hamlet, (now a citizen of Lexington), from whom the writer obtained these particulars, reached the north bank and brought the skiff to Anderson very soon and in safety. Into this the men stepped, a boat-load at a time, and, holding them by the bridles and swimming them the entire distance, the horses were crossed without the loss of one.

Riding rapidly on, Anderson and his men, near Daniel H. Cary's, came upon and killed in detail, Alexander Skaggs, John T. Arterburn, Jr., and Richard Wilson. The latter was killed in a field where he was plowing. An old man, named Hiram Griffith, was caught, and a wretch named Archibald Clements threw him down upon the ground, and cut his throat from ear to ear with a bowie-knife, and left him weltering in his own blood. All of the men killed were robbed of their money, and of the best of their clothing, especially if any of it chanced to be blue. Other citizens' houses were visited, and the women inmates terrorized and commanded to reveal the whereabouts of their husbands, some of whom had had barely time to escape. The ladies invariably refused or prevaricated.

Anderson landed in that portion of the county called "the Gourd," now in Eugene township. Many union men and federal sympathizers were citizens of "the Gourd," and the locality was in very ill favor with the confederates. In about an hour after landing, Anderson and his men met with John L. Neet, of company L., 6th cavalry, M. S. M., home on furlough and newly married, and Bennet Hartgrove, Wm. Allen and Henry Manning, all of whom lived in the neighborhood and were going to the Adkins school house to organize to protect themselves against guerrillas, pursuant to Gen. Rosecrans' order. Anderson and his men were all dressed in federal uniform, and Neet and his companions thought them federal militia. Very soon they detected their real character, for the guerrillas began firing, and Bennet Hartgrove fell dead. Neet, Allen, and Manning made all haste to escape and were closely pressed by the guerrillas. Neet received a ball through his hat, and his left shoulder was

slightly cut. Getting a favorable opportunity he abandoned his horse and took to the brush, losing horse, saddle and bridle, but saving his life. Manning and Allen also escaped.

After cutting and slashing about the neighborhood an hour or so (not more), Anderson rode rapidly for the Rock-Ford on Grand river, where he expected to cross into Chariton county. He picked up a Mr. McDavid and John Riffe, whom he forced to accompany him as guides as far as Big creek, where others were procured. At Baum's mill, on Big creek, the guerrillas caught a young man, 18 years of age, named Solomon, a brother of Joseph Baum, of Carrollton, and a confederate sympathizer. Young Baum's residence was Carrollton, but he chanced to be at the mill that day on business. Anderson asked him if he was a union man, and Baum, thinking Anderson to be a ruffianly federal who would mistreat him if his answer was not favorable, replied that he was. Thereupon, preparations were made to hang him. A rope was taken from McDavid's horse and a limb selected for a gallows. The unfortunate man now realized the true situation, and began to plead for his life, averring that he was *not* a union man, but a sympathizer with the south, and that but for circumstances over which he had no control, he would have been a confederate soldier long ago. His entreaties and his explanations were listened to with indifference by Anderson, who at last said, "O, string him up; G——d d——n his little soul, he's a Dutchman anyway." Thereupon, he was "strung up," and left to swing and sway in the evening summer breeze, while Anderson and his band passed on.

Not far from Baum's mill lived Cyrus Lyons, and with him was Edwin Matthews. A neighbor named John Henry chanced to be present. Lyons was engaged in digging a well. His wife was lying dangerously sick at the time. Anderson called Lyons out to the fence and asked him:

"Why aint you in the service?"

"I do belong to the militia," replied Lyons.

"Well, why in hell aint you out trying to drive out the bushwhackers? —didn't you know they were in the country?"

Lyons, supposing he was talking to federals, answered that he had not been informed that his services were needed; that he had belonged to Capt. Calvert's company, of Moberly's regiment, and while in service always tried to do his duty, and was ready to do it again.

"Well," said Anderson,—"I guess you have done enough. *I am Bill Anderson, by G——d,*" and instantly he shot Lyons dead.

Two or three of the guerrillas leaped their horses over the fence, and shot down and killed Matthews and Henry. Then they went through the pockets of their victims and with a great deal of laughter and merriment at the sly trick they had played on the "three d——d milish," they rode away. When told that the shooting in the yard meant that her

husband was killed, poor Mrs. Lyons, sick as she was, got out of bed and crept on her hands and knees to the door to try to get to him.

The guerrillas then went to the residences of the Messrs. Humes, both of whom they robbed, one of money and clothing and the other, L. F. Hume, of a fine horse and revolver. They threatened Mrs. Hume with instant death and that of her husband, if she did not produce such things as they asked for. Near the Rock Ford they arrested John Jenkins, whom they carried off with them across Grand river. It was now dark and the guerrillas were in Chariton county, but the people in Carroll were greatly alarmed.

Capt. Calvert's company from Carrollton, as soon as the alarm was given started after Anderson, struck his trail, followed it to Grand river, at the Rock Ford, and then turned back, having gone quite as far as was desirable or prudent, and soon returned to Carrollton.

Bennet Hartgrove, the first man killed by Anderson, was a native of Carroll county, about 36 years of age, and was a descendent of the pioneer Hartgrove, who settled "in the Forks," of Wakanda. He left a wife and four children. He had been a member of Capt. Mayo's company, of the 3d M. S. M., but had been discharged for a wound in the hand which nearly disabled him.

John T. Arterburn was a son of Nevil Arterburn, and also a native of Carroll county. He left a wife and two children. He had been a member of Capt. Love's company, 7th Missouri volunteer cavalry, from which he had been discharged for physical disability.

Alexander Skaggs had also belonged to Love's company, but had been discharged for physical disability, occasioned by wounds received at the Hurricane fight, when Ballew bushwhacked the company. He left a wife and two children.

Richard Wilson was a native of New York, and aged about thirty years. He left a wife and three children. He had been a member of Capt. Cary's company of the enrolled militia, but was not considered a very decided union man. He was a quiet man and never rendered himself conspicuous during the troubles. He was universally respected and his death greatly deplored. One of the guerrillas has stated to the writer that he thinks it was Wilson who was killed because he refused to give information relative to the politics of his neighbors, and not especially because he had been in the militia.

Hiram Griffith, whose throat Arch Clements cut, was nearly sixty years of age. He was a union man in sentiment, but universally regarded as quiet and inoffensive.

Cyrus Lyons was a native of Madison county, New York, but had been in Missouri for forty years. He had been in Capt. Calvert's company of the E. M. M., but was not in the service at the time he was

killed. He was a church member, very pious, and Anderson, doubtless, regarded him as—

The fitter for the King of Heaven who made him.

He left a wife and three children, and it is said that all who knew him greatly regretted the fact and were horrified at the manner of his death.

Edward Matthews was born on the Yadkin river, North Carolina, and was about thirty years of age. He had married a relative of Mrs. Lyons. He was a religious man and generally respected. He had been orderly sergeant of the same company in which Lyons had served.

John Henry left a wife and family. He was extensively known through the country and is said to have been a good citizen. He also had belonged to the militia.

Solomon Baum, as has been said, was a young man and his home was in Carrollton. If he had decided political views they were that the confederate cause was right. He had been very quiet, however, and for some time had been in the employ of his brother, Joseph Baum, the merchant, now the senior partner of the firm of Baum, David & Co., of Carrollton. The only reason why young Baum was hanged was that given by Anderson,—he was “a Dutchman, anyway,” and “Dutchmen,” as the Germans were called, were all deemed to be federals.”

THRAILKILL'S RAID.

Before the excitement occasioned by Bill Anderson's raid had passed away, the county was greatly stirred up by the report that John Thrailkill, at the head of a band of guerrillas numbering from 300 to 500, was moving into Carroll county, with Carrollton as his chief objective point. On the evening of the 18th of July word was brought to Carrollton that Thrailkill and Thornton were coming, having been seen near Tinney's Grove, moving upon the county and the county seat. Scouts were immediately dispatched to reconnoiter and report the movements of the enemy, while the citizens of the county who lived near Carrollton, without distinction of party, old and young, repaired to town and organized to the number of probably 600, Col. Hale in command, to defend themselves and the place.

There was, to be sure, the most intense excitement, and everything had to be done in a hurry, and it is not much wonder that very many ludicrous scenes transpired, and many things were done which viewed afterward were very funny. Anderson had murdered so horribly his victims, and it was said that Thrailkill was another Anderson with ten times as many men. Two or three false alarms were given that “they are coming! they are coming!” and the hurrying and skurrying about to meet the foe (or as it is said, to keep from meeting him yourself, but to have every other man meet him) were very entertaining. On one occasion the pickets on

the Virginia street road fired "at a noise," and some of the newly organized military in Carrollton nearly burst blood vessels in their efforts to get into line and out of range at the same time. In a short time the pickets southwest of town, across the Wakanda, fired on one of the scouting parties sent out to reconnoiter the movements of the guerrillas, returning late at night, having been in the saddle all day without having eaten anything, and the consequent confusion was something long to be remembered. Some of the defenders of the town were old confederates, or rather ex-members of Claib. Jackson's Missouri state guard, and more of them were *confederate*, but not guerrilla sympathizers.

Thraikill, Thornton and their men passed through the Turkey Creek settlement to near the residence of J. W. Smith, Esq., southeast of Mandeville, where they pitched camp. At this camp Thornton made the men a speech. Between nine and ten o'clock at night they broke camp, moving first in a westerly direction, and afterward going into camp on Muddy creek, near Tinney's Grove. The next evening numbers of them were scouting about on Turkey creek again, near Mandeville. Of these and the subsequent movements of Thraikill's men, Campbell's Gazetteer of Missouri, p. 89, "Caldwell County," says:

In July, 1864, the confederates, under Maj. Thraikill, entered the southwestern part of the county, capturing Peyton Davis, whom they compelled to act as guide. The home guards were at Daniel Michael's, awaiting their commander, Capt. Fortune. They were surprised by the confederates, who, on their march thither, had killed John Phillips and Joseph Kain, and severely wounded Daniel Toomey. A part of the home guard escaped, and those captured were soon released through the representations of Judge S. D. Davis and others. Thraikill marched to Tinney's Grove, thence into Carroll county, and two days later returned to Kingston. The home guards, finding themselves outnumbered, withdrew to Hamilton, and many of the citizens took to the brush. The confederates broke open the court house vault and safe, taking therefrom about \$8,000 belonging to the school fund. They burned all papers relating to the enrollment of the militia, but did not harm the other records. They broke open and rifled the store of Northup & Lewis. From Kingston they proceeded to Mirabile, breaking open the stores and scattering the goods in the streets, and took from Dr. Crawford's safe a large sum of money. The next day they passed on to Plattsburg.

About the 1st of August, another alarm was given at Carrollton. About ten o'clock at night the pickets got frightened, fired, and ran in. The militia, of course, speedily fell in and stood on their arms for some time. When the alarm was first given, John Anderson, a member of Capt. Calvert's company, ran to his tent, and getting hold of his gun, the cap exploded, discharging the whole load through his body, causing instant death. He left a wife and one child.

BILL ANDERSON'S SECOND RAID.

On Monday morning, July 31, Bill Anderson with ten men entered the county on his way from Howard and Chariton to Clay county, to form a junction with another guerrilla chieftain, Fletcher Taylor, then operating in Clay county. Anderson crossed Grand river at a ford near the mouth of Grand river, and proceeded in a westerly direction to the Underwood farm, near which place he caught up Mr. Wm. Z. Darr, now a citizen of Carrollton, whom he forced to accompany him as a guide. The ten men with Anderson were Arch. Clements, John Maupin, Tuck Hill, Woot. Hill, Hiram Guess, Jesse Hamlet, Polk Helms, Wm. Reynolds, Cave Wyatt, and Ben Broomfield, the latter a half Indian.

From the Underwood place the march was continued westerly to Geo. W. Dean's. Soon after leaving Dean's the guerrillas met Isaac W. Dugan, who was on horseback, and on his way to a neighbor's to grind his ax. Dugan was an ex-militiaman. They forced him to turn about and accompany them. As Anderson's men were all dressed in federal blue but one, it is presumed that Dugan thought them federals at first, but he was soon undeceived. The guerrillas manifested quite a frankish disposition, and began diverting themselves with teasing Dugan in various ways. Discovering that Dugan's horse was somewhat fractious, they had a great deal of sport by thrusting sticks under the horse's tail, causing it to kick immoderately and violently. This was repeated from time to time, as fun was wanted. At last the residence of Mrs. Mitchell, in the western part of Ridge township, was reached, a double house with a covered porch between the rooms. Here Dugan was sent in to order dinner, Anderson opening the gate, and Dugan's horse, provoked by the exasperating sticks, entering the yard kicking wildly.

There were four ladies at the house, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Susan Mitchell, Mrs. Stephen Mitchell, and Mrs. Jabez Calvert, the latter with her infant child. The horses were turned loose in the yard, and fed with oats which Mr. Dugan was compelled to bring and supply to the animals, and dinner was prepared and eaten. After dinner, some of the men amused themselves by playing on a violin; others, by chafing and talking to the ladies, and still others, tired out by their hard ride, were lying in the yard asleep, for a guerrilla could fall asleep in a minute, and awaken in an instant at the command, "saddle up!"

In the meantime, about a dozen citizens had collected at Capt. J. W. Hudson's, a few miles east from Mrs. Mitchell's, and started in pursuit of the guerrillas, determined to attack them at the first opportunity, and rescue, if possible, Messrs. Darr and Dugan, whom it was supposed would be taken into Ray county and killed. Accidentally, the guerrillas were discovered at Mrs. Mitchell's, and Hudson and his men left their horses in

charge of one man, and proceeded through a corn field, which came up within a few yards of the back of the house. The citizens, or "home guards," were indifferently armed, and the guerrillas carried from two to four navy revolvers in their belts, with two or three extra loaded cylinders in their pockets, and consequently they—the citizens—were in some trepidation as they reached the fence, within twenty steps of the house. At a signal a portion of the men fired into the entry, riddling chairs and other furniture, and causing a general stampede. Mrs. Calvert was in the entry, and one of the guerrillas was playing with her child. She was slightly wounded across the breast, and the infant was also wounded on the chin and hand. Miss Susan Mitchell was also wounded in the hand. As soon as the firing began, Mr. Dugan attempted to escape, and running towards his friends was shot dead by one of them, who was too much excited to distinguish him from a guerrilla. Mr. Darr took advantage of the confusion, and made good his escape in safety on foot.

As soon as Hudson's men opened fire, the guerrillas, used to all kinds of warfare, rallied, and drawing their revolvers returned the shots. Only one of their number, Hiram Guess, was scratched. A few rounds were interchanged, some of the guerrillas knocking out the chinking of one of the rooms, and using the openings as port holes. Alarmed at the firing, some of the horses of the citizens broke away, and the citizens themselves, seeing what a miserable failure their attack had proved, retreated. It was but the work of a few moments for Anderson and his men to mount and pursue, and once in the saddle they were at home. Some of them started around the field to where Hudson's horses were, and prevented some of the citizens from mounting. A guerrilla, named John Maupin, pursued Mr. John Kirker, whose horse fell. Maupin came upon him, shot him, and, springing from his horse, scalped him, and then with his bowie knife cut off his head, mutilating the body in a shocking manner. Mr. James Walker was slightly wounded on the throat. Mr. John Warnock was slightly wounded on the middle finger of the left hand; a shot at the same time struck the barrel of his gun, as he was in the act of shooting left-handed, between the thumb and finger of the right hand, and he actually caught this ball in his hand without further injury than a slight scratch. Mr. Alex. Hayward was shot through the calf of the right leg, while being pursued, and before he got to the brush. Mrs. Stephen Mitchell, at the first firing, attempted to make her escape to a neighbor's. Anderson himself, and Arch. Clements, followed her, and she not obeying the command to "stop," Anderson brought her down with a pistol ball, which took effect in the top of the right shoulder, and came out under the left shoulder blade. When afterward reproached, by some of his men, for shooting a woman, Anderson said, "Well, it has got to come to that before

long anyhow." Mrs. M. recovered, and is still living, the wife of the county surveyor. Edwards' "Noted Guerrillas" says that Anderson "*accidentally* shot a lady during the melee;" but, like many other statements made in that volume, this one is incorrect.

After dispersing the home guards Anderson's men passed on to the house of Mr. Stephen Mitchell, (whose wife they had shot), which they first plundered and then burned. Then they went to Mrs. John Nance's house, which they also sacked and burned; thence to Mr. John Hays's residence which they robbed but did not burn. Fortunately for Mr. Hays he had left the house but a few moments before his guerrilla visitors arrived. After leaving Mrs. Mitchell's the guerrillas took a Mr. Latham prisoner and compelled him to guide them. Leaving Hays's they passed through the fields to San Francisco, where they released Mr. Latham and took Mr. Henderson and Mr. Baker as prisoners and guides. Next they went to the house of Thos. C. Mathews and took him and Wm. H. Graham prisoners. It was now about dark.

Capt. Calvert's company and Capt. Cary's men were here within twenty minutes of the guerrillas, but owing to the darkness and the absence of Mrs. Mathew's family, who left when the guerrillas did, they could not tell the course or discover the track Anderson had taken for some hours. Meanwhile the guerrillas passed by A. Grow's westward on the prairie, where they camped from about midnight until daylight. A part of the militia camped at Mr. Brown's.

In the morning Lieut. Wm. Beatty, Jr., with a part of his company was on the look-out near Turkey creek bridge, and espied the guerrillas. He soon communicated with Capts. Cary's and Calvert's and one other company of Ray county militia and the whole force, about 125 men, were soon in hot pursuit of the eleven guerrillas. Beatty and his men were often in sight of them. In the borders of Ray county, at a place called Russellville, they came upon Mr. Russell and his son, the latter a young Federal officer home on leave of absence. After talking pleasantly with them for a few minutes the guerrillas suddenly shot down the unsuspecting Federals, jumped from their horses and stripped and robbed them, and rode away with the wailings of the murdered men's family in their ears. Soon after they met a young man named Oliphant, whom they halted and Anderson inquired, "What are you?" "I am a union man," replied Oliphant. "Can you kill a bushwacker?" interrogated Anderson. "Yes, I can." "Well, d—n you, you'll never have a better chance, for we're all bushwackers." Then they began abusing him. First they stripped him. Then they whipped him with switches until he was well nigh dead. Then they made a noose of the bridle reins of his mule, put it about his neck, and fastened the other end to the mule's neck. Then they tied his saddle, a shabby affair, to the mule's tail and turned the animal loose, expecting it

would run away and drag its owner to death. The mule, being gentle, did not run. It went but a few feet and stopped. The guerrillas followed it and urged it into a run, being determined that it should drag Mr. Oliphant to death.

The Carroll militia followed Anderson well into Ray county, and there turned over the pursuit to the militia of that county. Three of the guerrillas were dismounted in a skirmish that day, but none of them were killed, wounded or captured. Messrs. Henderson, Baker, Graham and Matthews were not hurt, but were released north of Richmond and all returned home in safety.

While riding with Anderson in this county Mr. Wm. Z. Darr states the guerrilla chieftain delivered him a long lecture on the shortcomings of professed "southern" men in Missouri who, he said, were rendering great service to the Federals by keeping on friendly terms with them and who ought to all go to bushwhacking and neither ask or give mercy. At times he characterized these recalcitrant southerners as "no better than Yankees." He also asked Mr. Darr where there were any members of the militia living not in service. Being informed that some of them lived on Hurricane and Big creeks, and were at home with their families, he expressed a strong desire to go among them. "By G—d," he said, "I'd like nothing better than to go over there and clean them up." Mr. Darr had some difficulty in persuading him to forego his pleasurable mission.

To say that the county was thoroughly excited by these sanguinary incursions of but a handful of desperate men, would give a very inadequate idea of the situation. The name of Bill Anderson was on every tongue, and extraordinary as were his deeds they were greatly magnified and exaggerated. It is but the truth to say that, while among the militia there were many men of undoubted great personal courage, the most of them did not court an encounter with the ferocious guerrillas, of whose fighting qualities they had heard such wonderful accounts, and whose horrible work some of them had seen. One reason for this was that the militia were poorly armed, the most of them having but a musket apiece, while each guerrilla carried from twenty-four to thirty-six shots and was a proficient in revolver fighting, a species of warfare which they uniformly forced. Yet the militia companies constantly scoured the country in search of the guerrillas and a fight with them. At last they found them and it.

BILL ANDERSON'S THIRD RAID—THE FIGHT AT SAMBO SLOUGH.

On the 13th of August, 1864, Bill Anderson, at the head of about 75 men, some say 100, again entered Carroll county, this time from the west, and coming in at Miles' Point. After leaving the Point, the next place

where the command stopped was at Col. Austin's.. Here they procured water and passed on down the bottom.

At Hill's Landing, the same evening, Anderson found James Warren, a citizen of Carrollton, and a member of Company M., Seventh M. S. M., Col. Phillips' regiment, who had been at his home on furlough and was on his way back to his command, and waiting the arrival of a steamboat to take him to Boonville. He was killed outright and robbed. His remains were brought to Carrollton and buried. Warren was thirty-three years of age and left a wife and three children.

Not far below the Landing Anderson went into camp for the night. Some of his men scouted about the country that night and approached the federal pickets at Carrollton, where the garrison was on the *qui vive* and greatly exercised at the news that had been reported. The next morning Anderson moved off toward the east leisurely and apparently inviting an attack. He had at least 75 men, nearly all of whom had seen a great deal of guerrilla service and were heavily armed and well mounted and were accurate shots in conflict. He wished nothing more than that twice his number of militia men would come upon him.

The news that Anderson had passed through Ray county on his way to this was communicated by Capt. Tiffin, of Ray, to the garrison at Carrollton on the evening of the 13th. Preparations were instantly made to receive him should he attack Carrollton, as it was thought he would, or to pursue him if he did not. The militia in the country were called in and armed as well as possible. Tiffin himself came up with his company of fifty men. Everything was gotten ready for a fight the next day.

One of the militia warned out was an Irishman named Kelly, living north of Carrollton. He was met on his way to the rendezvous, his gun on his shoulder and a lugubrious expression on his countenance. He was accosted:

"Where are you going, Kelly?"

"A-huntin', bejabers!"

"Hunting? Hunting what?"

"Begorra, something I don't want to find."

"What is that?"

"Bill Anderson, the murderin' blaggard, and may the divil fly away wid him."

It is safe to say that there were many others besides Kelly who hunted Bill Anderson with the fervent hope that they might not find him.

The next day was Sunday. In the forenoon the companies of Capts. Calvert and Tiffin moved out after the guerrillas, and were soon on the trail. The militia numbered probably 150 men, as stated by Col. J. B. Hale, to whom Tiffin and Calvert reported. Anderson and his men were in camp, near the Wakanda, near the center of section 11, township 52,

range 22. They had pickets out, who discovered the approach of the federals and fired. As soon as Capt. Tiffin, who was in the advance, saw the bushwhackers, he opened fire and ordered a charge.

Anderson and his men were soon in their saddles, and were but little disconcerted at the suddenness of the attack. They had a prisoner with them named Fox, whom they killed when the fighting began, and then turned their attention to the foe. Fox was a citizen of this county.

The militia were soon repulsed. Numbers of them were not in the fight at all. Only about fifty men followed Tiffin, and some of those that stayed back, it is said, fired into their own men. Tiffin passed clear through the guerrillas, and then back to the main force in the rear. Had all of the militia fought with equal courage the result would have been different.

The yelling and shouting of the guerrillas, the rapid firing from pistols, carbines and muskets, the confusion incident to a fight of the kind, made a very exciting scene, taken all together. The affair was a deadly one, too. About eight or nine militia men were killed or mortally wounded. Two members of Calvert's company, Wm. Young and Robert Hudson, were killed, and one, James Kenton, was mortally wounded, dying the next day. James Howell, of Co. C, 4th provisional militia, was wounded in the knee. The wound itself was slight, but he had just recovered from the measles, and the severe exercise and exposure, together with his hurt, caused a relapse, and he died on the 26th. Several of the Carroll men were wounded.

Mr. Young was 33 years of age. He left a wife and children. He was a member of the M. E. church, south, and a religionist. In the fight he received several wounds. James Kenton was 22 years old and unmarried. He was also a member of the Methodist church, and was a citizen of Carrollton. Howell was a young man from Ray county.

Three of the Ray county men killed were ——— Searcy, Joel Spitzer and James A. Hess. The latter was a recruit belonging to Co. B, 44th Missouri volunteers, and, like many others, had volunteered to go on the expedition after the guerrillas, and was only a militiaman *pro tem*. Neither the names of all the killed or of all the wounded can now be ascertained. It is asserted by some that only ten of the militia were killed or died, but the majority of the statements place the number at about 15.

Not all the casualties were on one side. Anderson lost one man killed, a young guerrilla, 18 years old, named Dock Rupe. Among the wounded were Anderson himself, Cave Wyatt, Arch Clements, Sandy McMacane, Peyton Long, Wm. Reynolds, Hiram Guess, Theo. Castle, Frank James and Jesse James. The two latter have since become notorious by reason of their many train robberies, bank robberies and land piracies generally. In the Wakanda fight Frank James was only slightly hurt, but Jesse was

quite severely injured. He was but 18 at the time, and a revolver ball hit him fair in the breast. He was taken to the residence of John Rudd, on the old Pritchard farm, near DeWitt, and nursed by Mrs. Rudd and Mr. and Mrs. S. Neale. Rudd was in the confederate army at the time. As nurses there accompanied Jesse James his brother Frank, and three other guerrillas named Gooly Robertson, Nat. Tigue and Ol. Shepherd. The other badly wounded guerrillas found asylums at other points in this county and in Chariton. Some were cared for in houses; others lay in the thick brush, without shelter and with but the rudest medical treatment.

After re-forming their ranks, Capts. Calvert and Tiffin decided to press on after the guerrillas and fight them again. The latter had gone on after the fight, and were hiding their wounded and preparing to cross into Chariton. Taking the road to the Rock Ford they passed Grand river at that point, and soon were well on their way to Howard county. The militia followed them only to Rock Ford, at first. Afterwards, on the following Tuesday, a company of the 1st Iowa cavalry and some Livingston county militia joined in the pursuit, which was kept up into Chariton county.

Before reaching the locality where the fight occurred and at the crossing of Sambo Slough Anderson's men met an old man named Chapman, whom they shot several times and killed. They also plundered some houses in the neighborhood, notably one belonging to Mr. Allen, at home then on furlough from his regiment, the 7th Mo. Vol. Cavalry. Mr. Allen barely made his escape. The guerrillas sacked his house, taking his clothing, his razor etc., and telling his wife that her husband was a "g——d d——d abolitionist, and ought to be killed." Mr. A. is now a citizen of Carrollton and acting city marshal.

This fight, as before stated occurred in section 11, township 52, range 22, on land then belonging to a Mr. McElree. It is sometimes called the "McElree's ford fight," the "Simpson's ford fight," and "the fight at Sambo Slough," although the locality is a mile from the slough. "Edwards' Noted Guerrillas" attempts a description of the fight, locating it "beyond the Flat Rock Ford;" putting the number of Federals killed at 76, and giving a very wild and altogether inaccurate account of the affair.

Following the Sambo Slough fight, there was the most intense apprehension and alarm felt throughout the county. Every stranger, or a man on horseback at a distance, was thought to be a bushwacker. People secreted their valuables, their horses and themselves on many occasions. Southern sympathizers fared hardly. Whether they endorsed the acts of the bushwackers or not—and it is quite certain that the majority of them did not—some of the militia wanted to believe and professed to know that they did, and in the language of that day, "made it hot for them." Be-

tween the bushwackers and those of the militia that were maliciously disposed the people had a hard time of it.

On the 29th of August Col. J. H. Shanklin, who, on the retirement of Col. Hale from the service, had been placed in command of the district, issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, CHILLICOTHE, Aug. 29, 1864.

I. George Deigel, David Gilbert, Jonathan Hill, Harrison Graham and J. F. Calvert, composing the Committee of Public Safety of Carroll County, appointed in pursuance of general orders from headquarters Department of the Missouri, or any two or more of them, will proceed without delay to investigate any and all acts of lawlessness, robbery, or wanton destruction of property that they may have reason to believe have been committed in Carroll County since the first day of the present month.

II. To the end that the investigation may be thorough, they will cause to come before them all persons supposed to have any knowledge of the commission of any acts as aforesaid and give their testimony under oath.

III. Capt. Thos. S. Cary, in command of the E. M. M. forces, whose headquarters are at Carrollton, will detail a sufficient force to bring witnesses before the committee. The Sheriff of Carroll County and his deputies will also assist the committee in bringing witnesses before it.

IV. The testimony taken before the committee will be reduced to writing, and with the report of the committee thereon will be forwarded to these headquarters with the least possible delay.

By order of J. H. SCHANKLIN,
Col. Commanding.

About the 1st of September, Calvert's company of the Provisional Militia, which had been on duty at Carrollton, was relieved, and Capt. Thos. Cary's company took its place. Capt. Kelley's company, of the 17th Illinois, also appeared in the county, and remained for some weeks, leaving unpleasant reminiscences of themselves in the memories of many people by reason of their propensities for horseflesh. They carried away several good horses, which some of their owners had great difficulty in getting restored.

On the 30th of August a Mrs. McKinney of Miles' Point, was taken violently ill immediately after dinner. A physician pronounced her case poisoned by strychnine. She died in an hour or so. A negro girl, her servant, was suspected, and the Committee of Safety ordered her arrest. The girl, hearing that the militia were coming to arrest her, said to her colored friends, "I will save them the trouble," and when the militia arrived they found her dead. It was believed that she took a fatal dose of the same poison that she had given to her mistress.

About this time the militia arrested two horsemen who alleged that they were stock and grain buyers. One of them gave his name as Maddox, and said he lived near Breckinridge; the other gave his name as Work, and claimed to live in Pike county, Illinois. Some citizens who had seen Anderson's men when they last passed through the county, claimed

to recognize them as members of the band, and they were started to Chillicothe for examination. In the north part of the county the guards claimed that Work tried to escape and was shot. Many believed that he was wantonly killed.

Near the same time, a man whose name is best remembered as Wash. Minear was arrested near Baum's Mill, charged with being a bushwhacker, and was brought to Carrollton. The next morning he was also started to Chillicothe. The guards returned and reported that this prisoner also tried to escape, when over near Grand River, was shot several times and soon died. There were many who believed that this prisoner was killed wilfully in retaliation for the murder of citizens in "the Gourd" by Anderson. Many of the militia were neighbors and relatives of Anderson's victims. The exact truth in reference to the matter can probably never be ascertained. The militia may have done their duty in the premises and they may not. Many a Confederate prisoner made plucky attempts to escape and lost his life, and many a prisoner was maliciously shot and the excuse given that "he tried to get away."

Several detachments of militia passed through the county now from week to week "hunting bushwhackers." Major King, with a considerable force, including some Carroll county detachments, went over into Chariton and Howard and defeated Clif. Holtzclaw's band of bushwhackers about the 10th of September. But yet, bushwhackers got into the county in spite of the efforts made to keep them out. Squads of them were in nearly every part of the county at times. They wore blue clothing, and were often taken for the militia and allowed to ride through unmolested. It is said that John Thraikill passed through from west to east, going within a mile of Carrollton, and with only five men.

TODD AND THRAIKILL'S RAID.

About the 18th of September, another band of guerrillas led by Geo. Todd and John Thraikill entered the county near Mills' Point from the west and going eastward. They numbered about 150 men. Silas Gordon was also with them, but what position he held does not appear. Near the residence of Col. Austin—or as some say, near Shanghai,—an ex-militia-man named Sibert was encountered and killed. When the band reached Col. Austin's, a young guerrilla, not more than eighteen years of age, was heard by L. K. Kinsey, Esq., and others, to boast that it was he who killed Sibert. As related by the youthful desperado, Sibert had crawled into a fence corner, among some high weeds, where he thought he was secure. He was seen by this boy, who crept stealthily up and poured the contents of a single-barrelled shot-gun into him as he lay prone and trembling in his weedy covert.

At Col. Austin's the band halted and took supper. While there they announced that they intended to capture Carrollton.

Col. Austin argued with them against the attempt. He told them that doubtless they could take the place, but in doing so, men would be killed on both sides, "and after you have gone," said he, "the federal militia will take fearful vengeance upon all southern sympathizers, and many an innocent man will suffer for what you have done." The colonel's expostulations seemingly had some effect, for Todd seemed to conclude that after all it would not be best, especially after he was informed that the county funds had been removed by the treasurer to Chillicothe.

After leaving Austin's, Todd and Thrailkill passed down the bottom, and came near Carrollton, having determined to attack the place, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Col. Austin. They were deterred by a humorous circumstance. The militia and citizens had been apprised that a guerrilla force was in the neighborhood, threatening the town, and were on the alert. Pickets were put out and nearly every able-bodied man was under arms. Todd and some of his men came up about where south Carrollton now stands, to reconnoiter. Their intention was to surprise the place. Suddenly they heard a trampling as of a body of horsemen crossing the Wakanda bridge, and seemingly coming towards them. They concluded that their object had been discovered, and that the militia were coming out to meet them. It was some time after night had set in and they could not see. The truth was that the tramping was made by the harmless "town cows" of Carrollton, wandering down to their resting place at the little lake south of the town! The cackling of the silly geese saved ancient Rome on one occasion, and the tramping of a herd of innocent old cows saved Carrollton. If the town ever adopts a coat of arms, a cow *rampant* (or *trampant*) ought to have a conspicuous place thereon.

When they passed the residence of A. C. Blackwell, on their way east, the guerrillas told him that they found Carrollton not only alert and watching for them, but heard distinctly the cavalry coming out to fight them.

The poor cows frightened not only the guerrillas but the militia as well. The latter heard the fearful rumbling, and many a heart stood still at the sound, "They are coming! They are coming!" was the alarm passed along the line. Not until a reconnoitering squad was sent out and had returned, did the apprehension that the town was destined to attack, "to rapine and slaughter dire" pass away. The reconnoitering force found instead of a band of blood-thirsty, bushwhackers, bristling with weapons and bent on slaughter, the harmless cows calmly and peacefully slumbering or ruminating beside the placid little lake or the still waters of the Wakanda.

Todd took his men out of the county and into Chariton, crossing Grand river at the Rock Ford. The next day, or the next thereafter, these same guerrillas captured Keytesville, and sacked the town, and on the 26th were in the fight at Centralia, where, in conjunction with the forces of Bill Anderson and Dave Pool, they met 130 men of the 39th Missouri Infantry, under Maj. A. V. E. Johnson, and killed every man but four. The total force of the guerrillas was about 300.

THE KILLING OF CAPT. PEERY AND LIEUT. WILLIAMS.

In the first week of October, Capt. Peery (or Col. Peery,—his rank is questioned) of the confederate army under Gen. Price, then in Missouri, Lieut. Monroe Williams and another man, left the army on leave of absence to visit their homes, in Livingston county, and empowered to recruit for the confederate service. They crossed the Missouri at Waverly, and made their way through this county. One morning they appeared at the residence of Mr. R. A. Miller, who then lived in Morris township. They demanded that breakfast be brought out to them where they sat on their horses. Mr. M. states that he furnished them with what he could take from the breakfast table, as they would not wait to have a square meal prepared. As they were dressed in blue clothing, Miller thought they were federal militia, and when they asked him certain questions, especially some relative to the whereabouts and numbers of the militia in the county, he thought they were "Grundy county militia" and were testing his loyalty.

Being informed that there were no militia in Coloma, Peery and his comrades rode through that place, and about a mile north of the town, in the timber on 'Tater Hill Creek, lay down to rest and sleep. Peery was well acquainted with the country where he then was, and doubtless thought himself safe. It was he who had the first fight with the federals this county, at Perry Todd's, in September, 1861.

Capt. Wm. Beatty, of the militia, at the head of about fifteen men, learning of the presence of the three confederates, made pursuit and soon got on their trail. He found them in their retreat in the 'Tater Hill timber. His men wanted to fire on them, but, as the captain afterward stated to Maj. Deigel, he restrained them, for he said he saw that they could easily be captured. Suddenly Peery discovered his enemies, and raising, he fired one shot. Then the militia fired, and rushed upon them. Peery and Williams were both killed. It has been stated that Peery was killed by one of the militia after he had been cruelly wounded, and it is also charged that Williams was similarly served. The other man was unhurt and made his escape.

In view of the fact that six of the men who were engaged either in the pursuit or killing of Peery and Williams were afterward themselves

killed in retaliation, (an account of which is to be found on a subsequent page of this history), this affair has been much commented upon, and there are two versions thereof, one of which is that the men were *murdered*, and the other that there was warrant for the killing. Capt. Beatty himself stated that Williams and Peery could have been taken prisoners, as after Peery fired, all three threw up their hands in token of surrender, but that his men shot them in spite of his efforts to restrain them. Many think they were wilfully killed, without excuse. Col. Peery's boots were taken from his feet and worn by a militiaman, and other articles of his clothing and that of Williams, it is claimed, were also taken. On the other hand the militiamen claimed that the fact that the confederates were dressed in federal uniform was a sufficient warrant for their death; that they had every appearance of and behaved themselves as bushwhackers and not as regular confederate soldiers, which they were; that it was believed they belonged to Bill Anderson's or Thrailkill's gang, whose atrocities had filled the people of the county of all parties with horror; and that Peery himself fired the first shot. Of course they deny that they were killed while begging for their lives. What the truth was cannot now be ascertained. If the killing was not a bad business at the start, it proved to be, for six other men, two of whom it is certain were innocent, lost their lives in consequence. It is as hard for one side to excuse the robbing of the bodies as it is for the other to justify the wearing of blue uniform, and the matter will probably never be settled to the entire satisfaction of everybody.

PRICE'S RAID—THE CAPTURE OF CARROLLTON BY THE CONFEDERATES.

On the 30th of August, 1864, Gen. Price began his famous raid into Missouri, which was so full of promise, but which terminated so disastrously. On the 10th of October, a considerable force of Price's army under Gens. John B. Clark and Jo. O. Shelby, captured Glasgow with its garrison and all its stores. The town was defended by a part of the 43d Missouri, detachments of the 9th M. S. M., two companies of the 17th Illinois cavalry, 20 men of the 13th Missouri cavalry from this county, under Capt. John E. Mayo, and 60 Ray and Clay county militia, the whole under command of Col. Chester Harding, of the 43d Missouri. The Carroll county men received honorable mention for their conduct in defending a certain bridge against the assaults of the confederates.

After the surrender of Glasgow, advance couriers from Price's army made their appearance in this county on furlough and recruiting service. Part of Titworth's company of Gordon's regiment, Shelby's division, were from this county, as were many members of John B. Clark's brigade. These men, or nearly all of them, made their way to their old homes. Capt. John L. Mirick was in the bottom, and had recruited a company.

Capt. Cottingham was in the northeastern part of the county with another company. He was just recovering from two severe wounds which he had received but a short time before. The captain and seven of his men made a night raid on the premises of Berry Jones, a union man living near DeWitt, for the purpose, as Capt. C. states, of securing some arms which were supposed to be at Jones' (and which were). Jones shot four of the party, all of them badly, and one of them a young boy named Perry Callaway, who, according to Cottingham, had belonged at one time to Bill Anderson, was killed or mortally wounded. The captain was shot twice, once in the head and once in the thigh. The particulars of this incident are to be found on another page of this volume.

As before stated, the country was swarming with confederates, and new recruits, hating federal rule, were taking the opportunity, long sought, to enlist under the stars and bars. Capt. D. A. Williams, of Thompson's old regiment, Shelby's brigade, left Gen. Price at Boonville, with orders to come over into this county and Livingston, and recruit. He was a brother of the Lieut. Monroe Williams, killed by the militia with Capt. Peery. Capt. Williams had a company of his old soldiers with him, and with these and all of the confederates in the county, old soldiers and new recruits, Holtzclaw's company, 60 men from Cottingham's, etc., making a force estimated from 300 to 800 men, he appeared before Carrollton on the 17th of October, and demanded its surrender. The town was then garrisoned by Maj. George Deigel, with about 150 members of the militia, and at this time probably 50 citizens were under arms. Slight breastworks had been thrown up at the corners of the public square, and south of town.

The confederates had determined on the capture of the place, since they found there was but a weak force and the thing could be accomplished with but little difficulty. The command of the entire force was given to Capt. Williams, who approached the town on the north and west. The night before, the pickets of both sides were within 20 or 30 yards of each other. The next morning Capt. Williams sent in a demand for surrender, saying that he had 1500 men, a battery of artillery, etc., and was abundantly able to take the town, and would do so by bombardment if necessary. Maj. Diegel met Capt. Williams in person on Main street, near where the Baptist church now stands, and the terms of surrender were agreed upon. By these terms the garrison were all to be surrendered as prisoners of war, but to be immediately released on parole and allowed to return to their homes. The militia formed along the north side of the square and stacked their arms, and the confederates came pouring in.

Not a great deal of lawlessness was committed by the confederates during the forty-eight hours they held possession of Carrollton. Not a person was killed, not a house was burned. The stores were plundered, it is true, of several thousand dollars' worth of goods, and many citizens

were robbed of their purses and pocket books; some horses were also "pressed" into service. Some of the troopers broke into the ribbon cases of Painter & Minnis's store and carried off large quantities of ribbon, with which they decorated themselves, their horses, saddles, etc., very gaudily and profusely. The merchants who lost heaviest were Painter & Minnis, Best Bros., R. G. Martin, Baum & David, and another firm or two. Every safe in town, except the county safe, was broken open and robbed of what money it contained. The county court had ordered Treasurer Minnis to take the money of the county, \$40,000, to Chillicothe, and express it from there to the state bank of Missouri, at St. Louis, for safe keeping, which he had done, making the trip to Chillicothe across the country escorted by Capt. Cary and fifteen or twenty of his company of militia.

The prisoners were not released according to promise. They were kept under close guard that night, and many of them were very apprehensive that they would be murdered, as Holtzclaw's guerrillas were in the place, and some of Jo. Shelby's most desperate men were among the captors. The next morning the officers were paroled and released, but the men were all marched away. Maj. Diegel, by permission, accompanied them. They were marched to Brunswick, where they crossed the river. From here they marched to the headquarters of Gen. Price, in the Grand Pass, Saline county.

The morning after the arrival of the Carrollton prisoners at the Grand Pass, six of them were called out of the ranks by name, taken out to a ravine, and all of them shot dead. This was done by order of Cap. Williams in retaliation for the killing of his brother, Lieutenant Monroe Williams, and Capt. Peery, before mentioned; but it is said that he had the approval of his senior officers. The men were all members of Beatty's company, and on the scout that killed Peery and Williams, although two of them were not present when the killing was done. The names of the men were Joel Trotter, Alexander Stanley, John Street, James Street, William Silkey and John F. Addison. Two ladies of Saline county, Mrs. Mary Meadows and Mrs. A. M. Creel, heard the firing when these men were shot, and as the army left in a short time, they went out and found them all dead. Dr. G. W. Hereford and Mr. A. M. Creel, of the neighborhood, had them temporarily buried, but their relatives in this county afterward brought their remains home and re-interred them in this county with military honors.

Joel Trotter was a member of Beatty's company, but not present when Peery and Williams were killed. He was a man universally esteemed, and his memory is respected to this day. At one time he had been county surveyor and at another county assessor. He was in the prime of life, and left a wife and small family.

Alexander Stanley was aged nineteen. He was a son of Hon. James Stanley, and a young man of much promise. The fact and manner of his death were greatly deplored. Like Trotter, young Stanley was not present at the killing of Peery and Williams.

John F. Addison was a native of Kentucky. It is said that he shot Capt. Peery after he had been wounded, and that he had the dead man's boots on when captured. He left a wife.

John and James Street were sons of John M. Street, now a citizen of Leslie township, and both of them were born in this county. They seem to have been regarded as estimable young men, but were present when Peery and Williams were killed. What part they took in that affair is not known.

Mr. Silkey was a native of Kentucky. He was with the Street boys when Peery and Williams were killed. He left a wife and one child.

After the six men named had been killed, the rest of the Carrollton prisoners, accompanied by Maj. Diegel, were sent to Waverly, where it was expected a steam ferry would be in waiting, to cross them to the Carroll county side, but when they arrived there was no boat. The men stayed in Waverly that night. Maj. Diegel procured them some provisions, and the citizens of Waverly, nearly all of whom were ardent confederate sympathizers, showed them many favors and assisted in making them as comfortable as possible. The next morning they made rafts and crossed over and were soon at their homes, glad that they had escaped with their own lives, but sad at the thought of the fate of their six comrades. The commissioned officers had all been left in Carrollton, with the exception of Maj. Diegel, and in a day or two they went to Chillicothe for safety.

BILL ANDERSON'S LAST RAID.

About the 25th of October, Bill Anderson made his last raid through Carroll county. This time he passed up the bottom from east to west, from Glasgow on his way up into Ray county. In Miami township he killed a union man named Etter, and took an old man named Isenhour (or Eisenhour), prisoner and forced him to accompany him as a guide. Anderson told Isenhour that he (Anderson) belonged to Jim Lane's Kansas jayhawkers. Isenhour fell into the trap and said that he himself was a strong federal sympathizer.

Near Col. Austin's residence Anderson detailed three of his men, one of whom was Arch Clements, "to take the guide to the rear and parole him." The three men took Isenhour into a patch of brush near the road, threw him on the ground, and cut off his head. They then folded the arms of the corpse across the breast, in such a manner as to embrace the bleeding head, rifled the dead man's pockets, and rode away. Meantime,

another guide, Mr. Wm. Penn, had been impressed by the guerrillas, but a mile or two above, was released. Penn returned to Austin's and informed the Col. and Mr. L. K. Kinsey that he believed the guerrillas had killed the other guide. Austin and Kinsey started out to investigate, and an old negro woman told them that there was a dead man out in the brush, for she had heard him struggling when he was killed. The body was found, as heretofore described, and conveyed to Austin's by Kinsey and the Colonel who made a coffin and placed it therein, and then sent word of the affair down into "the Gourd," where it was believed Isenhour had lived. In a day or two a preacher was engaged to take the body to the eastern part of the county, and this was done.

Anderson at this time had about 150 men. The next day he was joined by about the same number of confederate recruits under Col. Thornton and Capt. Asbury, and this force was attacked near Albany, Ray county, on the 27th of October, by a force of militia under Maj. John Grimes and Maj. Samuel P. Cox, and Anderson was killed. He had two gold watches, a considerable sum of money in gold and greenbacks and six revolvers on his person, and dangling from his horse's bridle were several human scalps.* The body was taken to Richmond and photographed, after which it was buried in the Richmond cemetery, where it now lies. There was also found on the noted guerrilla's body the following order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSOURI, }
BOONVILLE, Oct. 11, 1864. }

Capt. Anderson, with his command, will at once proceed to the north side of the Missouri river, and permanently destroy the North Missouri railroad, going as far east as practicable. He will report his operations at least every two days.

By order of Maj. Gen. Price.

MACLEAN,
Lt. Col. and A. A. G.

ARCH CLEMENTS' RAID—KILLING OF CAPT. BEATY AND CALEB W. SHIRLEY.

After Bill Anderson was killed in Ray county, October 27, his first lieutenant, Arch Clements, assumed command of the entire force of some 300 confederates and guerrillas, and pledged himself to cross the Missouri in 48 hours. He refused to consider the rank of Col. Thornton or recognize the authority of any of the other confederate officers as superior to his. "This is bushwhacking, gentlemen," said he; "you men may be my superiors in the regular service, but, by G—d, no man is my superior as a bushwhacker. *Fall in!*" Clements at this time was only about twenty years of age. Enforcing explicit obedience to his every command, Clements swung his entire force north of Richmond, safely away from Cox's militia, and then started east for Brunswick. Reaching the western part

*Switzler's History of Missouri, p. 440.

of this county he sent out a scouting party in the direction of Carrollton. This party came to the residence of Capt. Wm. Beaty, west of town. Beaty was eating dinner. At his house was a member of his company, Caleb W. Shirley. Both Beaty and Shirley had been taken prisoners at the surrender of Carrollton, had been paroled and their paroles were in their pockets. But no sooner did they see the guerrillas than they knew their lives were in danger, and springing from their seats they sought to make their escape. The guerrillas shot Shirley in the hip as he left the door, bringing him to the ground. Then they pursued Beaty, and just as he was climbing a fence shot and killed him. Returning to the house where Shirley lay, the wounded man begged for his life, saying, "I am a paroled prisoner, and have my parole in my pocket if you wish to see it." "What do you suppose we care for your d—d parole?" was the reply. Two or three pistol shots rang out, and Shirley lay a corpse. Then to the distracted wife of Beaty one of the guerrillas said: "That man of yours that ran out the back way fell off the fence out yonder and broke his neck; you had better go and see about him." The guerrillas then left.

Beaty had just returned from Chillicothe, whither he and his brother militia officers had gone for safety after being paroled. He intended going back after he had arranged some business. It was he who commanded the scout that caught and killed Peery and Williams, but by all who knew him he was accounted guiltless of their blood. Both he and Shirley were men of good character, and their death was greatly deplored—and, it may be said, caused other men, some of them perhaps innocent, to be killed "in retaliation."

Clements passed rapidly through the county, crossed Grand river at the Rock Ford, and went on to Brunswick, where he seized a boat and crossed his entire command in safety. No sooner was his force safely in Saline county than Thornton and his confederates withdrew their forces from him, saying they did not want to be in the company of bushwhackers.*.

The months of November and December were full of tragic episodes and distressing events to the people of Carroll county. The confederate sympathizers were greatly harrassed and many of them left the county. It was painfully evident that a great mistake had been made in engaging in civil war. The people were convinced that the war could have been avoided, and should have been, and this conviction remains to this day. Animosities had been engendered that required years of time and the calm of peace to remove.

At Carrollton and DeWitt, forces of militia were constantly present and

*Clements was killed in the streets of Lexington, in December, 1867, by a man named Turley, an ex-federal and then a member of Bacon Montgomery's "Tom Fletcher" militia.

the federal authority was ever after maintained. The guerrilla bands had left the country or been broken up. Anderson had been killed; Todd had been killed at the battle of Independence; Dave Pool, Arch. Clements, Thrailkill, Si. Gordon and Holtzclaw had gone to Texas; Fletcher Taylor had his arm shot off in Platte county. No regular confederates were nearer than Arkansas.

One thing remarkable in the history of the county during the civil war is to be noted. Public business was never entirely suspended. The county court met, the other county officers transacted their business, the circuit courts were held, taxes were collected, and the revenues honestly applied, and the county records preserved intact. These things were done with some difficulty at times, but they were done.

UNION SOLDIERS' RECORD.

COMPANY M, 7TH CAVALRY, M. S. M.

Oscar B. Queen, Capt.; Ruben J. Berry, 1st Lieut.; M. A. McElhaney, 2nd Lieut.; Wm. Cride, 1st Sergt.; T. C. S. Kendrick, H. Bryant, Wm. McMurtry and W. T. Holman, Sergeants; Crosby Fry, John James, Bery Riggs, C. C. Mattox, P. D. Houston, Corporals.

ENLISTED MEN.

John Adkins, Geo. Arnold, S. F. Ball, Wm. Berry, Wm. Brotherton, Newton Campbell, Robt. Carpenter, Josephus Godwin, Wm. Glendenning, Thos. Holman, A. W. Harden, G. B. Lannan, W. T. Lannan, F. G. Laugh, Wm. O'Connell, F. A. Owen, Sam'l Payne, James Payne, Wm. Ransom, Jno. E. Rains, Burnhardt Rodner, Jackson Rumbly, Nathan Rice, Mich'l Sullivan, Wm. Smith, B. F. Turner, E. V. Titus, J. D. Wilson, Jas. McMurtry, Lafayette Mattox, Edward Wilson, Jno. Wollgamott.

Capt. Queen enlisted as a private, was promoted to corporal, orderly sergeant, lieutenant and acting adjutant of the regiment, and in 1864 was elected captain of the company, serving as captain until the company's discharge in the spring of 1865.

The regiment followed Shelby and Price on their raids, was at Lone Jack, Big Blue, Newtonia and several other points of skirmishing.

COMPANY K, 23D MISSOURI INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS, U. S. A.

All the company, except the captains, were from Carroll county.

Richard Brown, Richard Waters, Captains; W. S. Shirley, 1st Lieut., promoted from the ranks after the battles around Atlanta; Warfield Walker, Sergeant.

PRIVATES.

J. W. Anderson, F. Albright, H. Anderson, F. M. Appleby, Sid. Bennett, P. S. Bowman, Jacob Ballew, John Barrett, Thos. Barrett, Bennett Brock, J. H. Bradley, Jas. Brown, Lamel Baugh, John Carlisle, J. M. Cox, Francis Cox, Thos. Cox, S. C. Caskey, H. Calvert, John C. Dorsey, F. W. Davis, Rich'd Escue, P. T. Fields, Benj. Grigsby, Jas. Godsey, J. H. Grigsby, R. A. Harrison, Wm. Harrison, W. Harrison, P. Hudson, H. H. Holloway, G. F. Holloway, P. Harper, Lewis Heske, Fred. Heil, Fred. Heisinger, Rich'd Harris, Rich'd Johnson, Elisha Johnson, Wm. Johnson, Geo. Lozier, L. R. Lane, Jas. Lewis, Dan. Lewis, Jacob Latham, Hardy Medlin, J. M. Mossbarger, L. W. McCain, Frank May, Geo. Misener, John Mounts, Thos. McFerren, Jas. Murray, Amos Odell, Leonard Oster, Wm. Pence, Henry Piles, John Piles, John T. Powers, W. J. Powers, Jr., W. J. Powers, Sr., J. D. Parsley, John Phillips, Richard Phillips, Geo. Reed, Jacob Shirley, J. W. M. Smart, Robt. Stewart, Lewis Scott, J. M. Standley, John Shelton, Wm. Vinson, John Vinson, Joseph Webber, Dick Whirton, Levi Whirton, Isaac Young.

Benj. Grigsby and P. Hudson were killed, Leonard Oster and J. W. Anderson wounded and F. Albright and Jas. Murray taken prisoners at Shiloh. John C. Dorsey, died in prison. H. Calvert was discharged at Alton. Dock and Levi Wharton died at Chillicothe. B. Brock and J. W. Standley died. S. C. Caskey died in prison. Hugh Anderson deserted at Festerville, Tennessee.

MISCELLANEOUS—UNION.

C. C. Mattox, enlisted 1862, 7th Mo. M. S. M. Vol., Col. Philips. Taken prisoner at Sedalia, and discharged 1865.

John Zimmerman and Dakin Dickerson, enlisted in 1863, Cary's Co., discharged 1865.

N. C. Finch, enlisted M. S. M. Beaty's company 1864 and paroled 1865.

W. P. Dusnell, enlisted Aug. 25, 1861, company L., 7th Missouri Cavalry, Corporal, captured in Arkansas and exchanged at Galveston, Texas, discharged January 12, 1865.

Adam Boo, Company L. 7th Missouri Cavalry, enlisted August 10, 1861, captured at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, and discharged November 23, 1864.

W. P. Jones, company I. enrolled Militia, Col. Hale, 1862, Corporal, discharged 1862.

Samuel E. Dickson, company F, Capt. Tom Casy, enrolled Militia 1862, discharged 1865.

B. Hannavan, jr. company F, 44th M. S. M., enlisted 1864, discharged 1865.

Daniel Payton, Capt. Mayo's company M. S. M. enlisted May 1862 and discharged May 1865.

Phil. Farrell, Capt. McMurtry's company, 3d Missouri, enlisted March 2, 1862, discharged 1863.

Wm. L. Sims, Capt. McMurtry's company, enlisted 1862, discharged 1862.

Arthur F. Kuhn, company H. 9th Missouri cavalry M. S. M., enlisted April 1862, discharged 1865.

Robt. O. Keltner, company C. 3d Regiment M. S. M., enlisted December 1861, discharged in 1862 on disability.

Wm. Ogle, company F. 23d M. S. M., enlisted 1861, discharged 1864. Taken prisoner at Shiloh and exchanged. Was at battle of Big Shanty McMinville, and Atlanta, Georgia.

Morton M. Pitts, company C, Capt. Mayo, enlisted in 1862, discharged 1864. Was at Newtonia, Springfield, Jefferson City, Boonville and Big Blue.

L. P. Crispin, company F, 44th Missouri Infantry, enlisted July 1864. Died in October 1864.

Jas. G. Jones, company F, 44th Missouri Infantry, enlisted August 1864, discharged August 1865. Was at Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee and at Mobile, Alabama.

N. G. Benson, company L, 7th cavalry Missouri volunteers, enlisted August 10th 1861, discharged 1st December 1864, flag bearer. Was at Prairie Grove, Moro Bottom and Gaines Landing.

Wm. F. Titus, company F, 44th Missouri infantry, enlisted August 15th, 1864, discharged August 1865. Was at Franklin, Tennessee.

Wm. J. Bryant, company F, 44th Missouri infantry, enlisted August 1864, discharged August 1865. Was at Mobile, Alabama.

W. J. Crispin, company A, 18th Missouri volunteer-infantry enlisted August 14th 1861, discharged 26th of September 1863 from sickness.

Mort. Kendrick, company M. 7th Missouri cavalry, enlisted March 1862, discharged, April 1865.

George Standley, company D, 5th U. S. infantry, enlisted March 1865, discharged 1866. One fight with Indians.

Jas. Hannavan, company F, 18th Missouri infantry, enlisted 1863, discharged 1865. Was with Sherman.

Asa Brookover, company F, M. S. M., Capt. Tom Cary, enlisted 1864, discharged 1865. Captured when Carrollton was taken.

W. H. Adkins, company F, M. S. M., Capt. Tom Cary, enlisted September 1864, discharged 1865. Captured at Carrollton.

B. Hannavan, Sr. company L, 18th Missouri cavalry, enlisted October, 1861, was at Lone Jack, Pea Ridge and captured at Prairie Grove, Arkansas. Discharged 1864.

Berry J. Jones, company F, 44th Missouri volunteer-infantry, enlisted August, 1864, was at Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee and Mobile, Alabama, discharged August 15th, 1865.

Thos. J. Parsley, company F, 18th Missouri infantry, enlisted August 1861, was at Shiloh, discharged July 1862 for disability.

Thos. W. Minnis, company C, 3d regiment, M. S. M.; enlisted February 19, 1861; discharged, March, 1864; 3d sergeant. Was at Springfield.

R. T. Holliday, company B, 3d Missouri cavalry; enlisted October, 1861. Was at Little Rock, Arkansas, and discharged December, 1864.

James L. McWilliams, company L, 49th Missouri infantry, Col. Pat Dyer's regiment; enlisted August, 1864. Was at Franklin, Tennessee; Mobile, Alabama, where he was wounded in the thigh.

Andrew J. Street, company A, 65th regiment, M. S. M.; 1st lieutenant; enlisted, 1862; captured in October, 1864, and paroled, but never formally discharged.

John Parsley, private, Merrill's horse No. 2, cavalry. Was at Little Rock, Arkansas; discharged October 22, 1864.

Andrew J. Odell, Captain Cary's company, M. S. M.; enlisted in 1862. Was at Rockford on Grand river; discharged in 1864.

Benj. T. Wells, private in Capt. Henderson's company, state militia; enlisted in 1862. Was at the capture of Carrollton, but made his escape.

Richard Colliver, private in Capt. Boon's company, 4th provisional regiment, state militia.

Elias Perry, 2d lieutenant of company F, 18th Missouri infantry; enlisted August 20, 1861. Was at Shiloh, Resaca, Ga., and with Sherman on his march to the sea; discharged in June, 1865.

Jacob E. Armitage, 1st lieutenant of company F, 5th Missouri cavalry; enlisted April 13, 1862. Was at Prairie Grove, Jefferson City, Osage, Hartsville, and Springfield; discharged April 13, 1865.

Benj. F. Wheeler, 1st sergeant, company F, 18th Missouri veterans; enlisted in September, 1861. Was wounded at Shiloh, in left arm and twice in right leg below the knee; Chattanooga, Atlanta, Savannah, and Johnson's surrender.

David Mathis, private, company F, 18th Missouri infantry; enlisted September 22, 1861. Was wounded at Shiloh slightly; was also at Atlanta; discharged in 1865.

James Leonard, private, company D, Merrill's horse; enlisted in October, 1861; wounded at Helena in the hand; was also at Little Rock, Ark. Died June 1, 1863.

George W. Hazlelip, private, company B, 11th Missouri cavalry, Capt. L. B. Brown; enlisted March 20, 1863; discharged July 27, 1865.

John S. Roney, private, company F, 18th Missouri volunteer infantry;

enlisted January 2, 1862. Was wounded at Pittsburg Landing, in the hip, and cut with shell on leg; was also at Atlanta; discharged in 1865.

Samuel Thompson, private, company E, 6th M. S. M.; enlisted March 5, 1862. Was at Lone Jack; discharged in 1865.

Robert Cary, private, company L, 7th Missouri cavalry; enlisted January 23, 1862. Was taken prisoner at Prairie Grove, and exchanged; was also at Branchville, Princeton, and Little Rock, Ark.; discharged 3d sergeant, in 1865, at St. Louis.

James H. Storm, private, company K, 6th regiment, Missouri cavalry; enlisted in January, 1862. Was at Springfield, and taken prisoner at Neosho and paroled; discharged in January, 1865.

Arthur Storm, private, company D, 3d Missouri cavalry; enlisted in February, 1862. Was at Springfield and Newtonia, taken prisoner at Neosho, escaped, captured again, and paroled.

Frank Schies, private, Capt. Beaty's company, M. E. M.; enlisted in 1862 and was never discharged.

Geo. A. Schies, private, company D, 3d Missouri volunteer infantry; enlisted in August, 1862; died at Helena, Ark., November, 1864.

Thomas Kenton, private, Rigil's company; enlisted in August, 1861; captured at Lexington and paroled; never discharged.

Silas Devore, private, company D, 12th Missouri cavalry; enlisted in 1863. Duck River, Eastport, Miss.; Franklin, Tenn.; taken prisoner by Hood, escaped and returned to lines; was at Nashville, Tenn.; Lee's surrender.

John J. Curtis, private, company C, 65th Missouri militia; enlisted August 9, 1862; discharged in 1865.

John S. Grigsby, private, company G, 44th Missouri volunteers; enlisted in 1862. Was at Nashville and Franklin, Tenn.; discharged in 1865.

James B. Bowlin, 2d lieutenant, company K, 6th Missouri cavalry; taken prisoner, and discharged in 1865.

Harvey C. Dennison, color-bearer, company H, 44th Missouri infantry; enlisted in August, 1864; Was captured at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864, and sent to Andersonville, where he remained until May, 1865.

G. W. Craig, company D, 14th Missouri, Col. White, enlisted Aug., 1861, taken prisoner at Lexington Sept. 18, 1861, and discharged Oct. 1861.

Elias Perry, sergeant, Humphrey Perry, Edmund Perry, Milphin Gilbert, Sam'l Fisk, and George Baugh, privates, company F, 18th Missouri, enlisted 1861 and 1864, and discharged 1865.

Henry Heisinger, private, company G, 44th Missouri infantry, enlisted 1864, was at Columbia, Tennessee, Spring Hill, and taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee, discharged 1865.

G. W. Metcalf, orderly sergeant, company D, Merrill's 2d cavalry,

enlisted 1861, was at Little Rock, Arkansas, Red River, Little Saline, and Brownville, Arkansas, discharged Sept., 1864.

Thompson Edwards, private, company D, 35th Missouri infantry, enlisted, 1862, was at Helena, Arkansas, and Lone Jack, Missouri, died at Helena, Arkansas, 1864.

James Edwards, private, company D, 35th Missouri infantry, enlisted, 1862, was at Lone Jack, Missouri, and Helena, Arkansas, discharged, 1863.

George Deigel, major, 65th regiment, Missouri militia, Gen. Craig, commanding, enlisted, 1862, captured at Carrollton; Oct., 1864, by Price's men, and paroled, discharged, 1865.

Benedict Stemple, private, Capt. Beaty's company, Col. Hale, enlisted, 1862, captured at Carrollton, and paroled, discharged, 1865.

James W. McFall, captain company C. 21st Missouri infantry, enlisted, 1861, was at Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Mississippi, Vicksburg, Memphis, Tennessee, and Athens and Vassar Hill, Missouri, discharged, 1863.

W. E. Buchanan, first corporal, company F, 23d Missouri infantry, enlisted, Aug. 25, 1861, was at Shiloh, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and Savannah, a prisoner at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, three months, discharged, Dec. 31, 1864.

Fred. Miller, private, 12th Wisconsin battery, formerly battery I, 1st Missouri, Lieut. Innell temporary commander, enlisted Sept., 1862, was at Iuka, second fight at Corinth, Thompson's Hill, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Allatoona, Savannah, Georgia, Columbia, South Carolina, and Bentonville, North Carolina, discharged, May, 1865, at Newbern, North Carolina.

Dan R. Brand, private, 12th Wisconsin battery, afterward clerk artillery brigade, 15th army corps, Gen. John A. Logan, commanding, enlisted Sept., 1862, was at Iuka, second fight at Corinth, Mississippi, Thompson's Hill, Jackson, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, Allatoona, Savannah, Georgia, Columbia, South Carolina, and Bentonville, North Carolina, last fight of the war; discharged May, 1865, at Newbern, North Carolina.

Jos. H. Turner, private, company F, 29th Iowa infantry, enlisted, 1862, promoted to sergeant major and captain, and A. A. A., Gen. Salamon's brigade, Rice's division; was at Vicksburg, Fort Pemberton, Helena, Little Rock, Arkadelphia, Toigon Springs, Little Missouri, Camden, Jenkins Ferry, Mobile, Whistler Station, and the Rio Grande, discharged Aug. 25, 1865.

Thos. J. Whiteman, private, company B, 130th Illinois volunteer infantry, enlisted Aug., 1862, served at headquarters of Gen. McClelland, and on staff of Gen. Cameron, was engaged at Port Gibson, Cham-

pion Hills, Black River Bridge, Siege of Vicksburg, and served in gulf department, discharged as captain July 10, 1865.

F. F. Audsley, second lieutenant, company F, 44th Missouri, afterward in company A, enlisted Aug. 21, 1864, was at Franklin, Tennessee, Nashville, and Spanish Fort, Mobile, Alabama.

Morris Schnapp, musician, company H, 18th Missouri volunteers, enlisted Sept. 12, 1861, discharged Sept. 20, 1862.

A. E. Kindred, private, enlisted and died in 1864, before seeing service.

W. H. Shelton, private, company C, 23d Missouri volunteer infantry, enlisted, 1862, discharged, 1865.

John T. Shelton, private, company B, 23d Missouri volunteer infantry, enlisted Sept. 20, 1862, discharged, 1865.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' RECORD.

COMPANY C. SLACK'S 4TH DIVISION M. S.'G.

H. B. Breuster, captain; John H. Sterm, 1st lieutenant; Jas. A. Turner, 2d lieutenant; Jno. T. Goodson, 3d lieutenant; Dr. P. E. Austin, orderly sergeant.

PRIVATES.

R. A. Austin, J. F. Bandom, Geo. Ballew, B. W. Bowdry, Wat Courts, Jerry Courts, John Clark, Abbot Clinkscales, William Cunningham, Jack Clark, James Creel, W. A. Dickson, Theo. Dobbins, Frank Ely, Frank Emmons, William Floyd, Thos. T. Floyd, J. Gordon, J. R. Graham, Jno. F. Hannon, Jas. Kavanaugh, Edwin Lane, John Moss, Joseph Mizereer, Geo. Moorman, Wm. Moorman, Kit Moorman, Alonzo Reese, Elhanon Stafford, Wm. Snowdon, Chas. Turpin, Anderson Toms, A. Woods.

Lieutenant John H. Sterm was killed at second fight at Corinth, Mississippi.

Jas. Creel, private, was killed at Iuka, Mississippi, Sept. 19, 1862.

Anderson Toms, private, killed at Iuka, Sept. 19, 1862.

John Moss, private, killed at Corinth, second fight.

Wat. Courts, private, died from wounds at Pea Ridge.

Frank Emmons, private, died in Gratiot street prison, St. Louis.

Theo. Dobbins, private, wounded at Wilson's Creek.

Dr. P. E. Austin, orderly, made a surgeon in regular confederate army.

Jas. A. Turner, 2d lieutenant, captured and paroled, never exchanged.

This company participated in the engagements at Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Dug Springs, Dry Wood and Lexington.

CARROLLTON LIGHT INFANTRY —COMPANY B 1ST INFANTRY, M. S. G.

C. M. Morrison, captain; H. Ferrill, 1st lieutenant; J. L. Mirrick, 2d lieutenant; L. K. Kinsey, 3d lieutenant; C. E. Blackwell, orderly sergeant.

PRIVATES.

James N. Arnold, Geo. H. Arnold, J. W. Buffington, C. L. Butcher, J. H. Butcher, Geo. Branch, S. M. Ball, Jno. Brisintine, Silas A. Ballard, H. C. Busby, J. M. Busby, Wm. Cary, Wm. Cundiff, A. Cunningham, Ed. Cheatham, William Day, Wm. M. Dorr, M. Dickson; Chas. B. Dorr, F. Funk, Samuel Godwin, Wm. Harmon, W. M. Howard, S. H. Hammons, Jas. J. Hall, Jas. M. Hall, D. H. Hammons, Jno. Jennings, Jno. Jones, G. W. Kline, Mort Kelley, Wm. Lane, Jas. L. Morris, D. A. Pollock, J. M. Plemmons, W. F. Perkins, Mike Powers, Thos. J. Plemmons, David Proffit, Daniel Russell, Alex Rankin, B. T. Smart, Jno A. Thomas, A. J. Taggart, F. Thomas, David Ulery, S. W. Wenpey, J. A. Walden.

The company reported at Jefferson City for service, and Gen. Price claiming a truce with Col. Harney, Price ordered the company to return home, but to maintain their organization.

In a short time orders were received to report for duty, and the company left for the seat of war. On their way, Capt. C. M. Morrison resigned the captaincy, and C. E. Blackwell was elected to fill the vacancy.

Lieutenant Hiram Ferrill, while the company was engaged at Wilson's Creek, was wounded in the head and sent to the hospital. The company was also engaged at Carthage, and other important points south.

Capt. Blackwell was killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek.

COMPANY E. SLACK'S DIVISION.

Wm. Mirick, Captain; J. M. Cottingham, 1st Lieutenant; C. C. Callaway, 2d Lieutenant; James Plemmons, 3d Lieutenant; C. M. A. Chaney, 1st Sergeant; J. W. Holladay, 2d Sergeant; J. R. Brown, 3d Sergeant; W. P. Dulaney, 4th Sergeant.

PRIVATES.

William Callaway, William Cox, Elsey Creel, D. A. Cunningham, A. J. Dean, Owen Glaze, Isaac Hill, Benton Hill, T. B. Hill, A. J. Lewis, Geo. Newsom, Wm. Rippetoe, Wm. Sugg, Jas. Sugg, — Smith, Knott White.

Sebastian White served in the M. S. G., and was engaged at Oak Hill, Carthage, Drywood and Lexington.

Smith and Owen Glaze were killed at Oak Hill.

A. J. Lewis, wounded at the Oak Hill fight.

C. M. A. Chaney was wounded, and D. A. Cunningham was captured at Oak Hill.

The Company enlisted in June 1861, and were discharged in December of the same year.

COMPANY H. THIRD REGIMENT, POLK'S CORPS.

The following boys from Carroll county formed part of Co. H, Little's Brigade, Polk's Corps, Army of the Tennessee.

Wm. Mirrick, Captain, J. W. Holloway, 1st Corporal.

ENLISTED MEN.

D. A. Cunningham, A. J. Dean, Benton Hill, Tobe Hill, Isaac Hill, Richard Haywood, John Knox, Jas. McDaniel, S. C. White, S. A. White.

All the above enlisted January 15th 1862. They were engaged at Elk Horn, Ark., Farmington, Tenn., Iuka, second fight at Corinth, Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, Champion Hill, Black River, Vicksburg, Kennesaw Mountain, New Hope, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Allatoona Mountain, Fort Blakey, Columbia, Nashville and Snake Creek Gap.

S. A. White and D. A. Cunningham died at Vicksburg.

A. J. Dean, Benton, Tobe and Isaac Hill, were transferred to Landis' Battery.

Richard Haywood died at Lauderdale Springs.

John Knox was killed, and James McDaniel wounded, at Corinth.

MISCELLANEOUS—CONFEDERATE.

Alphonso Fuller, captain, Company A, 7th Missouri, General Slack, enlisted May 16, 1861. Was at Pittsburg Landing, Helena, Lexington, and Centreville.

M. F. Harrison, private, Company A. Colonel Shelby, Gordon's command. Enlisted in 1861, and again in 1864, discharged 1865.

William A. Lane, private, Captain C. B. Morris, enlisted in May, 1861. Was at Carthage, Wilson's Creek and Lexington; discharged October, 1861.

C. Casner, private, Company E, Colonel Hughes, Slack commanding, enlisted 1861. Was at Lexington, Westport, Blue Springs, and captured at Blackwater; discharged 1865.

Peter C. Wilson, private, enlisted in state guard and after with Shelby and Gordon's command. Was at Carthage, Lone Jack, Newtonia, Cane Hill, Elkhorn, and wounded at Wilson's Creek in left elbow.

Josiah F. Hudson, private, company C, Col. Reeves, enlisted in June, 1861. Was at at Springfield, Lexington, and Fort Scott.

Speed Burton, private company B., Perkins' regiment, infantry, enlisted in 1864 with Price on his last raid; discharged in 1865.

Joseph Oatman, private, company E, M. S. G., enlisted September, 1861. Was at Blue Mill Landing, Hartsville, Arkansas, captured at Lexington, paroled, and discharged 1865.

George W. Brooker, private, company H, Goodwin's regiment, afterward in company I, enlisted in 1863. Was at Lexington, Independence, Westport, and Newtonia.

W. H. Dronenburg, private, company I, Reeves' regiment enlisted in 1861. Was at Carthage, Wilson's Creek, and Drywood.

May W. Burton, 1st lieutenant, company A, 10th Missouri volunteers, enlisted in August, 1861. Was at Drywood, Lexington, Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, and captured at Helena, and held two years at Alton, Johnson's Island, and Fort Delaware; discharged in June, 1865.

John S. Booker, private, enlisted in 1861, taken prisoner in Lafayette county, and banished to Illinois. Never saw any service.

Henry L. Wheeler, private, company C, 5th Missouri infantry, enlisted January 31, 1862. Was at Lexington, Elk Horn, Iuka, first and second fights at Corinth, Magnolia Grove, Big Black Bridge, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Atlanta, and Mobile; captured at the second fight of Corinth, held thirty days, recaptured at Vicksburg and paroled at the end of seven months.

William B. Traugher, private company C, 9th Missouri infantry enlisted July 31, 1862. Was at Cyprus Bend and Gaines Landing; captured and held five months, and exchanged at Vicksburg.

Burvadus C. Woods, private, company E, Williams' regiment, enlisted in 1863. Was at Lexington, Little Blue, Big Blue, Westport, and Newtonia; discharged in 1865.

James H. Berry, private, company C, Capt. Leftwich, enlisted 1861. Was at Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Fort Scott, and Lexington; discharged at Osceola in 1862.

David Ringham, Col. Hughes's regiment, enlisted August, 1861. Was at Lexington, and never discharged.

Alfred J. Rose, private, company C, 9th infantry, enlisted July 1862. Was at Vicksburg, taken prisoner, and held twenty months.

Robert Lane, private, Gen. Slack's command, enlisted in May, 1861. Was at Springfield, Carthage, Lexington, and taken prisoner at Blackwater.

James Boulware, private, Col. Williams' regiment, enlisted October, 1864, and was discharged June 1865.

Bernoit Woods, sergeant, company E. Williams, regiment, enlisted September, 1864. Was at Big Prairie; discharged June, 1864.

Joseph Hensley, private, company H, Williams' regiment, enlisted October, 1864, discharged 1865.

Henry Duvall, company E. Williams' regiment, enlisted October, 1864, discharged June, 1865.

John Boulware, private, company E. enlisted 1864, discharged June, 1865.

Benj. Humphries, private, company B, Brig. Gen. Price, commander, enlisted 1861, was at Lexington, Westport, and captured at Blackwater and sent to McDowell's College, St. Louis.

F. S. Cropp, private, Gen. Slack's brigade, enlisted 1862, twice taken prisoner, surrendered with Gen. Price's army.

J. M. Heaton, private, Capt. Cunningham's company E, enlisted 1864, was at Westport and Fort Scott, surrendered at close of war.

John Howard, orderly sergeant, company H, Williams' regiment, enlisted 1864, discharged 1865.

Charles C. Caloway, private, with Gen. Price, under first call.

Congrave C. Caloway, captain company E, Williams' regiment, under first call.

Wm. H. Caloway, private, Williams' regiment, under first call.

Samuel Caloway, private, Capt. Singleton's company, enlisted, 1862.

Jno. T. Helm, private, with Gen. Price, enlisted, 1864, accidentally shot himself.

John Howard, orderly sergeant, company E, Williams' regiment, enlisted, October, 1864, discharged, June, 1865.

Harrison B. Darr, private, Capt. Edwards' company, 9th Missouri infantry, enlisted, 1861, captured at Mansfield and exchanged.

John L. Darr, 3d lieutenant, company E, Shelby's brigade, enlisted 1862, paroled at Shreveport.

John W. Vaughn, private, afterward surgeon of Cockerel's regiment, enlisted, 1861, taken at Pea Ridge and escaped, afterward taken at Vicksburg and exchanged, paroled at close of the war.

Stephen K. Hancock, sergeant of ordnance stores, company G, 9th, Missouri infantry, enlisted, December 17, 1861, captured at Blackwater December 19, 1861, was at Mansfield, La. and Pleasant, La., Jenkins' Ferry, Ark., paroled, July 5, 1865.

Jesse R. P. Hancock, private, company H, Capt. Hammond's, Jackman's brigade, enlisted, 1864, was at Westport, Mo., paroled, June 16, 1865.

A. D. Quisenberry, same.

Willis F. Darr, 1st lieutenant, Shelby's brigade, enlisted, 1864, placed on sick list when the company surrendered, never discharged.

Wm. M. Darr, private, company B, Col. J. T. Hughes, was at Carthage, Wilson's Creek and Lexington, enlisted, June, 1861, discharged, November, 1861.

David Haines, sergeant, company D, Col. Reese's regiment, 1st brig-

ade, enlisted, 1862, was at Elk Horn, wounded in left hip by grape shot at Pea Ridge, paroled at Shreveport, La., 1865.

O. S. Russell, corporal, company B, 1st Missouri brigade, Slack's command, enlisted, 1861, was at Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Drywood and Lexington, discharged at Osceola, 186—

John R. Cochran, private, Capt. Frank Robinson's company, enlisted, 1861, captured and paroled, 1861.

Clay Thomas, private, company B, 4th division, enlisted, 1861, was at Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Drywood and Lexington, wounded at the latter place and sent home.

John Walden, private, Col. Pritchard's regiment, enlisted, 1862, was at Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Lexington, captured at Blackwater, paroled and returned home.

John Buffington, 2d lieutenant, Capt. Letsworth's company, Shelby's regiment, enlisted, 1862, killed at Springfield, January, 1863.

Richard Dunkle, private, company H, Letsworth's company, Shelby's regiment, enlisted, 1862, was in all Shelby's fights, wounded at burning of bridge near St. Louis and died.

William Rea, private, company H, same as above, captured at Marshall.

William Barron, private, afterward hospital surgeon, enlisted, 1862, discharged, 1865.

Geo. W. Deatherage, 8th corporal, Capt. Merrick's company, Shelby's command, enlisted, 1863, was at Osage, Big Blue, Newtonia, Fort Lincoln, and Lexington.

Curry Barnett, private, Merrick's company, Shelby's command, enlisted, 1863, was at Osage, Big Blue, Newtonia, Fort Lincoln and Lexington.

A failure to secure a complete and thorough record of the military history of the county is no fault of ours. Every effort that was possible was made to this end, and every resource adopted to make it full. Not satisfied with the many matters of interest in connection with the war that we gathered here, we were determined to exhaust every clue, and to this end we applied repeatedly by letter to Adj. Gen. Wooddell for information that could not be had elsewhere. From some unaccountable cause, whether from carelessness or ignorance, indifference or want of accommodation, he not only failed to give us the desired knowledge, but failed to treat our request with the ordinary courtesy due from one gentleman to another.

The incomplete military history of the county, a matter of great importance, is therefore due, not to the company who have written up this history, but to those who, in authority, with the records among the archives of the state, to which they have access at any time, failed to

comply with the request of a community, treating, as it were, the bequest with silence, and the people who made it with contempt.

Many facts and figures could have been gleaned from the records in the City of Jefferson that would have aided very materially in perfecting this history, and been a source of deep interest to the people—facts that are indispensable in reconciling differences, etc., and making a chain that connects the various circumstances and dates in one single and unbroken thread.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE COUNTY.

Newspapers, being the moulders of public opinion, should have a chapter devoted to them especially, and everything in connection with the starting or the suspension of a newspaper should be of vital interest to every resident of the county. A newspaper is of itself a history of things past, and as events transpire, they are chronicled by the faithful editor and historian, and are, from that moment, past and present of the local history of the community. This being the case, it is of importance that the chronicler of events that make history should be a part of that history. Hence to them exclusively, is devoted this chapter of the history of the county wherein themselves become part.

COTTAGE VISITOR.

The first paper issued in Carroll county, was at Carrollton, by Messrs. Hendley & Guinn, in 1856, and was published about one year. Hendley having got the whole in his control, sold to Adolphus Musser. The *Visitor* was non-partisan politically, and devoted exclusively to local affairs.

CARROLLTON DEMOCRAT.

Adolphus Musser having bought the old *Cottage Visitor*, in 1857, changed the name of the paper to the *Carrollton Democrat*, and continued it under that name as a democratic paper, having received a bonus for establishing it as a political paper. It passed into different hands under the same name. In 1863, it again changed hands, passing into possession of O. J. Kerby, who continued its publication until 1874, under the name of the *Carroll Journal*. Passing out of the control of Mr. Kerby, in 1874, its name was changed to the *Carrollton Journal*, which it still retains, under its present owner and proprietor, Mr. J. J. Farley.

CARROLL RECORD.

The *Record* was first issued on the 12th day of January, 1868, by Turner & Clark. It is the first and only republican paper ever issued in the county. Twice it was wholly destroyed by fire, and barely escaped

a third time from being consumed. In 1869, it passed by purchase into the hands of Dan. R. Brand, who, in the following April, sold to Capt. M. T. C. Williams. During the year Capt. Williams sold out to Jos. H. Turner, the original founder, who associated with him John Brand, and together they conducted the paper until January, 1878, when it was destroyed by fire. In August following, Capt. Turner secured by purchase the whole interest of the concern and has been editor and proprietor ever since.

MISSOURI VALLEY YEOMAN.

The *Yeoman* was started at DeWitt, sometime during the year 1868, by Hawkins & Hunter. It was neutral in politics and survived only about one year. Its suspension was no fault of the patrons of the paper, and had it been managed properly, would have been a fixture of DeWitt. I. N. Hawkins was a practical printer and the best editor Carroll county ever had. Hunter was also a practical printer, a thoroughly well-read gentleman, and a nephew of Caleb Cushing, of Mass.

CARROLLTON DEMOCRAT.

The *Democrat* was founded by Alf. S. Kierolf in the spring of 1875 and remained under his control until the fall of that year. Some misunderstanding having occurred between Kierolf and I. N. Hawkins, in the office of the *Democrat*, Kierolf shot and killed Hawkins. Kierolf was prostrated with heart disease over the matter, and died soon after Hawkins. The paper then came into possession of J. N. Tuley, present owner, who associated with him as editor J. B. Jewell, and it has been conducted under the name of Tuley & Jewell ever since.

TRIPLE LINK.

In connection with the Carrollton *Democrat*, Messrs. Tuley & Jewell issue, semi-monthly, an Odd Fellows' journal called the *Triple Link*. It is the only Odd Fellows' journal in the state, and is well liked by the fraternity.

NORBORNE INDEPENDENT.

The *Independent* was founded by Col. Jacob Childs, of Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, a veteran newspaper man, sometime during the summer of 1865. It is conducted on the independent basis, politically, and is well patronized by the community in which it is located. Col. Childs sold his interest to Thos. Irish, who in turn sold out his interest to A. E. McCoubrie, who conducted it with ability for over two years. McCoubrie's health failing, he sold to J. T. Craig, present owner and proprietor, by whom it is now conducted.

WEEKLY NEWS.

The *News* was first issued in the month of May, the present year, in DeWitt, by ——— Graves. It is as yet but an experiment, so far as its success is concerned financially. Should it prove a failure it will not be for want of patronage, as no part of the county, in proportion to its population, is more liberal in encouraging projects of this kind. The *News* is independent, politically, and if run in the local interest of the community in which it is published, it will not only prove a success, but be a public benefactor.

PROMINENT CRIMINAL CASES.

To give a history in detail of the cases of murder committed in Carroll county since its organization would fill a volume of itself larger than this. A synopsis of the most infamous of the many infamous, cold-blooded murders that have taken place in late years in this county, is as much a part of the history as its early settlements and improvements, and we propose to refer briefly to such of these as created the most intense excitement and interest at the time of their commission.

GEO. W. THOMAS.

In 1846, Jack Harmon shot Geo. W. Thomas with a rifle. Harmon met Thomas and said, "What were you doing on my doorstep last night?" at the same time raising his rifle and fired. Thomas lived about twelve hours. The excitement over the murder ran high. At first, no motive being found for the killing, it was presumed that Harmon was insane. When the trial came on, owing to the excitement that was manifest, Harmon's lawyers asked a change of venue and got it. The case was taken to the Ray county court, Harmon was found guilty, and received a life sentence to state's prison, where he died a short time afterward. This was perhaps the first murder committed in the county after its organization.

JUDGE THOMAS PLEMMONS.

On the 5th day of October, 1855, a negro slave in the employ of Judge Thomas Plemmons, while in the field, struck the judge on the head with a hoe and killed him. He hid the body in a corn shock, until night, when he carried the body on horseback about a mile on the prairie, hiding it in the grass, first placing it in a position as though it had been thrown from a horse. The friends of the judge made diligent search for his whereabouts, but failed to find him. Suspicion finally fell upon the negro, and being pressed he confessed to the murder, assigning as a reason for the act, that the judge had struck him with a switch. The

negro was forced to guide the searching party to where he had concealed the body in the grass, and it was taken up and carried to the Plemmons residence. About two hundred men had assembled when the negro confessed to the crime, and on conclusion of the confession, a jury of twelve men was selected to assess the punishment, and the verdict was unanimously death, which was inflicted by hanging on the limb of a tree standing by the gateway. The following day the body of Judge Plemmons was buried with masonic honors, at which, the whole immediate country and many from a distance attended.

WILLIAM LYKES.

At the March term, 1872, Font. Goodman was tried for the killing of Wm. Lykes. The parties were living with F. G. Flournory, and quarreled about feeding a pair of mules. Both the men had been drinking during the day, and the quarrel culminated in Goodman shooting Lykes to death. The usual indictment and trial followed, the result being, the finding of a verdict against Goodman, and a sentence of three years to states prison assessed.

ENOCH MUSSER.

At the March term 1868, Samuel B. Winfrey was put on trial for the killing of Enoch Musser. The evidence in the case satisfied the jury that Musser had approached Winfrey and was about to strike him with a heavy bludgeon of some kind. Winfrey fell back and drew his revolver, deliberately aiming it he pulled the trigger and Musser fell. He died in a short time. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

JIM ALLEN.

At the August term 1874, George Dooly stabbed and killed Jim Allen. Circuit court was in session at the time, the grand jury having been discharged the day before the killing. Judge Jonas Clark, presiding judge of the district, saw the affray, and on Wednesday morning following, the killing having taken place on Tuesday, he summoned a new venire of grand jurors who indicted Dooley the same day, Wednesday, tried him on Thursday, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree on Friday morning, and on Saturday he was on his way to state prison, the jury assessing a penalty of twenty-four years in prison.

EDWIN BAKER.

In 1869 Thomas Linoney shot and instantly killed Edwin Baker, a son of Capt. Charles K. Baker, near what was known as Baker's Landing. After the usual vexatious delays, the case was tried in the Livingston county court and the prisoner found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to two years in prison. Having served about sixteen months he was dis-

charged under the good behavior rule, and is now practicing law in this county.

JOHN F. BUTCHER.

In 1869 the most atrocious and cold-blooded murder in the annals of crime in the county took place in Mandeville. Without provocation to justify even harsh words, one Abe Lee shot to death John F. Butcher in cold blood. Butcher was an educated gentleman and had some property. Lee, on the other hand, was a shiftless and worthless character. Butcher was respected by the whole community in which the parties lived, while Lee was looked upon with suspicion and had not the respect of a single neighbor.

The case was tried and the perjured evidence introduced shocked the whole community, especially that portion of the people who lived in the immediate vicinity of the murder. It was sufficient, however, to acquit the criminal. The deepest indignation prevailed on the verdict being made known, and had it been in a less law-abiding locality, Lee would have been lynched.

Two of the attorneys for the defense shamelessly boasted afterward of the unprofessional advantages they had resorted to in order to win the case. One vowed that he suggested the evidence that acquitted, while the other asserted that he got the prosecuting attorney drunk in order to weaken the case for the state. These boasts were facts, however, which gave back to the community a criminal of the most devilish character, and if his acquittal through the instrumentality of these honored gentlemen of the law is a feather in their caps individually, it is not a matter of credit by any means to the profession of which they claim to be leading members. When such means are used to defeat the aims of the law, and the fact becomes known, it is as cordial an invitation to outlaws and desperate men to locate among us as could be given, and is in a measure the cause of the increase of high crimes among us, and the terrible unsafety of human life.

ELIJAH HALEY.

In 1874 a double tragedy occurred in the killing by Robert A. Austin of his wife and Elijah Haley. Mr. Austin acted deliberately, and first found out to his entire satisfaction the truth of certain rumors at that time in circulation, regarding the infidelity of his wife. Placing himself in a position to observe, he saw Haley in his wife's chamber at an unseemly hour, and as the destroyer of his honor and happiness, Haley, got into bed, Austin fired several shots killing Haley almost instantly, and wounding his own wife so seriously that she died shortly after.

The case was so plainly justifiable that the first grand jury refused to

investigate it, and at the next session of the grand jury, at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Austin and his friends, the case was returned for trial, Austin having been indicted at his own request. On trial of the case the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, without dissent, and in the shortest possible time.

WILLIAM PILE.

On the 14th day of August, 1876, one W. Glaze shot and fatally wounded William Pile, colored. Pile was passing at the northwest corner of the public square, when Glaze, who was on horseback, deliberately shot him down, and made his escape. Pile died the following day. Glaze left the county and has not been heard from since.

CHAS. B. TURPIN.

At the March term, 1877, Mark Leftwich was tried for shooting to death one Charles Turpin, in a saloon on the south side of the square. Leftwich was deputy marshal of Carrollton, and Turpin was drunk on the streets. Leftwich arrested Turpin and presented him to the mayor. During the trial Turpin called Leftwich a liar, and Leftwich replied with a blow. After the trial Turpin bought a revolver, and Leftwich, knowing the reputation of Turpin, kept on the lookout. They met in Slack's saloon, a few moments after the trial, Turpin entering the door with his revolver in his hand. As Turpin raised his hand to shoot, Leftwich fired, and followed up firing several shots, killing Turpin in his tracks. The evidence being in substance as above, acquittal followed.

JOHN GODWIN.

On the 5th of July, 1878, one Ed. Forsythe, shot and almost instantly killed John Godwin. Both parties had been drinking during the day, and got into a quarrel in Slack's saloon. During the difficulty, Godwin got out of the door, and as he stepped on to the sidewalk, Forsythe fired. Godwin ran to the southwest corner of the square, and fell, dying in a few moments. The case was never tried.

HISTORY OF TEACHERS' INSTITUTE OF CARROLL CO.

On the morning of April 20, 1871, in the chapel of the public school building of Carrollton, Carroll county, Mo., a body of teachers and friends of education, met in obedience to the call of county Superintendent Roy, for the purpose of organizing a teachers' institute. Superintendent Roy called the house to order, and the institute proceeded to elect as president, Col. L. H. Waters, vice-president, Mr. A. C. Blackwell, and secretary, James H. Baker.

A committee to draft a constitution and by-laws was appointed as fol-

lows: Miss S. D. Heston, Prof. O. Root, Jr., and Mr. Geo. B. Highsmith; who reported the following constitution, which was adopted.

CONSTITUTION.

We, the teachers and friends of education, in Carroll county, state of Missouri, desiring to encourage improvement in the science and art of teaching; to diffuse information on common school education; to promote harmony of feeling, and a general advancement of knowledge, do organize ourselves into an association, and adopt the following constitution:

ARTICLE I. This association shall be known as the Carroll county teachers' institute.

ART. II. Its object shall be to promote by any proper means, the objects expressed in the preamble.

ART. III. Any teacher or friend of education, may become a member of this institution by subscribing to the constitution.

ART. IV. The regular meetings of this institute shall be held twice in each year, at such times and places as shall be fixed by the executive committee.

ART. V. The regular officers of this institute shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary and treasurer, and an executive committee of three members.

ART. VI. The duties of these officers shall be those of other deliberative bodies, unless specific provisions shall be herein made.

ART. VII. It shall be the duty of the executive committee to fix the time and place for holding the institute, giving at least three weeks' notice through the county papers, or by other means; to secure suitable instructors, singers and lecturers for conducting the exercises, and to prepare a programme for such exercises.

ART. VIII. All regular officers shall hereafter be elected by ballot, upon the first day of each semi-annual session. A majority of members present, and voting shall elect.

ART. IX. This Constitution may be amended, altered or enlarged, at any regular meeting, after one day's previous notice, of the proposed amendment or addition; provided two-thirds of the members present vote in favor of such amendment or addition.

To this Constitution has been added two amendments:

ART. V. The regular officers of the Institute shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five members, of which the Co. Supt. shall be the Chairman, who shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and a Critic who shall be appointed for each exercise by the President.

ART. VIII. All regular officers shall hereafter be elected by ballot upon the first day of each session, except the Executive Committee, which shall be appointed by the President on the last day of the same.

Article V was amended on the 22d of April 1871. Article VIII was amended on the 27th day of July, 1881. The amendment to article V was, on the same day, changed as follows:

Resolved, That the Constitution be so amended as to provide for a Treasurer, to be elected in a manner provided for the election of other officers.

This session lasted but three days; the attendance was 54, the interest manifested was good and the Teachers' Institute of Carroll Co., became a county institution. This year another session of three days was held on the 30th and 31st days of August, and the 1st and 2d of September. The attendance was not as good as that of the previous session; but the interest seems to have been quite as good. Prof. J. Baldwin visited the Institute and delivered a lecture in the evening of September 1st on "Governing Power."

For the year 1872 two sessions were held, the duration of each being three days. The first beginning on the 18th of April and the second on the 28th of August. The attendance of neither session was as good as of the first session.

In 1873 but one session of three days was held, viz:—August 25th, 26th, and 27th. This session was remarkable for nothing but having the least number of teachers present of any session yet held. The year of 1874 is a noticeable one in the history of the Institute as being one in which no session of the Institute was held.

In the year 1875, Prof. J. C. Anderson was elected to the office of Co. Supt. of schools and with his election the Institute entered upon a new era of its existence. In the early part of the autumn he issued a call for a session of the Institute to be held on the 22d, 23d, and 24th of December 1875. We can say nothing better of this session than to quote Prof. Anderson's words. At the close of the session he wrote in the Secretary's book the following:

I am pleased to say that this session of the Institute has been the most pleasant and interesting we have ever had in the county. Sixty teachers were present during the Institute. One of the most encouraging features of the Institute was to see several school directors present, some of whom enrolled as members of the Institute.

This successful session paved the way for the seventh session which was held on the 23d, 24th and 25th of August 1876. This session was not in all respects as good as the sixth, having an attendance of 58, and being held in the hottest season of the year.

The eighth session began on the 22d day of August 1877, closing on the 24th with an attendance of 77. Thus far no session of the Institute exceeded four days in duration; and the exercises in the different branches were confined to discussions, essays, lectures, etc., many or nearly all being extemporaneous efforts. Much valuable time was lost on account of there being no permanent programme or method of work. There was a great lack of system. To supply all these defects more time, and consequently a longer session was demanded.

On the 12th day of August 1878, assembled the first *Normal* Institute of Carroll County which continued five days, closing on the 16th with an

enrollment of 78 teachers. This session fully demonstrated to the teachers, the benefits to be derived from a Normal Institute, and at the session of 1879 Prof. J. C. Anderson proposed that the duration session of 1880 be extended to four weeks; and that a competent instructor be employed to conduct the work, which should consist of regular daily class drills in each subject. To defray the expenses of the Institute a tuition fee of \$2.50 was to be charged in place of the former registration fee of 25 cts. The plan was heartily endorsed by the Institute and a committee was appointed, by President J. C. Anderson, to receive names to an agreement binding themselves to attend or help to defray the expenses of the Institute. This work was energetically prosecuted; and on the 26th of July, 1880 the Institute met at Carrollton, with Prof. J. C. Anderson as president. Vice President Prof. C. H. Schreiber, Secretary and Treasurer, R. E. Brakey. Assistant Secretary, J. F. Ford. The services of Prof. R. C. Norton had been secured by the Committee as instructor, assisted by Prof.'s J. C. Anderson, C. H. Schreiber and J. T. Buchanan, together with the following county teachers: T. M. O'Byrne, R. E. Brakey, M. F. Stipes and J. F. Ford.

The work of the Institute was thoroughly systematic. Classes were organized and teachers assigned to take charge of them, who assigned lessons and conducted recitations daily, each recitation being a normal drill under the direct supervision of Prof. Norton. The utmost harmony prevailed, and the enthusiasm was unprecedented in the history of the Institute. The enrollment reached the number of 107 teachers. The session was a complete success in every respect. Prof. Norton received \$135 in compensation for his services. The other teachers being members of the profession in the county served without any compensation whatever. The session was visited by Prof. J. Baldwin, President of Kirksville State Normal School, and J. U. Barnard, Prof. of Elocution of the same place; both pronounced the session second to but few other Institutes in the state in numbers, and to none in enthusiasm and practical work. On the last day of the session a sufficient number of teachers enrolled their names for the next session to insure a full attendance at the meeting for the year of 1881. For this session the services of Prof. R. C. Norton could not be secured and the committee employed Prof. W. D. Dobson Supt. of Carrollton Schools, to conduct the session of 1881, which opened with the following officers: President, Prof. J. C. Anderson, Vice President Miss Ida F. Steele, Treasurer, Prof. C. H. Schreiber, and Secretary, J. F. Ford. The assistant teachers were Prof. J. C. Anderson, Prof. C. H. Schreiber, Prof. J. T. Buchanan and M. F. Stipes, J. F. Ford, A. P. Smith and J. T. Smith. The session met on July 26, 1881, with an enrollment of 69 teachers, which number was increased before the close of the session to 110, the largest enrollment of any session of the Institute.

The Institute was visited by Prof. J. Baldwin who gave three days' valuable work in the Institute. He pronounced the Institute in point of practical work second to none he had visited in the state.

We have now traced the history of the Carroll county teachers' institute from its infancy to its present growth. Whether it has reached its full size or not remains to be ascertained by future events; but, on the past record of the institute, we may predict a useful and an honorable, if not a brilliant, future.

The normal institute, at the last days of the session of 1881, adopted a plan for the organization of seven institutes, to be held in Carroll county during the coming winter, beginning in October. These institutes to report to the president and executive committee of the county normal. Each district has a president, appointed by the president of the normal.

The following plan, uniting several townships into one district for institute purposes, was adopted:

No. 1.—Compton, Hurricane and Ridge. Place of meeting, Battsville; time, third Saturday in each month; chairman, L. H. Woodyard.

No. 2.—Smith, DeWitt, Miami and Rockford. Place of meeting, DeWitt; time, second Saturday; chairman, J. D. Hignight.

No. 3.—Combs and Eugene. Place of meeting, Wakanda; time, first Saturday; chairman, Miss M. H. Davidson.

No. 4.—Moss Creek, Carrollton, Wakanda, Trotter and Sugar Tree. Place of meeting, Carrollton; time, fourth Saturday; chairman, Prof. W. D. Dobson.

No. 5.—Hill, Stokes' Mound and Van Horn. Place of meeting, Coloma; time, second Saturday; chairman, R. M. Truessell.

No. 6.—Washington, Leslie and Fairfield. Place of meeting, Mandeville; time, first Saturday; chairman, J. T. Smith.

No. 7.—Prairie, Egypt and Cherry Valley. Place of meeting, Norborne; time, third Saturday; chairman, M. F. Stipes.

LIST OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

The following is a list of all the county officers of Carroll county from its organization until the present time. The first officers were:

Sheriff, John Curl; clerk, Joseph Dickson; county judges, Thomas Hardwick, William Curl, William Crockett; collector, John Curl; assessor, James Trotter, and upon his resignation, Claiborn Palmer; surveyor, John Eppler, Jr.; coroner, Rial Bryant.

The first county court of Carroll county convened at the house of Nathaniel Cary, on the fourth of February, 1833. The judges of the

court from the time of the organization of the county to the present are as follows:

February, 1833, Thomas Hardwick, William Curl, William Crockett; December, 1833, Thomas Hardwick, William Crockett, Reuben Harper; October, 1834, William Crockett, George W. Folger, George McKinney; June, 1835, William Crockett, George McKinney, William Barbee; November, 1836, William Crockett, Thomas Arnold, John Standley; November, 1838, Thomas Arnold, John Standley, Edmund J. Rea; November, 1840, Thomas Arnold, Edmund J. Rea; Joseph Winfrey; September, 1846, Thomas Arnold, Joseph Winfrey, Thomas Minnis; September, 1848, Thomas Arnold, Thomas Minnis, Thomas Hardwick; June, 1850, Thomas Arnold, Thomas Minnis, Joseph Winfrey; September, 1852, Thomas Minnis, Benjamin Ely, James Trotter; October, 1854, Thomas Hardwick, James Trotter, Benjamin Ely; October, 1856, Thomas G. Dobbins, James Trotter, John Guillet; March, 1857, Thomas G. Dobbins, James Trotter, Thomas Minnis; December, 1862, James Trotter, Henry Hulse; March, 1863, James Trotter, Henry Hulse, James M. Farris; December, 1866, Francis F. Audsley, Charles M. Minnis, Simon M. Lauck; December, 1867, James Trotter, Charles M. Minnis, Simon M. Lauck; January, 1871, James Trotter, Simon M. Lauck, John Gray.

Carroll county subsequently adopted township organization, and in June, 1872, twenty-four supervisors were elected, who formed a county board with James Trotter as presiding judge. The following are the names of the supervisors:

James Trotter, William Haney, William R. Creel, Nelson Gosnel, William P. Dulaney, James Brooks, Orion L. Dunkle, Isom Roberts, John Raynor, Thomas S. Steel, Samuel B. Robertson, Silas Vance, Francis F. Audsley, Lloyd Adams, John H. Floyd, Robert Adams, Silas A. Ballard, J. F. Burruss, George Ray, O. S. Russell, Stephen Stafford, William R. Sheehan, William A. Prosser, Daniel Van Trump.

The state legislature, in the winter of 1872-73, amended the township organization act, the result of which was the reduction of the members of the county board of Carroll county, from twenty-four to five. The court has since been constituted as follows:

June, 1873, James Trotter, Daniel H. Carey, William A. Prosser, Josiah Farrington, Samuel B. Robertson; April, 1875, James Trotter, Daniel H. Cary, Josiah Farrington, Samuel B. Robertson, James M. Hill; 1877-78, James Trotter, Hiram Jaqua, Josiah Farrington; 1879-80, William A. Prosser, T. H. Bridges, William Kimble; 1880-81, J. F. Tull, W. S. Ruckel, W. P. McQueen.

CLERKS OF THE COUNTY COURT.

1833, Joseph Dickson; 1842, Lewis N. Rees; 1848, John M. Howell; 1851, A. C. Blackwell; 1851, Overton J. Kerby; 1860, James F. Tull; 1867, Charles Moeller; 1867, Francis F. Audsley; 1871, Howard T. Combs; 1875, John R. Kerby.

CLERKS OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

1833, Joseph Dickson; 1842, Lewis N. Rees; 1848, Alexander C. Blackwell; 1854, Geo. W. Folger, Jr.; 1856, Thomas S. Holloway; 1857, W. H. Winfrey; 1865, Edward L. Fisher; 1867, George W. Tatham; 1871, James M. Roberts; 1873, W. H. Winfrey; 1875, Isaac R. Brown; 1877, W. S. Shirley.

SHERIFFS.

1833, John Curl; 1834, Lewis N. Rees; 1836, Thomas Minnis; 1838, James Trotter; 1842, James M. Goodson; 1844, Jackson Wilcoxson; 1848, Wm. R. Creel; 1852, John W. Clinkscales; 1856, Joseph Winfrey; 1860, John M. Montgomery; 1863, Samuel Turner; 1865, John L. Hawkins; 1866, James M. Roberts; 1871, Wm. T. Goodson; 1874, John W. Clinkscales; 1874, G. L. Winfrey; 1878, John Campbell.

PROBATE JUDGES.

1860-64, James E. Drake; 1864-78, George Pattison; 1878, C. A. Cunningham.

SURVEYORS.

1833, John Eppler; 1835, Thos. Booth; 1839, Jackson Wilcoxson; 1844, Joseph Smith; 1846, C. W. Lane; 1847, David Plemmons; 1848, O. J. Kerby; 1851, Joel E. Trotter; 1855, Joseph Smith; 1859, J. J. Wall; 1867, T. J. Whiteman; 1868, John S. Sheller; 1872, Stephen Mitchell.

HISTORY FROM 1865 TO 1881.

During the spring, summer, and fall of 1865, after the close of the war, several of the no-fight militia would go to and from their work with carbines thrown across their backs.

During the winter of the same year, armed gangs, sometimes returned rebels and sometimes no-account federal state militia would ride through the town of Carrollton, firing their revolvers indiscriminately right and left, and causing every business house to close. They took excellent good care, however, never to cross each other's path, as neither side had belonged to the fighting part of either army.

In the spring of 1866, Gen. Frank Blair addressed a large audience in the old Baptist church at Carrollton, in the interest of the Johnson party

and was interrupted frequently by one David Freeman, a federal militia-man. Blair's eyes flashed fire, and at the instant, Capt. LeClair, who had made a splendid record in the Union army, and who knew Freeman, declared publicly to the audience that Freeman was a deserter from the Union army, and he stood ready to prove the charge. Before he could read his proof, however, Freeman slunk from the house and did not return.

In the summer of 1866, the Democrats prepared to raise a Johnson pole on the square, but were threatened, as they alleged, by the radical club of the city, that if the attempt was made there would be bloodshed. The Democrats raised their pole all the same, without blood. During the fall canvass, threats were made that no democrat would be allowed to vote on election day. Everything being in the hands of the radicals, it looked as though the threat might be carried out. The Democrats organized secret societies through the county, called the U. P. G., each member wearing a red cross on their coat, with these letters printed thereon. It had the desired effect, it seems, if such threats were made, and the election passed without trouble.

These years were, and are, known as the years of "excessive loyalty," under which, no teacher, doctor, or any other, could follow his or her vocation without taking the "iron-clad oath." Even the followers of the meek and lowly Jesus could not call the attention of sinners to the cross, without first subscribing to the following:

I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I am well acquainted with the terms of the third section of the second article of the constitution of the state of Missouri, adopted in the year 1865, and have carefully considered the same; that I have never, directly or indirectly, done any of the acts in said section specified; that I have always been truly and loyally on the side of the United States, against all enemies thereof, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States, and will support the constitution and laws thereof as the supreme law of the land any law or ordinance of any state to the contrary notwithstanding; that I will, to the best of my ability, protect and defend the Union of the United States, and not allow the same to be broken up and dissolved, or the government thereof to be destroyed or overthrown, under any circumstances, if in my power to prevent it; that I will support the constitution of the state of Missouri, and that I make this oath without any mental reservation or evasion, and hold it to be binding upon me.

The democrats also claim that very many unscrupulous and irresponsible parties were appointed registrars, and the system adopted was for the exclusive benefit and success of the radical party. In many cases the most frivolous charges were sufficient to exclude a democrat from the polls, while hundreds who had been in the rebel service were allowed to vote the *radical* ticket, Col. Van Horn, manipulating everything in the interests of his party and himself. One fact is evident, and every man in the

county who paid attention to local political affairs at the time, knows full well, that the names of scores of voters who had never committed an overt act, even in thought against the federal government, were excluded from the ballot, for being democrats, and trumped up charges and imaginary causes assigned for the exclusion of those who opposed, politically, the party in power. Men who had served all through the [rebel service were offered the privilege of registration and the ballot if they would vote the republican ticket, while men who had served all through the federal army were compelled to register before men who had lain out in the brush to bushwhack union soldiers. Severe as these charges are, they are nevertheless true, and they are written not from a partisan standpoint but from the common standpoint of truth, that hundreds now living in the county can substantiate by their obligations, if the necessity existed to do so.

Under the "Drake" constitution, probably the most infamous paper ever saddled on a people, all the county officers were ousted and the vacancies filled by appointment from among the most extreme and illiberal of the party that governed by might. Qualification, integrity and honesty was ignored and thrown aside, and pliant tools were placed in charge of the affairs of the county. Whether these charges by the democrats against their opponents be true or false, those who were and are now living here know.

On the 1st of January, 1866, a big excitement was aroused in Carrollton. The evening before a ball was given at the residence of Captain Baker, in the bottom. A large crowd was present, mostly those who had served in the rebel army. Three ex-federal soldiers, without invitation, went to the ball drunk, no doubt, determined to raise a difficulty. Mrs. Baker treated them like gentlemen, inviting them to supper, which they accepted. After eating their supper, they at once commenced to use the worst kind of abuse against such a gathering, and certain parties in particular who were present, finally firing at one of the parties, but missing his aim. The party returned the fire, the ball taking effect in the body of James McMurtry, from which he died in a few days. Several federal soldiers in Carrollton, when the news reached that place, attempted to raise a crowd to go down and clean out the country. But better council prevailing they did not go so far, as evidence from the only invited ex-federal soldier, and he a republican in politics, exonerated all from any blame except the three who forced themselves on the hospitality of Mrs. Baker and her guests. The names of the parties who went there uninvited were James McMurtry, killed; Jacob Orender, and George Arnold. This version is the true one, and is given on the authority of Isaac A. McCombs, of Carrollton, who is the ex-federal soldier who was present at the ball.

It is probably due to the memory of Jas. McMurtry to say that before his death he acknowledged the provocation to have come entirely from the party he was with, and that he went there only at the urgent request of the other two. Among the many indicted under the "iron clad" was L. R. Kinsey, of Carrollton. When Judge Jonas Clark, who was judge of the district, at a regular term of the court, called the roll of attorneys, the name of Mr. Kinsey was omitted. Mr. Kinsey asked the judge "if he was allowed to practice before that court." Judge Clark said he knew no reason why he could not practice if he was an attorney and a member of the bar. Judge Clark then asked Mr. Kinsey "if he had taken the test oath," and on being answered in the negative, Clark continued, "I cannot tell you to steal a horse, but I can tell you what I will do with you if you do steal one." Mr. Kinsey did not practice at that court, but had the satisfaction shortly after of knowing that Clark's "test oath" was declared an unconstitutional measure by the highest judicial authority in the state.

On the 4th of January, 1867, the supreme court of the state decided the test oath unconstitutional, but regardless of this decision Judge Clark exacted the test oath from juror and attorney, and would not let up for months after, claiming that he had not been officially notified of the action of the supreme court.

In the spring of 1866 or '67, Jas. M. Goodson, then representative of this district, requested the writer of this to get up a military company, elect our officers, make out muster rolls, etc., and he would swear us into the state service and have us commissioned in accordance with a military bill that had become a law. In accordance with the request, the writer in forty-eight hours had enrolled 127 men. Notice being given, the men met and elected Dan. R. Brand, captain, W. S. Shirley, 1st lieutenant, and John Malone, 2d lieutenant, all three of whom had served three years in the federal service. A full set of sergeants and corporals were selected, and on a given day Jas. M. Goodson, from a balcony on the south side of the square, mustered the company into the state service, promising them their commissions as soon as he could have them issued. When the fact became known in Jefferson City that none of the elected officers were in sympathy with the state government politically, the governor refused to commission the officers. The governor's information was sent from Carrollton parties, some of whom still reside there. The company was disbanded by the captain in a general order, which was copied copiously throughout this and other states, and commented on with much ridicule toward the state officers.

In 1868, under the test oath, the aggregate vote cast for the national and state tickets was: democrat, 811; radical, 971; total, 1,782. The aggregate for congress being 1,779—Shields, 832; Van Horn, 947. The

amendment to the constitution, granting negro suffrage, was defeated by eighty-eight votes, the average majority the republicans had on their county ticket.

By townships the vote stood on congress:

	Shields,	Van Horn.
Wakanda.....	376	254
Grand River.....	121	281
Hurricane.....	85	118
Sugar Tree.....	98	74
Morris.....	152	220
Total	832	947

Van Horn's majority, 115.

The district being composed of Clinton, Clay, Caldwell, Ray, Lafayette, Carroll, Saline, Chariton, Platte and Jackson. The total vote cast in the district on congress was 15,775, as follows: Shields, 8,379; Van Horn, 7,396; Shields' majority, 983. Shields's majority availed nothing, as Count Rodman, the renowned mathematician of Missouri, proved conclusively that two and two did not make four under republican administration.

In the election of 1866, while the poll books of all the precincts were filed in the clerk's office, there is nothing to show for whom the votes of the county were cast, except in one precinct.

The extreme and illiberal policy carried out in the state and counties of Missouri by the republicans caused a portion of that party to take a positive stand against that policy in the election held in 1870, and through this opposition the liberal party sprung into existence, causing a full state and county ticket to be nominated in opposition to the regular republican ticket. The canvas was an exciting one, and in this section very bitter. When the smoke of battle cleared away, B. Gratz Brown, liberal, was chosen governor, receiving in this county 1,165 votes, against 832 votes for McClurg, Brown's majority being 333. For congress, Comingo had in this county 1,144 votes, and Smith, republican, 854; Comingo's majority, 290. For Sheriff, W. T. Goodson, liberal, received 1,030 votes, and Moyren, republican, 803; Goodson's majority, 227, showing a gain in the vote of the county of 436 votes over the election of 1868.

In the fall or winter of 1866, while John L. Hawkins was sheriff, the vault used by him in the old county jail, for the care of his papers, and the papers of the county clerk, etc., was entered by excavating under the west wall of the building, and removing the stones from the bottom of the vault. A large sum of money, \$7,000, belonging to the county, had been removed a few days before. Several private deposits were lost, Mr. Hawkins himself losing largely. Several rumors were in circulation as regarded the guilty parties, but no definite information could be found to

justify any arrest, and, indeed, no special effort, so far as we remember, was ever made to bring the guilty parties to justice.

The success of the liberal move in 1870, throughout the state, was the opening wedge to the defeat of the republican party in state and counties. In 1872 a full ticket was nominated in this county by both democrats and republicans, and the result was the election of the democratic county ticket, except probate judge.

In the fall elections of 1866, Charles Moeller was elected county clerk. He entered on the discharge of his duties on the 1st day of January, 1867. On the 19th of September, 1867, the following was made of record in the office of the county clerk:

It appearing to the court from their own knowledge, and from an examination of the state of the township public school fund and public school funds of the county, that the clerk of this court, Charles Moeller, has converted to his own use a portion of funds exceeding an amount of five hundred dollars, which he received and had in his possession by virtue of his office as clerk aforesaid, and the said Charles Moeller having refused to make a settlement of his accounts with the county treasurer at this term of court, as he was ordered so to do, and it further appearing to the court that the said Charles Moeller has absconded with the said funds in his possession. It is hereby ordered that the said Charles Moeller be suspended from his office as clerk aforesaid, until a further investigation of the charges aforesaid can be had by this court, and, also, that charges be preferred against the said Charles Moeller before the grand jury now in session.

On the strength of the foregoing order Mr. Moeller's functions as clerk ceased on the date of the order, and Francis F. Audsley was appointed to fill the vacancy.

In the spring of 1871, James M. Roberts as collector of the county went to Jefferson City and settled with the Auditor of State, showing an indebtedness of about \$12,000 to the State by said Roberts as Collector. About one month later he left the county seat about midnight in a buggy in company with his brother-in-law, for the depot to take the train for Jefferson City to pay over his indebtedness. He assigned as a reason for going in a buggy, that parties knowing he had the money, would make it dangerous for him to go to the railroad in the 'bus, when he would escape their notice by going in a private conveyance. The result that followed showed that his judgment was sadly in fault, for as soon as people commenced stirring around in the morning after his departure, the rumor met them that Capt. Roberts had been waylaid and robbed between the bridge across Wakanda and the depot, and \$12,000 taken from him. Much excitement was manifest in the streets, and the robbery was the all absorbing topic of conversation, and, at about the height of the excitement Capt Roberts made his appearance, a few almost imperceptible scratches about his head, to verify the truth of the reputed robbery. It is due to

the good sense of the people, that very few believed the robbery to have been bona-fide, and their judgment proved to be correct, as a few days after the affair, a brother of Roberts confided to friends the true state of the matter, being a put up job by Roberts, and no robbery in fact. The securities of Roberts were sufficient to save the State and county their losses, but unfortunately the legislature of the spring previous had enacted a law extending the time for collectors to make their final settlements, and the Supreme Court decided in a case taken up, that such extension for final settlements by collectors, releases his securities from liability on bond.

The County Court took no action in the premises until the February term, 1873 when the following order was made "Ordered that the Prosecuting Attorney proceed to institute suit against Jas. M. Roberts (late collector) and his securities, in the circuit court of Carroll County, for the amount of county, road, court house and poor house taxes, due on lands returned delinquent by him for the year 1870, and for which receipts have been produced by individuals, said suit to be based on information to be obtained in the county clerk's office.

On motion it was ordered that Saml. B. Robertson, William R. Creel and Stephen Stafford, be and they are hereby appointed a committee to meet Jas. M. Roberts (late collector) and ascertain whether an amicable adjustment can be made of all claims due Carroll County from him, as late collector, and that they report their proceedings to this court at their next meeting. On motion Francis F. Audsley was added to the above committee.

Up to the 22d of April, 1873 no report had been made by the committee appointed at the February term, relative to the delinquencies of the late collector Roberts. The next thing appearing on the record is:

JAS. M. ROBERTS }
 vs. *acct.*
 CARROLL COUNTY. }

Now on this day comes James M. Roberts, late clerk of the circuit court, and presents his several accounts for fees in the following cases, viz: One for his fees in the case of the State vs. Jay Probasco amounting to nine 90-100 dollars. One for his fees in case of State vs. R. A. Huff, amounting to thirteen 85-100. One for fees in case of State vs. Morgan, Glick & Gittings, amounting to nine 14-100 dollars. One for the fees in case of the State vs. G. W. Johnson amounting to seven 25-100 dollars. One for fees in case of State vs. Andrew Buck, amounting to fourteen 05-100 dollars, and one for his fees in case of State vs. Geo. W. Johnston, amounting to one 85-100 dollars, all of which are allowed by the court, and ordered that warrants for same be withheld until said Roberts makes a full and final settlement with Carroll County, (as late collector) and pays into the county Treasury, the full amount due by him as late Sheriff and Collector to the different funds of said county.

No definite conclusions were arrived at as to the exact amount lost by

the county through Roberts, estimates saying from \$5,000 to \$15,000, with \$12,000 belonging to the state, or an aggregate of between \$17,000 to \$27,000.

In 1874, the republicans seeing the utter hopelessness of succeeding with a regular ticket, induced a few sore-headed democrats to enter into a combination to defeat the regular democratic county ticket, and a convention was called to nominate an independent ticket. The democrats designated it as a "tad-pole" move, and used their best efforts to bring ridicule on the combination. The meeting or convention of the combination met in the court house in Carrollton, and nominated and elected John R. Culbertson, a sore-headed democrat, chairman. A full ticket was nominated, all the best offices given to republicans, and the minor ones to sore-headed democrats. Culbertson, the chairman of the meeting, had been posted by his democratic friends that the republicans were making a tool of him, and he promised if the predictions of his friends proved true, he would denounce the whole proceeding, which he did, causing the utmost consternation to those who had expected to profit by this defection of sore heads. The meeting broke up in a farce and the "tad-pole" move was a signal failure. The nominees of this tad-pole move were, R. W. Forrest, representative; F. F. Audsley, county clerk; H. H. Sidwell, circuit clerk; M. A. Trotter, recorder; James M. Faris, treasurer; W. Watts, sheriff; T. J. Whiteman, prosecuting attorney, and L. J. Ingersoll, coroner. A part of the republican party afterwards met and endorsed the tad-pole ticket, while part of the tad-pole vote was cast for John Sheehan, sheriff; T. H. Stone, representative; James E. Drake, recorder, and W. P. Smith, county clerk. Prior to this, the democrats had nominated Gen. James Shields, representative; John R. Kerby, county clerk; James A. Turner, recorder; T. R. Brown, circuit clerk; J. W. Clinkscales, sheriff; L. K. Kinsey, prosecuting attorney, and Dr. P. Austin, coroner, all of whom were elected by majorities ranging from 600 to 1,563 votes, John R. Kerby having the largest majority on the ticket.

In November, 1875, the great debate between those two theological giants, Mr. Graves, Baptist, and Dr. Ditzler, Methodist, took place in Carrollton. It excited the Baptist and Methodist elements throughout this section, but it is questionable as to the amount of good done. On Friday, December 3, at the conclusion of the debate, the friends of Dr. Ditzler gave him a public reception at the Carroll House, the building being brilliantly illuminated. The same evening Mr. Graves preached in the Baptist Church of Carrollton.

In the month of February, 1876, Mr. Alf S. Kierolf shot and killed Issac N. Hawkins, in the *Democrat* office in Carrollton. Both parties were printers. On the 19th of April, following, Alf S. Kierolf died from

paralysis of the heart, superinduced by the excitement of the quarrel with and death of I. N. Hawkins.

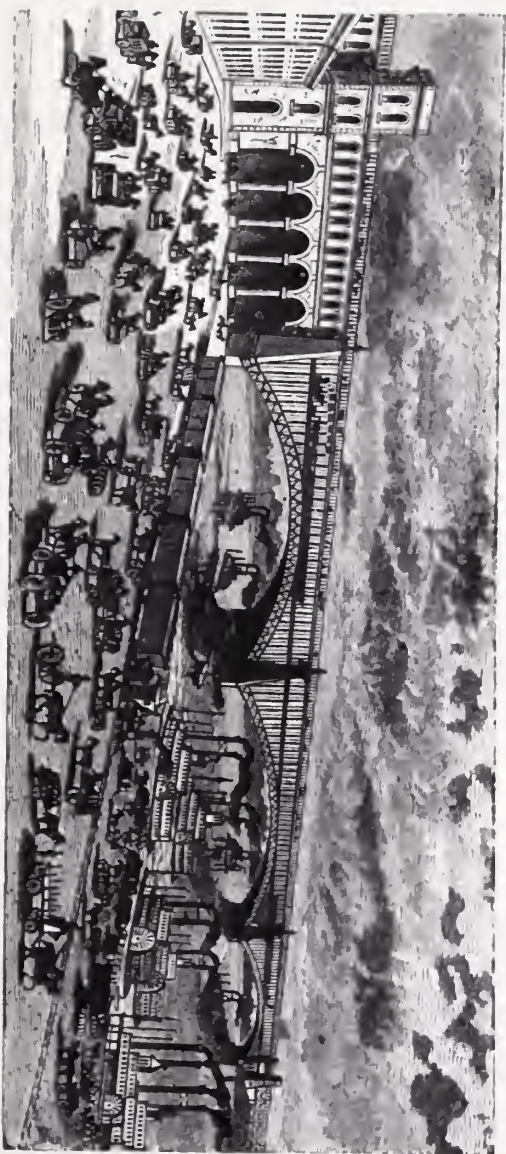
The Presidential election of 1876 having been an exciting one all over the country, we deem it of importance for future reference that the vote for Presidential electors, State and county Candidates, be given by townships.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Townships.	Tilden.	Hayes.	Cooper.
Smith.....	14	15	
Miami.....	56	33	
DeWitt.....	131	163	
Rockford.....	39	31	1
Compton.....	29	26	
Eugene.....	122	197	
Combs.....	149	79	
Ridge.....	89	107	
Hurricane.....	74	70	
Wakanda.....	149	154	
Carrollton.....	539	231	1
Van Horn.....	80	108	1
Stokes Mound.....	48	86	19
Sugar Tree.....	83	8	
Moss Creek.....	103	48	
Trotter.....	114	91	2
Leslie.....	118	69	4
Hill.....	46	38	
Cherry Valley.....	88	54	
Egypt.....	144	117	
Prairie.....	95	54	
Fairfield.....	72	85	
Washington.....	21	114	
Total.....	4,203	1,978	28

GOVERNOR.

Townships.	Phelps.	Finklinburg.	Alexander.
Smith.....	13	15	
Miami.....	56	33	
DeWitt.....	129	166	
Rockford.....	40	30	
Compton.....	30	26	
Eugene.....	121	199	
Combs.....	147	80	
Ridge.....	86	110	
Hurricane.....	75	69	
Wakanda.....	149	153	
Carrollton.....	527	236	4
Van Horn.....	81	108	
Stokes Mound.....	48	86	19
Sugar Tree.....	80	8	



RAILROAD BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
AT ST. LOUIS.—1881.

Townships	Phelps	Finklinburg	Alexander
Moss Creek.....	102	49	1
Trotter.....	112	91	2
Leslie.....	118	69	1
Hill.....	46	39	
Cherry Valley.....	88	54	
Egypt.....	138	124	
Prairie.....	95	54	
Fairfield.....	71	85	
Washington.....	21	114	
Total.....	2,373	1,998	27

TOWNSHIPS.	CONGRESS.			REPRESENTATIVE.			PROBATE JUDGE.	
	Clark.	De Motte.	Smith.	Faut.	Forsythe.	Smithpeter.	Cunningham.	Pattison.
Smith.....	13	15		13	15		13	15
Miami.....	56	33		56	31		36	51
De Witt.....	132	163		133	162		109	179
Rockford.....	41	29		41	27		24	42
Compton.....	27	29		27	29		27	29
Eugene.....	122	198		123	194		91	224
Combs.....	149	79		151		76	131	90
Ridge.....	87	109		78	121		76	122
Hurricane.....	75	69		75	59		74	69
Wakanda.....	149	154		151	150	1	129	175
Carrollton...	526	232		534	233	3	483	268
Van Horn.....	80	108		80	108	1	71	112
Stokes Mound.	48	86	15	46	86		41	94
Sugar Tree.....	81	8		77	8		74	11
Moss Creek.....	102	49		103	49		100	51
Trotter.....	113	92		109	92	4	101	103
Leslie...	118	69		113	70	6	83	106
Hill.....	46	39		44	38	3	42	43
Cherry Valley.....	89	53		89	53		81	59
Egypt.....	146	117		146	117		137	126
Prairie.....	95	54		95	54		91	58
Fairfield.....	73	86		72	85	2	59	100
Washington.....	21	114		21	114		20	115
Total.....	2389	1985	15	2377	1905	96	2093	2242

INCIDENTS.

July 13, 1876, James F. Lawton, at the Wild Moss mills, had bread baked in eight and a half minutes from the standing grain.

July 21, 1876, the machine shop and wagon factory of Dozier & Derry was destroyed by fire.

August 11, 1876, Wm. Glaze shot down Wm. Pile on the public square and made his escape, Pile dying in a few days.

September 15, 1876, Mark Leftwich, deputy marshal of Carrollton, shot and instantly killed Chas. B. Turpin. One shot entered the right and passed through the left hand; one went through the cheek, and another in the region of the heart.

In December, 1876, at Brown's school house, — Peoples fatally stabbed and killed a young man named Zimmerman. Zimmerman was a bright, intelligent boy, only sixteen years old and well liked by all who knew him.

In January, 1877, J. F. Lawton, of the Wild Moss mills, took out of the forebay of his mills about 16,000 pounds of fish of different species. The dam above the mill freezing, the fish made their way into the forebay and clogged the submerged wheel, stopping the mill.

On Saturday, February 10, 1877, Mays Hall shot and instantly killed Jas. L. Winfrey, at DeWitt. Hall shot him four times. At the preliminary examination evidence was adduced of justifiable homicide, and Hall was discharged.

June 1st, at the town of Wakanda, Albert Bailey and Daniel C. Colyer had a desperate fight, seven shots having been exchanged, both parties having been dangerously wounded. Colyer received a ball in the abdomen, and Bailey a ball in the thigh.

Sunday, June 17, John Lewis and George Mallory (both colored,) had a desperate set-to six miles south of Carrollton. Lewis received a cut across the abdomen with a razor, his bowels falling partly out, and a severe cut across the shoulder. Mallory had two pistol balls through the abdomen.

On the 25th of May, 1878, after an extended lecturing tour of several months in the east, Gen. James Shields arrived at his home in Carrollton.

An informal reception was being prepared for him in anticipation of his arrival on the evening train, and had to be given up on learning that he had already got home. A splendid emblem of entwined flags and the National Eagle, with other designs and the words "Welcome Home" inscribed upon it, was stretched across the street opposite his residence, and from the *Democrat* office was suspended a large American flag. About three o'clock the Cornet Band, preceded by a large number of ladies, and thirty little girls, and followed by a very large crowd of citizens, marched to the residence of the General, where Col. Hale delivered an eloquent and short

address of welcome. The old hero replied in a speech of about fifteen minutes, which was received with frequent applause. The incident of the occasion was the presentation of flowers by the little ones, which seemed to open a vein in the General's heart that we venture to say, not all the pomp and show of his triumphal march through the country awakened. He was at home, and it was fit that the hands and hearts of the innocent should offer a floral tribute to one whose whole military and civil life is as free from stain as the hearts of those who tendered their beautiful offering. Altogether it was probably the most pleasant assemblage, and one of the most sincere and beautiful welcomes that ever greeted any man.

On Friday, July 5, 1878, Edward Forsythe shot and killed John Godwin. One shot went into Godwin's breast and one in the back of the neck penetrating the brain. Forsythe was released on a preliminary examination, but met the same fate as Godwin, having been shot some time ago in Milan, Sullivan county.

On the 22d of February, 1878, Jacob E. Armitage stabbed and killed James Brenard in the town of DeWitt.

Jacob E. Armitage, a man apparently in the prime of life, kept a drug and grocery store near the depot at DeWitt, and for some time past had been indulging freely in the use of intoxicating liquor.

James Brenard, a very large and powerful man, was an employe of a saw-mill on the Saline county side of the river. On the afternoon of Friday Brenard came over the river to DeWitt with a flat-boat loaded with cord-wood. Brenard and Armitage met. They were somewhat intimate and both appeared to be drinking. About six or seven o'clock in the evening Brenard and Armitage got into a scuffle in the store of the latter. Brenard being the more powerful of the two got the better of Armitage whereupon Armitage became cross and told Brenard that he did not like such d—d rough fun as that and if he had his pistol he would shoot him. Brenard told him to go and get it (the pistol). Armitage remarked that he would shoot it out with him on Saturday morning at a certain hour. At this Brenard turned his head for the purpose of spitting and while in this act, Armitage made a thrust at him with a knife, the blade entering just below the left ear, severing the main artery of the neck. Brenard made no attempt at defense or retaliation but turned and walked out of the store with blood gushing from the wound. He made his way to the hotel, a distance of fifty or sixty yards, where he sat down on the porch and in about five minutes fell dead.

After the cutting Armitage went to 'Squire Rucket and gave himself up, but it was not until the next morning that he was taken in charge by the officers. Bail was fixed at \$2,500, but as he failed to give bond for the amount, on Monday morning the prisoner was brought to Carrollton and placed in the custody of the sheriff.

Brenard lay where he fell, without any attention except what curiosity might prompt, from Friday evening until Saturday afternoon, when a party from over the river, picked up the ghastly form and placed it on a flat-boat and took it across to Miami, where it was buried.

Another story is told, and it is about as follows:

Early on the day of the killing Brenard came to Armitage's store, where he remained for some time. He then with three or four other men took a flat-boat and went across the river for a load of wood, securing a pint of whisky from Armitage before starting, and promising to pay for it on his return. He went after the wood for Tennessee Rogers. On his return he proposed selling the wood to Armitage for the ferriage, Rogers failing to pay for it. Armitage and Brenard took a walk down to the river bank and looked at the wood. Armitage told him he would take it, and sent back for two men to unload the wood. Armitage and Brenard then walked down the road a few hundred yards, and on returning, met Mr. Rogers, who pulled out his pocket-book and offered to pay for the wood. Brenard asked Armitage if it would be agreeable or not to receive the tendered money. Armitage consented to the payment. Then Brenard handed him a one dollar bill, with instructions to take sixty cents out for the whisky purchased, and to pay the balance to a man named Ashby. Armitage and Brenard then walked to the store, and the latter called for some spirits fermenti and capsicum, which he drank. Then he was called by some parties to the back part of the store. While they were in conversation Armitage was called to wait upon customers, after which he went to the money-drawer to make change, and while thus engaged heard his name mentioned. Then one of the three walked out of the house, leaving Brenard and another man in the back part of the store. Armitage walked around the counter, and stood near the stove, leaning against the counter. Then Brenard walked up to where Armitage was and, grasping him by the face, pressed him back on the counter. Armitage put his fingers in his vest-pocket, and drew out a small knife, which he opened with his teeth. An old gentleman in the store spoke and said that was rough treatment, and told Brenard to get off of Armitage. Brenard then jumped up and stepped back. Armitage, on being released, passed his hand to his back, which pained him, and in doing so, dropped the knife in his coat pocket. Then Brenard, standing with his hand on his pistol, said, "take your hand from behind you or I'll blow your d—n brains out." At this, Armitage threw his hands up and said "for pity's sake, don't kill me," at the same time remarking that he had nothing with which to defend himself. Brenard said he would shoot his d—n brains out anyway. Brenard then let go his pistol and drawing a knife struck at Armitage, who received the blow on the fingers in attempting to ward it off.

Then Armitage reached in his pocket and drawing his knife struck Brenard the fatal blow.

On the 27th of June, 1878, at the Wild Moss Mills, James F. Lanton proprietor, bread was baked from standing grain in the field in four minutes and thirty-seven seconds. The fact was published all over the civilized world.

Doubts having been expressed as to the truth of the feat of making bread in the short time specified, Mr. J. J. Farley, editor, republished the facts as they transpired, which is certified by the following card:

CARROLLTON, Mo., June 27, 1878.

We, the undersigned, testify that we were present at Wild Moss Mills, J. F. Lawton, proprietor, in Carroll county, Mo., on the 27th day of June, 1878, and witnessed the cutting, threshing, and grinding of wheat growing in the field, and we hereby declare that, agreeable to the time kept by C. L. Bracken, with a stop-watch, corroborated by several other watches, the wheat was cut with a Buckeye dropper, threshed and conveyed forty rods to mill, and ground into flour in three minutes and ten seconds. Flour cooked on Bridge, Beach & Co's. "Superior" cook stove, into griddle-cakes, in three minutes and fifty-five seconds from the time of beginning of cutting grain, and into well-baked biscuit, in four minutes and thirty-seven seconds.

James Shields, J. B. Hale, H. H. Brand, Alex. Trotter, Herman David, G. W. Brasher, G. L. Winfrey, K. Birkenwald, Jas. W. Buchanan, C. L. Bracken, Jos. H. Turner, Moses Slack, W. D. Foster, H. Rhomberg, John McCaw, Frank Devine, Hugh Gibson, Buckeye Joe Beard, Dr. Cooper, W. L. Smiley, Joe P. Bell, T. P. Berryhill, Louis Blakely, A. L. Armentrout, Jas. A. Turner, J. J. Farley, A. E. Babcock, T. B. Goodson, Jos. McMaster, Cal. Trotter, John T. Buchanan, John R. Kerby, C. B. Trotter, W. W. Jamison, E. W. Vest, Col. M. C. Shewalter, W. E. Quick, W. M. Tull, Wm. Wolf, Emil Betzler, Frank Robinson, R. Lewman, I. A. McCombs, I. A. Burnett, A. S. Powell, Jeremiah Turpin, Wm. Turpin, Robert Standley.

On the night of June 1, 1879, Gen Jas. Shields died in Ottumwa, Iowa. The funeral took place the following Wednesday morning, in the following order: Military band. Two companies of the 19th infantry in command of Capt. Luke O'Reilly. Detachment of the Craig Rifles in command of Lieut. Duncan. Mexican veterans of Carroll county with flag. Delegation of Irish Catholic benevolent society from Moberly. Col. Ballingal bearing Gen. Shields' swords draped in mourning. Father's Henry, Kreckle and Dalton in robes. Hearse and pall-bearers. The mourners. Citizens on foot and in carriages. The procession moved up Main street to the street north of the Baptist church, thence to Folger street, thence south to Washington avenue, thence east to Main, down Main to South Second street, thence to the Catholic church, where the remains were met by Rev. Father Ascheri, who blessed the corpse. The casket was then conveyed to a temporary and fittingly decorated

chapel in the church yard where services were conducted, the attendance remaining in the open air under the trees. Solemn high mass was celebrated by Father Ascheri, with Father Kreckle of Ottumwa, officiating as deacon, and Father Henry of St. Louis, as sub-deacon. At the conclusion of mass Father Walsh, of St. Louis, delivered the eulogy on the deceased. The exequies were chanted by Father Henry, assisted by Father Hammil of Saline, Father Murphy of Marshall, Father Dalton of Kansas City, and Father Hanley of Plattsburg, and the choir.

The services being concluded the large flag which served as a canopy for the remains was cut down and wrapped around the casket which was then placed in the hearse, and the procession formed again in the order which it came. From the church yard the procession moved up South First street to Main, and up Main to the street south of Dr. Tull's residence, thence to the Chillicothe road, thence to Mount St. Mary's cemetery. At the grave religious ceremonies were performed by Father Kreckel. Then Col. Morrison, of St. Louis, as an old friend of the deceased, delivered a short, but very appropriate eulogy over the remains. Then as the casket was being lowered into the grave, the military escort fired three volleys, and the bugle mournfully sounded the rest in peace. Each of the priests sprinkled a little earth on the coffin, after which the grave was filled. When the little mound was completed, under which James Shields was to sleep his long sleep, the clergy and others knelt down by its side and prayed for the repose of the departed soul. This was the last tribute. All that kind hands could do for his body had been done. All that now remained in their power was to raise their hearts and voices to Heaven, in supplication for the spirit that it may meet with favor at the throne of mercy, and be crowned with a wreath of splendor before the luster or which the glories of the world must ever pale.

A delegation from Ottumwa, Iowa, the Irish Catholic Benevolent Society of Moberly, and a delegation of Mexican veterans from St. Louis, consisting of Col. J. T. D. Morrison, Maj. Gibson, Maj. McGinnis and Gen. D. M. Frost. Ex-senator David Armstrong accompanied the delegation.

The hour of 9:30 was fixed for the funeral procession to move, and under the efficient direction of Gen. Hall, grand marshal and his aids, G. W. Brasher, Col. Whiteman, J. W. Seebree and Chas Pattison, arrangements were perfected so that no delays might occur.

At 9 o'clock, the remains were borne into the court house yard, so that all who wished might take a last look at a face so soon to be hidden away forever. The coffin, a very fine but plain, cloth-covered casket, was placed on a bier under the shade of trees. It was decorated with wreaths and crosses of choice flowers and evergreens entwined, and the two beautiful and costly swords presented to Gen. Shields, respectively, by the states of

South Carolina and Illinois, as a recognition of his services in the Mexican war, were crossed in the center of the casket. On each side stood the pall-bearers, and a guard of soldiers from the 19th infantry. At the head of the casket, protecting the face of the dead soldier and statesman, from any rays of the sun that might creep through the bows of the trees, stood Mr. J. S. Bacon, holding a faded flag, that was carried during the Mexican war.

A vast concourse of people followed the remains to the Catholic cemetery, the procession being over two miles in length.

Friday, March 19, 1880, a fire occurred in Carrollton, destroying all the buildings on the west side of the square, except T. E. Willis and Ed. Devine.

Saturday, the 17th of July, 1880, Chas. Davis struck Patrick Henry several blows with his fist and killed him. The affair happened at Wakanda, and at a preliminary examination Davis was released from custody.

Tuesday, the 18th of May, 1880, A. O. Turner accidentally shot and killed Robert Wright, in C. A. Scott's grocery store.

Saturday, April 24, at Wakanda, a tramp named Ben Frankton shot and killed a brakeman named Speath.

On the same day John Lynch, at Norborne, shot and killed one S. H. Worth.

Sunday, the 18th of April, 1880, Carrollton had a serious shaking up by a tornado. Several buildings were damaged to some extent, and general fear pervaded the community.

On Saturday, the 9th of April, 1881, Hubbard Lett shot down and killed a colored man named Dick Dunlap.

Monday night, the 6th of June, 1880, an attempt was made to burn the court house, by setting fire to the county clerk's office door, in the hall of the building. W. H. Kelly having discovered the fire, raised the alarm and put out the fire.

Thursday, September 16, 1881, the whole north side of the public square, except the Peter Best and W. D. Jacobs' buildings were destroyed.

VOTE OF 1880.

TOWNSHIPS.	PRESIDENT			GOVERNOR.			CON- GRESS.		REFRE- SNTIVE		PROB. JUDGE.		SHERIFF		TREAS. URER.		ATTOR- NEY.		COL.		CIRCUIT JUDGE.	
	Handcock.	Garfield.	Weaver.	Crittenden.	Dyer.	Brown.	Clark.	Heberling.	Deatherage.	Wagoner.	Cunningham.	Patterson.	Campbell.	Brashear.	Montgomery.	Turpin.	Holliday.	Whiteman.	Thomas.	Goodson.	Broadus.	Davis.
Smith	13	19	1	13	19	1	13	19	13	20	13	20	15	18	15	18	13	20	15	18	7	26
Miami	40	31	11	40	31	11	40	42	43	34	47	34	50	31	31	51	44	38	44	38	89	43
DeWitt	107	142	11	106	140	13	107	152	105	132	107	145	114	139	106	149	105	146	114	142	105	153
Rockford	41	25	20	42	25	20	42	45	40	46	43	44	42	44	44	42	41	42	41	45	42	45
Compton	30	7	47	30	54	30	53	30	53	48	30	48	30	51	30	51	30	43	30	52	30	44
Enclave	133	190	14	133	190	14	132	205	129	203	125	210	140	179	134	197	135	202	131	201	10	195
Combe	146	87	10	144	80	11	146	90	145	92	148	87	147	86	149	88	146	140	150	68	146	90
Ridge	86	102	13	86	101	13	86	116	85	116	86	114	85	111	88	114	83	106	88	111	86	115
Hurricane	67	57	64	65	57	66	56	123	68	121	81	101	70	108	67	121	68	105	71	115	64	122
Wakanda	1-1	179	4	130	179	4	130	183	133	176	136	176	136	172	134	183	146	139	140	171	130	163
Carrollton	449	240	40	447	240	43	446	280	447	2-8	439	277	445	279	434	290	439	257	46	261	435	268
Van Horn	97	99	14	96	100	14	97	113	104	101	83	117	96	112	93	117	92	117	104	104	97	113
Stokes' Mound	68	104	36	68	104	36	68	140	93	131	64	144	70	137	64	138	57	148	77	139	60	148
Sugar Tree	88	8	...	88	8	...	88	8	88	8	88	8	88	6	88	8	61	24	88	189	63	23
Moss Creek	107	48	12	105	47	15	107	59	103	63	121	42	104	58	106	59	116	51	112	51	1-5	61
Trotter	1-2	110	21	118	109	26	118	131	120	129	101	145	121	125	125	124	111	138	73	177	118	132
Leahue	150	70	22	150	70	21	147	191	151	188	140	199	150	178	151	85	140	98	150	91	142	98
Hill	54	47	12	54	47	12	54	59	56	57	60	43	64	51	56	55	52	59	55	57	53	56
Cherry Valley	84	40	2	83	41	2	84	42	85	42	88	39	91	36	92	83	86	41	85	41	86	41
Egypt	166	124	15	165	122	19	167	139	168	137	191	108	154	121	107	133	158	141	171	128	200	103
Prairie	1-7	107	16	104	47	20	105	168	131	168	111	160	114	59	108	65	106	65	103	67	104	67
Farfield	83	102	12	83	102	12	83	114	78	115	75	116	97	98	99	96	80	116	86	110	85	110
Washington	55	106	11	55	108	11	55	119	35	119	35	121	53	101	44	110	58	115	86	118	37	113
Totals	2401	2039	409	2388	1974	431	2391	2269	2101	2343	2427	2553	2506	2508	2427	2258	2365	2331	2425	2293	2371	2379

ENROLLED ATTORNEYS.

The following are the names of all the attorneys enrolled at the bar of this county since its organization:

Name.	Date of Enrollment.	Name.	Date of Enrollment.
John Wilson.....	July 18, 1833	Amos Reese.....	July 18, 1833
Thos. Reynolds.....	Nov. 21, 1834	A. W. Doniphan.....	Nov. 21, 1834
John B. Clark.....	Oct. 29, 1835	Thos. C. Burch.....	June 30, 1836
Richard R. Rees.....	June 30, 1836	Wm. T. Wood.....	March 6, 1837
Jas. A. Clark.....	March 6, 1837	W. H. Davis.....	March 6, 1837
John A. Gordon.....	July 6, 1838	Jas. S. Thomas.....	July 6, 1838
T. D. Wheaton.....	July 6, 1838	B. F. Stringfellow....	April 1, 1839
Wm. Y. Slack.....	April 1, 1839	J. Williams.....	April 1, 1839
W. Claude Jones.....	April 1, 1839	A. S. Hughes.....	April 1, 1839
John R. Williams....	April 1, 1839	G. M. Keene.....	Aug. 5, 1839
Geo. W. Dunn.....	Dec. 2, 1839	Robt. C. Ewing.....	Dec. 2, 1839
Robt. D. Ray.....	Dec. 2, 1839	J. H. Savage.....	Dec. 2, 1839
Chas. W. Gordon....	April 7, 1840	P. L. Edward.....	Dec. 7, 1840
P. H. Bennett.....	March 1, 1841	Jas. W. Freeman....	March 7, 1842
W. H. Buffington....	March 8, 1842	Benj. F. Farr.....	Sept. 20, 1843
F. L. Williams.....	Sept. 20, 1843	J. W. Bryant.....	Sept. 20, 1843
P. T. Abel.....	Sept. 20, 1843	J. J. Cox.....	March 19, 1844
C. E. Boman.....	March 19, 1845	Benj. F. White....	March 19, 1845
Mordecai Oliver....	March 19, 1845	Eph. B. Ewing.....	March 19, 1845
Ed. A. Lewis.....	Oct. 12, 1846	Chas. J. Hughes.....	Oct. 12, 1846
John A. Trigg.....		W. Halleburton....	March 18, 1848
Jas. M. Douglas ...	Sept. 11, 1848	Chris. T. Garner....	March 13, 1848
John I. Caldwell....	March 12, 1850	John B. Hale.....	March —, 1852
L. T. Collin.....	Sept. 12, 1853	A. H. Conrow.....	Sept. 12, 1853
E. D. Parsons.....	Sept. 12, 1853	R. Paynter.....	Sept. 12, 1853
A. L. Harris.....	Sept. 12, 1853	W. A. King.....	Sept. 8, 1856
S. A. Richardson....	Sept. 8, 1856	W. A. Donaldson....	Sept. 8, 1856
Adolphus Musser....	Sept. 8, 1856	J. R. Troxell.....	
Walter King.....	March 10, 1857	J. W. Shotwell..	Sept. 14, 1857
Nat. Johnson.....	March 8, 1858	John L. Mirick....	March 15, 1859
Wm. M. Eads.....	March 15, 1859	Chas. Collins.....	Sept. 21, 1859
Wm. C. Berry....	March 21, 1860	D. Hammons.....	March 21, 1860
Thos. B. Reid.....	March 28, 1860	B. D. Lucas.....	March 17, 1862
Sam'l Winfrey....	March 21, 1864	L. K. Kinsey.....	March 21, 1864
(Judge) J. Cowgill...	Sept. 18, 1865	Thos. J. Whiteman..	March 19, 1866
M. T. C. Williams...	March 19, 1866	E. B. Estele.	March 19, 1866
F. G. Fuller.....	March 19, 1866	Mark L. DeMott...	March 19, 1866
T. L. Montgomery...	Sept. 17, 1866	Thos. H. Collins....	Sept. 17, 1866
Chas. Hammond....	Sept. 18, 1866	W. R. Love.....	March 18, 1867
J. H. Trader.....	March 18, 1867	R. W. Hammond....	Sept. 19, 1867
C. K. Averill	Sept. 19, 1867	W. B. Fisk.....	Sept. 16, 1868
W. N. Norville....	March 15, 1869	H. M. Pollard.....	March 15, 1869
A. D. Mathews....	March 15, 1869	Thos. W. McGuire..	March 15, 1869
John C. Crawley...	March 17, 1869	J. W. Burton.....	Sept. 20, 1869
L. H. Waters.....	Sept. 20, 1869	C. W. Bell.....	Sept. 27, 1869
H. T. Combs.....	Sept. 30, 1869	Jas. W. Black.....	Sept. 30, 1869

Name	Date of Enrolment	Name	Date of Enrollment
Prosser K. Ray.....	Sept. 30, 1870	John B. Strong.....	Sept. 26, 1870
Jas. H. Wright.....	March 20, 1871	M. S. Fowler.....	March 20, 1871
Jackson Brock.....	March 20, 1872	John H. Hungatt.....	Sept. 18, 1872
Geo. W. Royse.....	Sept. 18, 1872	D. S. Twitchell.....	March 22, 1872
John Dixon.....	April 22, 1872	S. H. Gleason.....	May 7, 1872
Geo. Pattison.....	Dec. 3, 1872	G. W. Wannamaker.....	March 18, 1873
T. A. Gill.....	March 24, 1873	T. H. Bacon.....	March 26, 1873
M. C. Shewalter.....	July 21, 1873	Jas. Trinbird.....	July 24, 1873
I. L. McKaney.....	July 24, 1873	M. J. Clark.....	August 6, 1873
W. H. Blodgett.....	Dec. 1, 1873	M. A. Lowe.....	March 17, 1874
B. F. Greenwood.....	March 27, 1874	W. H. Sterne.....	July 21, 1874
L. Quisenberry.....	July 23, 1874	A. Winfrey.....	Dec. 16, 1874
C. R. Pattison.....	March 19, 1875	Thomas Irish.....	March 23, 1877
R. L. Turpin.....	July 17, 1877	J. M. Willis.....	July 17, 1877
Josiah Timmons.....	July 25, 1877	N. P. Jackson.....	July 25, 1877
Jas. C. Garner.....	Dec. 4, 1877	W. S. Timmons.....	Dec. 21, 1877
R. N. Bannister.....	Dec. 7, 1878	B. F. Deatherage.....	Dec. 7, 1878
C. H. Mansen.....	July 31, 1879	Wm. Childs.....	July 31, 1879
Alex. Graves.....	July 31, 1879	E. N. Edwards.....	July 31, 1879
R. E. Buchanan.....	Dec. 13, 1880	Jno. Blankendrig.....	Dec. 14, 1880
A. H. Hale.....	Dec. 13, 1880	O. B. Holliday.....	Dec. 13, 1880
O. G. Young.....	Dec. 13, 1880	Geo. Templeton.....	Dec. 13, 1880
S. M. Green.....	March 22, 1881	J. W. Lebree.....	
T. A. Holliday.....		S. S. Plunkett.....	
Jas. F. Graham.....		Frank Royse.....	
Jay L. Torry.....		Geo. S. Grover.....	

Township Histories.

TOWNSHIPS ORGANIZED.

On the 6th day of August, 1872, by virtue of the adoption of township organization by a majority of the qualified votes cast at an election held in the county under a provision of the statute law of the state, the county court made an order of record, "that the following names be given the several townships in this county, and that they hereafter be known and designated by their respective names, etc.," the court prior to this, having made the boundary line, sub-dividing the old townships into twenty-three distinct and separate bodies. They were named respectively:

Smith.....	53—20	Wakanda	52 - 23—e $\frac{1}{2}$ 51—23
Miami.....	52—21	Carrollton.....	53—23
Dewitt.....	53—21	Van Horn.....	54—23
Rockford.....	54—21	Stokes Mound.....	55—23
Compton.....	55—21	Sugar Tree.....	51—24—w $\frac{1}{2}$ 51—23
Eugene.....	51—52—22	Moss Creek.....	52—24
Combs.....	53—22	Trotter	53—24
Ridge.....	54—22	Leslie.....	54—24
Hurricane.....	55—22	Hill.....	55—24
Cherry Valley.....	51—25	Egypt.....	52—25
Prairie.....	53—25	Fairfield.....	54—25
Washington.....	55—25		

CARROLLTON TOWNSHIP.

Carrollton township derives its name from the village of Carrollton, Carroll county, Maryland, the residence of Charles Carroll, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It comprises thirty-six full sections, of 640 acres each, or in the aggregate 23,040 acres. It is almost exclusively uplands, consisting of rolling prairie, and timber, all susceptible of the highest cultivation.

The first settlement was made on the 13th of November, 1819, just south of what is known as Timmons' addition to the town of Carrollton, and by John Standley and his sons James, Elihu, Larkin, Hugh, William, Joel and Uriah, and John Trotter, who made his home at that time with the Standleys, being then unmarried.

From information received from Mr. William Standley, a grandson of John Standley, we are enabled to locate the exact spot on which the first improvement was made in the limits of what is now the corporate lines of Carrollton. Immediately north of the section line between sections fifty-two and fifty-three, and on the east side of Standley's branch about fifty yards distant, in what is now known as Trotter's pasture, and within the present corporate limits, can at this late day be found remnants of these first improvements. This ought to settle what has hitherto been a question of doubt, and any of our citizens can satisfy themselves of the truth of the statement as to the location of the first improvement in the present limits of our city. These early settlers were from Wilkes county, North Carolina. At the time of their arrival there was not a white settlement north or west within the limits of what is now Carroll county. In the following year, 1820, came William Turner and three sons, Samuel, Manly and Benjamin and one daughter, Emily, from Tennessee. They located in the northern part of the present town of Carrollton, near to where is the present residence of Samuel Turner, who is a son of the William Turner who located in 1820. A few years after followed Lewis N. Rees, C. A. Powell, Chestine Allen, Levi Clinkscales, Owen Rogers and others, locating in different parts of the township, and commenced building and improving. Dr. Geo. W. Folger came in 1832 and is said to have been the first physician who located permanently in the county. Reuben Harper, Dave Thomas and Joseph Dickson came in 1833, and Edward Warren in 1834. John W. and S. H. Clinkscales, sons of Levi Clinkscales, came here with their father in 1837, and located on section 20, and in 1840 moved on section seven, about six miles north of Carrollton. Wesley Gentry, John Glaze and Ebenezer Casner, about 1839, settled north of the town, and Joel Curtis in the east part of the township. The first marriage took place in 1824, between John Trotter and Miriam Standley, but by whom performed is not known. The marriage of Joshua Clements and Miss Hardwick took place in an early day, but no dates are given.

It is related of Uncle Jimmy Standley that in 1819, he was appointed a justice of the peace, the first in the county. In this year occurred the first law suit after the settlement of the county was commenced. A Mrs. Casner had some little grievance against a man named P. Irons, and Uncle Jimmy was appealed to, to act as justice in the premises. He demurred at first saying that his duty was to post estrays and many people said he did not want to get complicated in a law suit. He was at last induced to go up in the bottom somewhere southeast of the present town of Norborne and try to compromise the matter. On arriving there he earnestly besought the parties to settle the matter without litigation, and at last was successful in making a compromise.

In reckoning up the costs, none of the parties made any charge except the constable, a man by the name of Woolard, he representing that he had ridden eighteen or twenty miles through the woods and grass in the heat, threshing flies, and he ought to have twenty-five cents for his labor. An inventory of the available cash of the whole party revealed the fact that Larkin Standley, a son of the justice, had a silver dollar, the only money in the crowd.

"Uncle Jimmy" proposed to make the change by making four quarters of the dollar with an axe. In cutting the dollar it was somehow divided into five instead of four pieces. The constable took one of the pieces for his fee, and Lark Standley his money (four quarters) back again. This was good enough for true primitive days, but constables now-a-days would hardly be satisfied with a settlement of this kind.

Uncle Jimmy's law library consisted of an old farmers almanac, which had a constitution in it, but whether of the United States or of some single state was never known. In it, of course, there was no provision for appealed cases, and Uncle Jimmy, therefore, never allowed any, and for many years after no appeal was allowed from his decision.

The first birth was to John and Lucy Standley, a son named Thomas, in 1823, and the first death is reported to have been that of Wm. Standley, on the 8th day of August, 1824, just east of Carrollton.

The first physician was Dr. Geo. W. Folger, of Howard county, who practiced in this as well as several of the adjoining townships, and died in 1874 in Carrollton.

The first religious services were held by Rev. Daniel Patton, Cumberland Presbyterian, at Jas. Curl's house, about five miles southeast of Carrollton, and by Rev. Harris, Methodist, at the house of John Standley.

The first school taught was by Robert Owen, and the first school house built was a small log affair put up by the neighbors, about half a mile west of Carrollton. No facts are extant as to the number of pupils, but the tuition was three dollars per quarter.

At this time, and for years after, the settlers raised the flax and made their own linen, spun cotton and performed their domestic labor themselves, or superintended the same.

The roads were kept in order by a tax levied on each man between the ages of 18 and 45. He was to work the assessed number of days, or pay at the rate of one dollar per day for the number of days he was assessed.

At that day the principle trading was done at Richmond and in Chariton.

The first stock of goods ever brought to Carroll county was brought by L. N. Rees, and was retailed in this township about five miles east of the county seat, and near the residence of James Curl.

In 1834 the ridge or bluff adjacent to and extending along the western lines of the corporate limits of Carrollton, was covered with tall grass, six feet high, with but a few scattering trees, mostly white oak, while the ravine at its foot, was covered with a dense growth of underbrush. To-day, incredible as it may appear, this same ridge is covered with a thick growth of timber. In early days, portions of this land were cultivated in corn and a little small grain. When the grass was burned, as it was yearly, many a deer was felled at three hundred yards range, with not a sprig to impede the bullet from the hunter's unerring rifle. On the grounds where the Wilcoxson premises are located, northwest of the square, a wolf pen was located, and many a black and a few gray fellows lost their liberty and their life at the same time. A wolf pen was also located near the premises of Mrs. G. W. Jones, one mile north of Carrollton, that aided in lessening the number of these pestiferous beasts.

Panthers were numerous in the timber, and Wm. Turner and one of his sons killed a fine large fellow, where the county town is located.

About 1826 in Brush Creek, near to where the brewery now stands, the first baptism by immersion took place, the subject being Mrs. Uriah Standley. Not only was this the first baptism by immersion, in the county, but is more than probable that it was the first baptism of any mode administered in the county.

CHURCHES.

Mount Zion Baptist.—Organized December 5, 1863, at Findley's school house, with W. C. Ligon, Gabe McDaniel, Thos. Morris, Hannah Morris, Owen Rogers, Eliza Rogers, Lewis and Hannah Rees, as charter members. Their church building is a neat frame delightfully situated on section 6, and put up in 1867, costing about \$1,200. No date is given of its dedication, nor are we certain that it ever was dedicated. The pastors who have officiated are Revs. W. C. Ligon, Geo. Kinnard, W. S. Huff, G. W. Hatcher, C. Bullock, Geo. A. Crouch and F. Meniffee. Present membership, 135.

Pleasant Hill Christian Church was organized in 1879, at Taylor's school house, with about thirty-five original members. Their church building was finished in 1880, and is a frame, 32x50 feet, and 16 feet high; was dedicated in May, 1880, by Elder Love, the present pastor, and has now a membership of 110. W. A. Berry and F. A. Buzzard, elders; R. Nichols and D. Perry, deacons. The original organization was effected by a union of members from Mt. Zion, Rock Branch and Big Creek. F. A. Buzzard and wife, Bren Pulliam and wife, Zach. Bridgman and family, Buck Berry and wife, Wm. Rigsby, Ed. Reed and wife, Mrs. Kiser, Albert Buntin and Robert Nichols and wife and others.

From the organization of the county to the present year, the following

named persons have served as justices of the peace within the limits of what is now Carrollton township: 1833, George W. Folger; 1834, Thomas Minnis; 1836, George W. Folger; 1838, John A. B. Garland; 1840, T. H. Freeman; 1842, James H. Savage; 1842, Reece Paynter; 1844, John R. Harris; 1844, Reece Paynter; 1844, Samuel Turner; 1847, H. B. Roy; 1848, H. B. Roy; 1848, Z. A. Redwine; 1848, Reece Paynter; 1852, David H. Walker; 1852, Reece Paynter; 1856, Jackson Jewett; 1856, N. Bannister; 1856, H. B. Roy; 1860, H. B. Roy; 1860, H. A. Cox; 1862, H. H. Brand; 1862, H. H. Brand; 1866, B. F. Smith; 1870, B. F. Smith; 1870, Thomas W. McGuire; 1871, J. P. Hurd; 1872, V. Sanford; 1872, C. A. Cunningham; 1872, Thomas Brandon; 1872, Asa Maxfield; 1872, T. W. McGuire; 1873, H. J. Kelly; 1873, T. W. McGuire; 1873, C. A. Cunningham; 1874, T. L. Montgomery; 1875, R. E. Buchanan; 1875, J. R. McNutt; 1875, C. A. Cunningham; 1876, H. J. Kelly; 1877, R. E. Buchanan; 1877, C. A. Cunningham; 1877, H. J. Kelly; 1877, C. A. Cunningham; 1877, R. E. Buchanan; 1877, J. P. Hurd; 1878, R. E. Buchanan; 1878, T. L. Montgomery; 1878, C. A. Cunningham; 1879, J. P. Hurd; 1880, J. W. McGuire; 1881, T. L. Montgomery; 1881, R. E. Buchanan; 1881, T. W. McGuire.

CITY OF CARROLLTON.

Carrollton, the county seat Carroll county, is located on the line of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroad, 209 miles north-west of St. Louis, and 66 miles east of Kansas City. It is located on a high bluff overlooking the Mirrouri river bottoms, and contains a population of nearly 4,000 souls. Statistics can be produced showing that her annual trade is far ahead of any towns on the line of the railroad or river, and is constantly increasing. She can boast of more fine, large business houses than any town outside of the metropolis of the state, and probably St. Joseph and Kansas City. She has more large hearted, public spirited citizens, more energy, more git-up and go ahead than half a dozen ordinary county towns.

The first improvements made in the present limits of the city, was by John Standley, the report of which is found in the history of Carrollton township. The next was by Morgan P. Ellis, on lot 5, block 9, corner of Main and Benton streets, and now occupied by the commodious store-house of Baum & David. About this time John Trotter put up a log house near where the African M. E. church is located.

The improvement of the county seat, its present advantages, its early history, etc., should be a matter of interest to every inhabitant of the county, so that a history of the fullest details will be a history of facts as near as can be procured.

At a special term of the county court held December 2d, 1833, John Morse, Felix Redding and John D. Llewellyn, commissioners for selecting permanent site for county seat, were allowed by the court \$50.00 for services. John Standley having donated the site, was made commissioner to sell lots, and entered into bond in \$3,000 for faithful discharge of duty. At this term a petition was presented to the court and laid on the table, asking the removal of the county seat. On December 10th it was ordered that petition be rejected on the ground that only 79 signers out of 161 tax payers asked for removal.

A plat of the town was furnished and filed with records as the law directs, and the town ordered to be laid off conformably thereto, and that block 13 be reserved for county buildings.

The first sale of lots took place the 31st of March, 1834, and was to continue from day to day till every alternate lot was sold.

At the April term Dr. Folger was ordered to survey and lay off in lots, blocks, streets, and alleys, the county seat, receiving \$40 therefor. John Trotter and Eben Casner were chain-carriers.

At the July term, 1834, Morgan P. Ellis was granted license to keep a grocery or dram shop, at a cost of \$5.

At the February term, 1835, John Standley, commissioner, was ordered to sell all timber on the streets and public square.

At the term of court held in August, John Trotter donated to the county ten acres, on the south end of that given by John Standley, the court accepting and taking deed for same.

Wm. M. Farr had authority to cultivate lot six, block eight, but at the following term of court, in February, 1836, the order was rescinded.

August, 1837, Lewis Rees filed petition of citizens of Carrollton, praying for incorporation, and asking that the east half of the southeast quarter of section 32, township 53, range 23, be included in said incorporation. Court granted petition, and ordered that the inhabitants thereof be a body politic, and corporate under the name and style of the "Town of Carrollton," and that Lindsay Harmon, Ed. V. Warren, Hiram Wilcoxson, John Espey, and L. N. Rees be and are hereby appointed trustees.

Up to this year, and in fact up to 1847, the town improved slowly, little if anything of particular interest transpiring. On the 8th of December, 1847, Rees Paynter presented a petition to the court, asking incorporation and police protection for the town of Carrollton. The court granted prayer, and appointed F. B. Atwood, W. J. Herndon, W. M. Corby, Joseph Freet, and William Walker trustees, until a legal election could be held.

From this fact it appears that the first incorporation was inoperative, and the court was called on to revise their former order, which they did.

From the date of this last incorporation up to the excitement of 1860,

the town made some progress, and quite a little city was the result. The war coming on about this time, not only impeded the progress of the place, but through the bitterness engendered by the sentiments for and against the established government, many of the citizens left, and the town in a measure became deserted. Excitement ran higher as the war came on and the town gradually lost its vigor. Demoralization and delapidation followed. Legal authority was defied, and a spirit of lawlessness took the place of obedience.

Carrollton although passing through the war apparently unscathed, was several times the scene of more than ordinary excitement and interest, the first of any note being the raid of Capt. Mirick in July 1862. They destroyed the *Journal* office, throwing into the street every case of type except one, and breaking the press. Barricades and breastworks were thrown up in places through the town and the citizens that were able being enrolled as militia for its protection.

On the morning of Oct. 17th 1864, Maj. Diegel commanding the post, learned that a large force of rebels were approaching, and knowing the force under his command was insufficient to hold the place if attacked, having only about 130 men and but little ammunition, by order he sent to Chillicothe for reinforcements and ammunition. This order was sent to St. Joseph, and reinforcements and ammunition were sent, but did not reach him when the demand was made by Col. Williams for surrender, with the threat that if not surrendered, he would bombard and burn the town. Maj. Diegel called a council of the officers and principal citizens of the town to consider the situation. Being nearly out of ammunition, and having only a force of about 130 men it seemed like madness to undertake to hold the place. Major Diegel explained these facts to the council, and the result was, that surrender was agreed on, and the rebels took possession of the place, Maj. Diegel naming as conditions of surrender, that his men be allowed to go home, and the business men and citizens be protected. These conditions were to a certain extent violated by the command of Col. Williams and some unwarranted excesses took place. The force remained in possession of the town one night only, taking up their line of march by orders received from Genl. Price.

Some question arising as to the policy of the surrender, Maj. Diegel called for and obtained a court of inquiry on his act of surrender, Gen'l. Fisk being in command of the district. All the facts being placed before the court, the surrender was justified as a necessity and Maj. Diegel exonerated from all blame. When it is considered that the effective force in the town was only about 130 men, poorly armed and equipped and out of ammunition it should not seem strange that they should surrender to a disciplined force much superior to their own; well armed and equipped, and

under the control of an efficient officer, with everything necessary to seize and capture the place.

In the spring of 1864, O. J. Kerby presented to the county court a petition, praying the incorporation of the town under an act of the General Assembly of the State, which prayer was granted by the court, and the fact ordered of record. The court appointed O. J. Kerby, W. M. Cosby, W. B. Minnis, Jas. O'Gorman and Sam. Turner, Trustees of the town for the term of one year.

The board met for the purpose of organization and the transaction of business, and the first thing in order being the choice of a head to the board, Saml. Turner was nominated and elected president and acting Mayor and the city government went into effect. Whether this government carried out their functions is a question of doubt as the unsettled state of everything rendered it a matter of impossibility almost to execute its ordinances: Roving bands of lawless men, sometimes federal, sometimes confederate, would visit the town weekly, sometimes oftener, and ride through the streets firing revolvers and threatening the lives of the citizens, causing every business man to lock up his premises for hours. This state of affairs lasted so long that the charter of the town was forfeited, and there was scarcely the shadow of a town government known or respected.

In March, 1866, Dan R. Brand and James Malone, secured the names of a sufficient number of citizens, by promising them secrecy, to pray the Legislature to revise the charter. No record being in existence of the doings of the Town government of that day, it is not known what disposition was made of the petition. It is presumable, however, that from the fact that an election took place the month following the circulation of the petition, that some kind of authority was given the citizens; and they held their election in accordance therewith, resulting in the choice of H. H. Brand, Mayor, a marshal and full set of councilmen. From that time up to the present, the lawlessness of that day has been a matter of the past, the citizens lending their aid and influence to the officers in quelling mob spirit.

The first post office established in Carrollton, was in the log house now occupied by A. R. Barrier, and located on the premises just east of the residence of Mrs. Wyatt Arnold, with Joseph Dickson, as postmaster, in 1834.

One of the first marriages was that of Joseph Dickson to Miss Parmelia Warren.

The first birth is said to have been a daughter to Wm. Freeman and wife, living only about three weeks.

The first death was that of Parmella Dickson, wife of Joseph Dickson,

whose body was the first deposited in the graveyard adjoining the present location of the Presbyterian church.

Geo. W. Folger was the first physician and located in 1832. He was a native of North Carolina, and died here in 1874.

One of the first ministers who officiated was Rev. Pat Darsey, of the Baptist persuasion.

The first school opened was by Mrs. Nancy Folger in a log house located near the northeast corner of Block 17. She had about thirty pupils; one of whom, Mr. William is still a resident here. The first school house was located in the northwest part of town, near the old residence of Jas. L. Briscoe, and was built of logs, and first occupied by Henry Roy, Esq.

In 1871, and the year following, certain amendments were proposed to the charter of the city, and submitted to the State Legislature for adoption. They were favorably considered and approved by the Legislature, and became part of the charter of the town. About the same time the corporate limits were extended half a mile, taking in a population equal to if not greater in number than the original town contained, so that at present the town and vicinity claim a population of about 4000, while the limits of the corporation extend a half mile each direction of the compass, from the public Square, just double the area it contained prior to the extension.

As an evidence of the extent of trade, and the amount invested in stock, we need only refer to a partial business directory of the town. The heavy stock carried by the various firms, is the only criterion by which an inland town can be judged as to the extent of its trade, and while we have every assurance from published statistics, that Carrollton stands at the very head, nevertheless, the following is additional evidence of the fact:

General Merchants.—Baum & David, \$35,000; Day & Clinkscales, \$30,000; Ely & Brown, \$20,000; Birkenwald & Rosenstock, \$20,000; Painter, Minnis & Shanklin, \$20,000; John Guitar, \$10,000; Thomas Orchard \$10,000; Orlando Ellis, \$8,000; J. E. January, \$5,000.

Groceries.—Aaron Quick, \$10,000; F. Thomas, \$5,000; C. A. Scott, \$5,000; T. E. Willis, \$3,000; C. T. Burgess, \$850; Chas. Jackson, \$800; Chas. R. Simpson & Co., \$10,000; Tatham & Grace, \$3,000.

Druggists.—Geo. W. Smith, \$3,500; J. B. Smith, \$2,000; Heitz & Holiday, \$3,500; A. G. Rogers & Co., \$4,000.

Furniture.—Hubbell & Co., \$3,500; Kelly & Son, \$2,000.

Book and News.—Gittings & Bro., \$3,000; Queen & Bro., \$1,000.

Jewelry.—Fred Steadley, \$7,000; W. H. Kelly, \$1,000.

Lumber and Machinery.—W. S. Crouch, \$10,000; Roy & Creel, \$7,000; McDonald Lumber Co., \$3,000; Jas. Malone, \$2,000.

Hardware and Stoves.—W. A. Hatcher, \$6,500; Cole & Stillwell, \$6,000; Ed. Devine, \$5,000.

Harness.—Fred Miller, \$4,000; H. A. Saeger, \$3,000.

Restaurant and Confectionaries.—Hossick & Son, \$800; Shiller Craver, \$800.

Millinery.—Mrs. Hopkins, \$1,000; Mrs. Queen, \$500; Mrs. Dunkle \$500.

Carriage Repository.—John Derry, \$2,500.

In addition to the above, we have all the smaller business of an interior town, besides 15 lawyers, 9 physicians, 3 dentists, 2 photograph galleries, 3 hotels, 4 boarding houses, 2 banks, 3 flour exchanges, 2 livery stables, 2 abstract offices, 4 dress makers, 4 butchers, 8 blacksmith shops, 2 machine shops and founderies, 2 cooper shops, 5 boot and shoe shops, 1 gun smith, 2 nurseries, 2 flouring mills, 1 woolen mill, 3 newspapers, etc.

CHURCHES.

St. Mary's Catholic Church—was organized in 1868; the names of the original members being Gen. James Shields and family, Ed. Shine and family, Daniel Kelly, Dr. W. A. Tull and family, Mrs. Jane Tull and family, Judge Geo. Pattison's family, Jas. McDonald and family, Manassas Kelly and family, Capt. O. B. Queen and family, Morris Allgeier and family, and F. Pearl. Their first house of worship was a frame, built in 1868. Four years after, in 1872, a large brick house was erected on the same site, the frame having been removed to the southwest part of the church grounds, to serve as a school house in connection with the church. The cost of the new house was \$10,000, and was formally dedicated by Bishop Ryan of St. Louis, in 1872, in the presence of a very large crowd of people. The following Fathers have officiated at the altar: Hamil, Nagle, Hays, Daugherty and the present, Ascheri. From the little flock who met in organization in 1868, has sprung a congregation who, at the present, number over 300. Mrs. Mary Tally, a widow lady from New York, and a relative of Gen. Shields, built the present church building at her own cost, and superintended its erection, placing a bell in the cupola that cost \$600. The same generous old lady bought the home and grounds adjoining, for a residence for the "Sisters," and made needed improvements, spending about \$15,000 of her own money. She died in Ottumwa, Iowa, in the summer of 1880.

Methodist E. Church, South.—Organized in March, 1840, by W. W. Redman, P. E., with the following original members: Mrs. Maria Arnold, Benj. S. Rankin and wife, Thos. Davis and wife, and Mrs. Bowles. Their first and present church building was brick, located on block 33, and cost \$8,000. It was erected in 1868, and dedicated the following year by Bishop E. M. Marvin. The following is a list of the pastors who have had charge: Revs. W. Ruble, Philip Jones, John T. Porter, J. A. Tutt, D. Penny, B. H. Spencer, Robt. Dunlap, W. Bell, J. Riggs, —

Calloway, R. Hatton, J. Maddox, W. Penn, W. Sears, O. B. Cooper, B. F. Johnson, W. Perkins, Geo. Penn, and Jos. Devlin. After the administration of Jos. Devlin, Carrollton was made a station, with Rev. Robt. A. Austin in charge, followed by Revs. T. J. Gooch, J. Mumpower, R. N. T. Holliday, G. W. Horn, J. B. Jewell, C. Grimes, and W. H. Lewis, present efficient pastor. The church records show an enrolled membership of 200.

First Presbyterian Church.—Rev. R. Carson, in 1866, organized the Presbyterian church with Chas Sterne, Wm. H. Walker, Jas. E. January, T. L. Montgomery and wife, Miss Mary A. Montgomery, Miss Nannie Young and Miss Martha A. Coles, as original members, W. H. Walker and J. E. January, being elected elders. In 1870 the congregation erected a tasty and comfortable frame house of worship at a cost of \$3,000, Rev. W. A. Quarles dedicating it the same year. In 1869 it was re-organized by Rev. Geo. Sluter, when W. R. Wilson and Chas. Sterne were made additional elders, and T. L. Montgomery and Isaac A. McCombs elected deacons. Revs. Geo. Sluter, J. M. Scott, S. T. Ruffner, J. A. McKinley, and W. D. Patton, present minister, have officiated at the altar. Present membership 87. Ruling elders, R. Jackson, Thos. Orchard, A. L. McCorkle, and W. D. Dobson; deacons, T. L. Montgomery, I. A. McCombs, J. L. Grant, and W. G. Patton. Superintendent of sabbath school, S. L. Painter.

First Baptist Church.—The first Baptist church, Carrollton, was organized August 26, 1839, with William Freeman, John Trotter, Wm. Goodson, Benj. Ely, W. R. Creel, Joel Curtis, Theodosia Hutchinson, Martha Ely, Mary Freeman, and Elizabeth Curtis, as original members. Their first house of worship was a two-story brick, erected on block 14, where the business house of Jacobs & Hubbell now stands, and directly facing the court house on the west. Their second house is of brick, and the finest and most costly church building in the county. It was erected in 1875 at a cost of \$17,000, and is located on the north one-half of block 46. The house was dedicated to the worship of deity on the 10th of September, 1879, the officiating ministers being Revs. A. J. Miller, Jas. M. Goodson, Dr. S. H. Ford, and Dr. J. R. Graves, a very large audience being present to witness the ceremonies of dedication. The names of the pastors from the organization to the present, are Revs. A. F. Martin, W. C. Ligon, A. P. Williams, James M. Goodson, Geo. L. Black, A. J. Miller, and J. D. Murphy. The membership at one time was nearly 700; the organization of other churches north and west of the city has taken large numbers. The church has been blessed with great prosperity in the past, adding to its numbers as many as 200 at one series of meetings. For liberality in benevolent gifts it stands in the front rank, and from November, 1879, to November, 1880, its charitable contributions have reached nearly

\$2800. W. R. Creel is the only surviving constituent member. Its present membership reaches 355.

Christian Church.—This denominational branch of christians was organized in 1845 by Elder T. N. Gaines, with Mrs. Eliza Tull, Jeff. Wilcoxson, Mrs. S. Freeman, Mrs. M. Freeman, Mrs. A. M. Freeman, Mrs. M. A. Lampkin, Mrs. J. E. Briggs, Mrs. R. Shaw, Mrs. D. Bundidge, Benj. Waggaman, Joseph Waggaman, John Waggaman, W. P. Shaw, Jas. Brown, Wm. and S. B. Hill, Mrs. J. Sandusky, P. B. and H. A. Darr, W. A. Darr, Elizabeth Waggaman, Jno. Bundidge and — Barton as original members. Their first building was erected in 1858 at a cost of \$5,000. It was of brick and located in block 4. It blew down in 1861, and was rebuilt on the same ground in 1866 at a cost of \$6,000. Her pastors served as follows: Eld. T. N. Gaines, 1845 to '51; Eld. Flint, 1853; T. P. Haley, 1854 to '57. J. A. May, 1858; H. S. Earle, 1859; B. H. Smith, 1860 and '61. From 1861 to 1866 there was no pastor; 1866 and '67, T. N. Gaines; W. H. Robinson, 1867 and '68; E. R. Childers, 1869; T. N. Gaines, 1870; J. M. Henry, 1871; P. H. Hull, 1872; —Peeler, 1873; T. N. Gaines, 1874 and '75; D. M. Greenfield, 1875 to '78; W. A. Melvan, from 1878 to '82. The church officers are: Elders, L. Tull, Thos. Shepherd, F. H. Gaines and W. A. Melvan; deacons, R. G. Martin, G. L. Winfrey and Jos. Rea. The following have been officers in the past: Elders, J. A. Pritchard and P. B. Darr, 1852, Isaac Westerfield and H. B. Roy, 1856, John Floyd and L. Tull, 1861, F. H. Gaines and W. A. Melvan, 1879; deacons, P. B. Darr and Jas. Sandusky, 1845, Jefferson Wilcoxson and A. Walling, 1845, T. Tull, 1851, Bryson Wright and H. B. Roy, 1852, R. G. Martin, Jas. Donaghe and J. W. Clinkscales, 1861, J. H. Rea, John Ward and G. F. Winfrey, 1874.

M. E. Church.—Was organized in the fall of 1865, with Henry Sloan, T. W. Vleit, Daniel Sloan, Henry Glick, Daniel Rairdon, E. Darrah, E. Quillen, John Gibson and a few others not now remembered, as original members. The church edifice was erected by the Cumberland Presbyterians before the war, and was bought by the present denomination in 1865, since which time it has been remodeled, the whole cost being about \$1,500, and was dedicated in 1867 by Rev. J. W. Flowers. The following clergymen have officiated at the altar: J. R. Moslin, H. L. Beardsley, W. J. Martindale, Jas. English, A. M. Brown, A. H. Powell, Jno. Weyman, J. H. Cox, M. B. Hyde, C. Allen and the present minister, C. H. John. Present membership, 70.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church.—Was organized in 1871, with Mr. and Mrs. Hayter, Mr. and Mrs. Holloway, Mrs. F. W. McGuire, Mrs. Newlee, Mrs. Turpin, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Locke, Mr. Abbott, Dr. Curran and Mr. and Mrs. Stickel. Their church house is a frame located on the corner of Virginia and North streets. It is gothic in architecture,

and cost about \$2,000. In 1877 the house was formally dedicated by Bishop Robertson. The first Episcopal service held in Carrollton was in December, 1869; in the M. E. Church, and the first communion in the Presbyterian church in October, 1870. The rectors who have officiated are Rev. T. O'Connell, F. W. Adams. M. S. Woodruff and Rev. T. Henry. Present membership, 24. Sunday school was organized in May, 1870, since which time the church has had about 60 communicants. The church is out of debt, and for the future the prospect is encouraging.

NEWSPAPERS.

Carroll Record.—The first number of the *Carroll Record* was issued under the name of the *Wakanda Record*, on the 12th day of January, 1868, with Jos. H. Turner as editor, and W. W. Clark as publisher. On the 24th of April of the same year, it was completely destroyed by fire, and no insurance on the material. On the 25th day of May following, it was again issued, continuing under the control of Capt. Turner until the 1st of December, 1869, when by purchase it passed into the control of Dan. R. Brand, who edited and published it until April, 1870, disposing of his interest to Captain M. T. C. Williams. Mr. Williams had charge of it several months, and sold his interest to John Brand and I. N. Hawkins. In January, 1872, the deed of trust not having been satisfied, it reverted again to captain Turner, who associated with him John Brand, they conducting the paper until January, 1878, when it was again destroyed by fire. On the 17th day of August, 1878, Captain Turner purchased the good will and interest of the whole concern and revived its publication under the present name, continuing its publication as editor and proprietor to the present. The *Record* is republican in politics and has universally treated its opponents honorably and fairly. Capt. Turner has displayed much energy and vigor in his general conduct of the *Record*, and its columns display ability of no mean order. To the *Record*, probably, more than any other newspaper of the county, belongs the credit for the general improvement and public spirit of the present. Its circulation is large and increasing, its advertising patronage is extensive and paying and in every sense the paper is a live, wide-awake, first-class county journal.

Carroll Journal.—Originally, the *Journal* was issued under the name of the *Cottage Visitor*. It was the first paper published in the county, and was first conducted by George W. Hendley and — Gwinn in 1856, in the old court house, north side of square. In a few months Hendley got the whole interest in his control, publishing the *Visitor* for about a year, when he sold to Alphonso Musser, who removed the office to old building north of the Carroll house. In 1857 the office was almost

wholly destroyed by fire, the citizens advancing Musser \$300, provided he run a democratic paper. The offer being accepted, Musser changed the name of the paper to the *Carrollton Democrat*. About 1858 Musser sold to Ethan Allen, now of Lexington. About 1860, Allen sold to James O'Gorman and — Clark. Politically, O'Gorman was a union man, while Clark was a rebel, and the result was an understanding that their sentiments in editorial, on political questions, be given the public over their signatures, which was done. In the spring of 1861 Clark went into the rebel service, and the paper was suspended until the spring of 1862, when O. J. Kerby bought the interest of Clark, and the paper was revived under the firm name of O'Gorman & Kerby. In July, 1862, the office, as stated elsewhere, was destroyed by the rebels. On the 1st of January, 1863, O. J. Kerby bought the interest of O'Gorman, and became sole proprietor, and continued its publication till 1874, when it passed into other hands. It has changed hands one or twice in the last few years, being at this time in possession of J. P. Farley, proprietor and editor.

SOCIETIES.

Oriental No. 1, A. K. M. C.—Oriental lodge No. 1 was organized and instituted January 20, 1877, under dispensation and charter dated May 16, and issued May 27, 1878, from Damascus, and under seal of *Grand Oriental Antiquity*, 1001, First Ramases 1034. The charter nominated John R. Kirby S. O. & S., giving him authority to institute, and naming in its provisions the following officers: Dan. R. Brand, G. S.; Lewis Blakely, G. I.; W. H. Kelly, S. O.; W. W. Wilhite, L. A.; L. A. Holliday, A. I.; A. G. Rogers, M. E.; J. G. Houston, E. C.; W. D. Foster, R. G. or R. of N. E., and Joe Page, C. Hohmeir and Arthur Hale, G. T. The officers hold during life or good behavior. Object, elevation of man by man. Present membership, 173.

Crusade Lodge, No. 43, K. of P.—Crusade lodge Knights of Pythias organized in March, 1877, and instituted under dispensation dated the 18th of May, 1877, by Grand Chancellor J. F. Spaulding. The charter members were C. F. Bracken, Rev. J. A. Becker, Quido Betzler, E. Betzler, J. T. Buchanan, Dan. R. Brand, J. W. Cole, G. Darcy, H. David, J. F. Farnham, Rev. O. M. Granfield, W. F. Gibson, M. R. Gittings, R. W. Gunter, F. V. Gaines, L. Heitz, E. J. Haskell, C. Hohmeir, E. Heins, Charles Haskell, J. S. Hubbard, Rev. M. R. Hyde, W. H. Kelly, S. M. Kelly, Gus. Leftwich, J. W. Leftwich, B. Magill, I. Moore, J. O. Morehead, S. E. O'Neill, R. J. Parker, F. Royse, Rev. J. B. Jewell, A. G. Rogers, J. Peterson, C. Peterson, E. L. Reid, J. W. Strayer, J. E. Strayer, Jas. H. Turner, J. N. Tuley, C. N. Trotter, J. A. Turner, W. H. Winfrey, Jehu Williams, and L. B. Whilten. The first officers were J. H. Turner, P. C.; Dan. R. Brand, C. C. and W. H. Kelly, V. C. Present officers, S. M. Kelly, P.

C.; C. Peterson, C. C.; Gus. Weiman, V. C. and H. A. Saeger, P. Their lodge room is fitted up in Diegel's block an Benton street and is the most convenient lodge room in the city. Their present membership is about eighty-five.

Wakanda Lodge No. 52, A. F. & A. M.—Wakanda lodge was instituted by Grand Lecturer Alexander Douglas, under dispensation dated in 1841. The original charter members were Thomas Arnold, George Munro, Wm. Barbee, George W. Folger, Chas. G. Merrill, Benj. Ely, B. S. Rankin, Robberson Ruddle and Sarshel Woods. The first officers of the lodge were Thos. Arnold, W. M.; Geo. Munro, S. W., and Wm. Barbee, J. W. Present officers Jas. E. Drake, W. M.; H. M. Pettit, S. W.; W. French, J. W.; R. E. E. Brakey, S. D., and George Swiggert, J. D. Their lodge room is in the third story of a brick building on the public square, and cost \$3,000. During the most exciting period of the war they suspended work, and continued inactive till peace was restored, when they again revived labor and have now a membership of about one hundred and sixty.

George Washington Chapter, R. A. M.—George Washington Royal Arch Chapter No. 24, was organized on application by petition, and under date of dispensation 26th of May, 1855, nominating Stephen Stafford, M. E. H. P.; A. C. Blackwell, E. K.; T. W. Morris, E. S.; Geo. Munro, C. H., and J. F. Houston, P. H., with F. B. Hawks and Thos. G. Dobbins as part of the charter members. The charter bears date 23d of May, A. D. 1856, A. L. 5856, and Y. D. 2386. Labor was suspended during the war by order of Jno. F. Houston. In 1867 the chapter resumed work, and has been working ever since. The present membership is about fifty, with Jas. E. Drake, H. P.; A. C. Blackwell, E. K.; J. M. Starnes, E. S.; W. A. McCuistion, C. H.; Dan R. Brand, P. S., and A. T. Kendrick, R. A. C. Their lodge is brick, and cost \$3,000, having been built in 1867.

Vesta Chapter No. 5, A. F. & A. M.—Organized and instituted April 2, 1873, with the following as original members: Mrs. C. M. Hearne, Mrs. S. C. Snead, and Misses Deatherage, Hill, Smith, Drake, Winfrey, Buchanan, Starnes, and Dozier. Its first officers were Mrs. C. M. Hearne, W. M.; Mrs. S. C. Snead, A. M.; Miss N. Drake, C., the star comprising Misses Deatherage, Winfrey, Deatherage, Smith, and Buchanan. The chapter is in good condition, and numbers forty-three members, with Mrs. M. H. Turpin, W. M.; Maggie E. Buchanan, A. M.; H. Plunket, C.; Mrs. B. Housman, treasurer; Miss Sallie Buchanan, secretary, with Misses E. Appleby, A.; M. Moore, R.; F. H. Murphy, E.; M. Starnes, M., and E. J. Willis, E. The chapter has been larger in numbers in the past. A number of links has fallen away in death, yet remembered as "fairest among thousands, and altogether lovely. Other links have been broken,

and joined to chains in other chapters, making them brighter for every new link added.

Equity Lodge, No. 2,135, K. of H.—Equity Lodge was instituted in the month of March, 1880, by Traveling-Deputy Halstead of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, with the following list of charter members: W. H. Kelly, J. G. Houseman, Geo. Smith, Geo. Brasher, E. A. Waggener, J. C. Cooper, A. L. McCorkle, Wm. Creel, O. Ellis, E. Hostetter, Robt. Ely, J. D. Murphy, J. H. Turner, J. F. Tull, Wm. Wolff. First officers: Rev. J. D. Murphy, D.; W. H. Kelly, V. D.; J. G. Houseman, A. D.; Geo. Smith, F. R.; Wm. Creel, R., and F. Robertson, treasurer. Present officers: J. G. Houseman, D.; Wm. Wolf, V. D.; Geo. Smith, F. R.; Wm. Creel, treasurer; J. H. Turner, R.; W. H. Kelly, D. D. and R., and J. D. Murphy, A. Present membership, twenty-three.

Carroll Lodge, No. 114, A. O. U. W.—By authority of a dispensation dated the 13th day of March, 1879, John A. Brooks, D. D. G. M. W., instituted Carroll Lodge, with the following charter members: J. W. Holladay, O. Root, Jr., C. Grimes, E. J. Haskell, W. A. Melvan, J. C. Anderson, J. G. Houston, Jas. W. Hill, G. Hubbell, J. C. Cooper, G. L. Winfrey, J. H. Develin, T. H. Bridges, and E. A. Waggener. First officers C. Grimes, P. M. W.; O. Root, Jr., M. W.; W. A. Melvan, G. F.; J. C. Anderson, G. O.; G. Hubbell, G.; J. G. Houston, R.; G. L. Winfrey, F.; J. W. Holladay, R.; J. H. Develin, I. W.; J. W. Hill, O. W.; E. A. Waggener, M. E.; T. H. Bridges, E. J. Haskell and G. L. Winfrey, Trustees. The present officers are W. A. Melvan, M. W.; Chas. Hill, G. F.; G. C. Kennedy, G. O.; J. C. Anderson, R.; W. Holladay, F.; J. B. Weil, R.; W. Riblett, G.; F. G. Odell, I. W.; G. W. Williams, O. W.; and J. C. Anderson, P. W. The Lodge meets in Castle Hall, K. P., and their present membership is fifty-three. The Carrollton Public Library, containing about 450 volumes, is in charge of the organization, with J. C. Anderson as librarian.

Philadelphia Lodge, No. 38, I. O. O. F.—Philadelphia Lodge was instituted on the 20th April, 1849, by C. H. Green, D. D. G. M., with the following officers: W. H. Warner, N. G.; J. H. Barnes, V. G.; J. M. Douglas, Sec'y, and Wm. H. Switzler, Treas. These officers held their places but a few hours, when, from some cause their resignations were tendered and accepted, and the following chosen in their stead: J. M. Stringfellow, N. G.; J. F. Houston, V. G.; A. D. Rock, Sec'y, and John C. Snyder, Treas. At the re-organization under the new officers, B. S. Hollingsmith, Thos. S. Holloway, Reese Paynter and Wm. H. Gage were added to the lodge the same evening. During the war, the lodge like other institutions of the kind, suspended, but resumed immediately after the war closed, and has been prospering since. In 1872, they built a fine hall on the corner of Main street and Washington avenue, costing

about \$3000. Present officers, A. G. Rogers, N. G.; N. Tuley, V. G.; K. Birkenwald, Sec'y, L. Blakely, Treas., and J. B. Jewell, D. D. G. M. Present membership about seventy. The institution is building up with good material, and financially is in first rate condition. The past officers have been O. J. Kerby, J. G. Houseman, W. M. Allen, J. B. Jewell, J. H. Turner, K. Birkenwald, W. H. Kelley, Robt. Hopkins, J. C. Houston, Geo. Diegel, W. E. Briscoe, Ed Haskell, Fred. Securt, and G. O. Smith.

Carrollton Division Sons of Temperance No. 51.—Organized March 16th, 1848, by B. Bryant G. W. P. of Missouri, with the following officers: B. Anderson, W. P.; J. Towberman, W. A.; J. C. Snider, R. S.; Wm. New, A. R. S.; S. Ely, F. S.; Jas. McMurtry, Treas.; D. Hoover, C.; J. Edmondson, A. C.; Jno. S. Farr, J. S. and Jno. Brundrage, O. S. In the summer of 1849 the membership was upwards of 200, but began to decline. They and the masons raised money enough and built the second story on the old Baptist church on lot 8, Block 14, the sons owing five eighths and the masons three eighths of the second story. Not being able to plaster the room, the sons sold one half of their interest to Philadelphia lodge No. 38. I. O. O. F. In 1852 Billy Ross revived the order greatly by a series of lectures. The order began to grow weak and strong by turns until the opening of the war. During 1852 several of the merchants dealt in liquor by the gallons to accommodate customers, and a custom to keep a decanter for those who desired a drink. This in a measure annoyed ladies while shopping. The ladies called a meeting and in council decided to persuade them that sold the liquor to desist. They formed a procession headed by Mrs. Towberman and Mrs. Seymour, under a banner bearing the motto "Down, down with the liquor trafic," while the young ladies under a similar banner with the motto "Teetotalers or no husbands," notifying the business men that they would withdraw their patronage if they did not quit selling liquor. It had the desired effect and every one quit the traffic when their stock was exhausted. The young ladies adopted a resolution that no young man need seek their company who drank liquor, and the young men passed counter resolutions. The final result was the suspension of the sons, but not the suspension of the sentiment of temperance, for it still and ever will live until its principles are the sentiments of all mankind.

MANUFACTORIES.

Flouring Mills.—These mills of which M. W. Jarboe is proprietor, is located on Washington Avenue two blocks east of the Public square, and was built in 1856 by Samuel Turner, being the first steam flouring mills in the county. The mill was rebuilt in 1868 by J. R. Glenn, and since remodeled by the present owner Mr. Jarboe. The building is frame, is 35x75 feet and 3½ stories high, with an engine room 26x60 feet. The

building and grounds cost \$3000, machinery \$7000, or an aggregate of \$10,000. The capacity of the mills is about 80 barrels in twenty four hours. Mr. Jarboe purchased these mills in 1871, and during the last year the amount of product has been about 3,000,000 pounds, or a market value of \$70,000. From five to eight hands are employed in the mills, the trade being mostly local. The brand of flour of these mills is popular, the local demand at times exceeding the supply.

Woolen Mills.—These mills are carried on by M. W. Jarboe, in connection with his flouring mills. They were established by Mr. Jarboe in 1880, and are located two blocks east of the public square, on Washington Avenue. The buildings are of brick, 26x60 feet, and two stories high, and the capital invested in the buildings and grounds amounts to \$2,000. It is supplied with a complete set of splendid machinery, all of the latest and most improved style, and at a cost of \$3,000. Ten hands are worked on the average during the year, with one of the best foremen in the west. An average stock of \$4,000 in raw material is kept on hand, making a total of about \$9,000 invested in the aggregate. Making a specialty of woolen yarns, the local demand is large, while heavy amounts of manufactured material are shipped to St. Louis and other points on the railroad and river. The woolen interest is a growing one, and will soon rank as one of the best in this section of the state.

Ennis & Son.—These flouring mills rank A No. 1, and their brands are excellent. They were established in 1872, by Gunter & Andus. The building is 36x36 feet, and is a two and a half story frame, located on Standley's branch, four blocks east of the public square. The present owners and proprietors, Messrs. Ennis & Son, have remodeled and improved the mill and machinery so that it ranks as one of the foremost in the county. In grounds, building and machinery a capital of \$10,000 is invested, and 12,000 barrels of flour and 35,000 pounds of meal was the product of the last year. They keep in their employ about ten hands on an average, and the mills are in operation day and night. Their trade is principally local, although they ship to St. Louis, Kansas City, and intermediate points along the line of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railroad.

Cigars.—The manufacturing in the line of cigars is confined to two houses; that of W. H. Furtado, located on the corner of Virginia and Benton streets, and that of — Naeter, on north side the square under the Carroll House. Mr. Furtado has lately opened his establishment, having five hands employed, and a capital of about \$600 to \$800 invested in machinery and material. His business is growing, and there is no reason to suppose that it will not increase to ten-fold its present extent, if managed in the future as it has been in the past. His trade is principally local, being confined to this and other towns in the county.

Carriage and Wagon Manufactory.—The firm of Meier & Stribich was established in 1872, by J. M. Meier, senior member of the firm, and is locate on East Benton street, one block from the public square. They occupy a two story brick building, 20x60 feet, and employ ten hands in the different departments of their work. They have invested in buildings \$1,800, machinery \$450, raw materials \$2,000, and incidentals, \$600, or a total of \$4,800. They produced in the last year about \$8,000 worth of work, and the market value of raw material on hand amounts to about \$2,500. Their work is of a character to recommend itself to the people, and build up a large trade, and will compare favorably with the best eastern made carriages, wagon, buggies, etc.

DEWITT TOWNSHIP.

DeWitt township embraces thirty-one full and five fractional sections. The character of the land is rolling, except on the river bottom lands, which are low and subject to overflow, but rich and susceptible to the highest cultivation. The bluff portion of the township is heavily timbered, with oak, principally, but various other kinds of wood are abundant.

Grand River cuts sections one, two, and twelve on the extreme northeast corner of the township, and the Missouri makes inroads in sections twenty-four, twenty-five, and twenty-six, or the southwestern corner of the township. Big Creek is the only stream plowing through the interior of the township. Martin Palmer, the first settler, was a transient one only, and located about 1817. The earlier permanent settlers were the Eppler's Eli Guthrie, — Smith, and a family named Jones. In 1831 Berry W. Jones, from Alabama, located. About the same time, or probably the year previous to the arrival of Berry Jones, came George McKinney, from Alabama. The Maris family came in 1830. James Hensley, Paschal and Joseph Early, from Kentucky, came here about 1833. Eli Guthrie, who founded the town of DeWitt, was drowned in the Missouri. Guthrie, Smith, and Barnes got into a light skiff and threw a rope to McMahan and Harris, the ferrymen, who had been thrown from the ferry-boat by the clogged ice, and who had taken hold of a snag in the river, the skiff became unmanagable and capsized, and Barnes alone reached the shore, Guthrie, Smith, McMahan, and Harris all going to the bottom. About 1830, a Mr. Smith had a son drowned in Yellow Creek. The circumstances of this boy's death are not now remembered, but it caused great sorrow in this sparsely settled community, and all the neighbors around for miles attended his funeral.

Numerous mounds are found in DeWitt]township, mostly near the town of De Witt, whether the work of the Indians or a race antedating the red

men, is a question yet undetermined. The township has kept pace with other portions of the county in improvement population and wealth.

In the earlier days of this township, Saturday was law day, and everybody went to DeWitt either as participants in litigation as principal or witness, or as spectators simply. Law day was a day of recreation and fun, and it was enjoyed and relished to the fullest extent.

It is related of John R. Kerby Esq., a Justice of the Peace for the Township, and grandfather of the present county clerk, that at a case on trial before him, the parties interested got into a quarrel and finally came to blows. The friends of the parties took sides and came to blows, also the lawyers finally got mixed up in the melee, and like the others, came to blows, giving and receiving as each got the advantage. The Justice commanded the peace, but there was no peace, the fight became general, knock-downs was the order of the day, and excitement ran high. The Justice taking advantage of the confusion, hurriedly gathered up his books, leaped out of the window, and turning to the crowd shouted out, "fight and be d——d, this court is adjourned till nine o'clock to-morrow morning."

The next morning the trial went on without interruption, and justice was dispensed according to law and the evidence.

On section 7, is a graveyard containing two acres donated by Barnard Hanaban, and was first used in 1866.

On section 11, on the Betts farm is a family graveyard. It contains only about a dozen bodies, one of them being the body of Judge Thos. Plemmons, who was murdered by a negro, an account of which is given elsewhere.

On section 20, one acre was given by George McKinney, in 1860. It was used first in 1840 as a neighborhood graveyard, the first body being that of Mrs. Elsea Thomas.

The only murder by soldiers during the war from DeWitt Township that we have particulars about, was that of Thos. Crispin, who was killed the day before Anderson himself was killed. Anderson took Crispin as a guide he alleged, and when about two miles west of the Crispin farm, on the 22d of October, 1864, they cut his throat.

On section 16, on the farm of Joseph Wilkinson there is a quarry of grit sandstone of a very durable quality. It is in layers of about one foot in thickness, about three feet in width, and six feet long. A seam of sandy substance that marks the separate layers. This quarry has been opened four years for building purposes, and has proven capable of standing the weather admirably.

CHURCHES.

Mount Carmel M. E. Church, South,—was organized in 1837, but the roll of original members being lost, the names cannot be given. Their church building was put up in the fall of 1880, and is a neat frame, costing about \$1,000; no dedication of the building has yet taken place. For several years service was held in private houses, afterward until the church was erected, they met for worship in a school house. Their present house is located on section 15, and have a membership of 36.

Pleasant Park M. E. Church, South,—organized 1837, with John Hollister and wife, B. D. Kenduck and wife, E. P. Crispin and wife, Geo. McKinney and wife, H. Thomas and wife, L. Latham and wife, W. Beall and wife, and others. Their present building, a fine frame, was erected in 1860, and cost \$1,800; and was dedicated in 1861, by Rev. W. G. Caples, of Brunswick. The pastors who have officiated are: Rev's. John Hatcher, Jas. Reed, J. Y. Porter, B. H. Spencer, Daniel Penny, W. T. Ellington, R. R. Dunlap, H. G. McEwen, D. Cooper, Wm. Penn, Wm. Perkins, B. F. Johnson, Jos. Devlin, G. T. Siores, H. Leeper, W. M. Sutton, M. G. Gregory and H. H. Craig. Present membership 80. George McKinney gave one acre of ground for the church, and an additional acre for a burial place.

Wesleyan M. E. Church.—Organized 1866, with E. P. Crispin and wife, Boswell Shelton and wife, John Hollister, wife and daughter, Mrs. Estella, W. P. Jones and wife, Andrew Eller, Mrs. Crain and others. Their first and present church building was erected in 1877, and is located on section 17, range 53, township 21, and cost \$1,727. It was dedicated on the 9th of September, 1877, by Rev. H. C. Dayhoff. The parties who have officiated are Rev's. D. Euiard, Roselle, Bassett, Ely, and the present pastor, Rev. King. Eugene Ellerworth donated one acre of land for the church. Present membership 40.

The following named persons have served as Justices of the Peace for De Witt Township since the organization of the county: 1833, Jonathan Eppler; 1839, John Daugherty; 1841, John Towthan; 1844, John Daugherty; 1848, John Daugherty; 1849, John S. Bowels, Wm. Hickson; 1850, A. A. Batterton; 1851, Joseph Smith; 1852, A. Taggart, Joseph Smith; 1855, Joseph Smith; 1856, John R. Kerby; 1860, D. H. Hammons; 1860, Joseph Smith; 1862, John R. Kerby; 1865, W. S. Ruckel; 1866, P. G. Millison; 1868, Jno. A. Frazier, Josiah Weeks; 1869, Jno. E. Wallace; 1870, W. S. Ruckel; 1872, Jno. A. Frazier, W. S. Ruckel; 1873, W. S. Ruckel, J. A. Frazier; 1874, Jno. D. Griffith; 1875, Jno. D. Griffith, W. S. Ruckel; 1877, W. S. Ruckel; 1878, N. W. Chain, W. S. Ruckel; 1881, Gayton Gowing, J. D. Griffith.

In the winter of 1830, John Mulligan brought a lot of goods to DeWitt

to trade with the Indians, receiving in return for his goods, beeswax, honey, pelts and furs. After selling out, he shipped by boat about one hundred barrels of honey and an immense lot of beeswax, pelts, furs, etc. He was from New York, to which he shipped his goods, never returning to DeWitt.

The following year, Richard B. Hanancamp, Barney Koons, and Simon Peter Humrickhouse, brought a stock of goods. They also traded with the Indians for honey, furs, beeswax, etc., and shipped their stock of pelts, furs, honey and beeswax, to some of the eastern cities.

The first carding machine was put up by Wiley Dum of Ohio. It was a horse tread-mill, and he did a good business, carding for Saline and adjoining counties.

Where the depot now stands in DeWitt, about 1830, Wilkinson Gentry cut down a bee-tree and took about twenty gallons of honey from it. So common was it that men could find a dozen bee trees in a single day.

Big Creek originally was "Bee Creek," from the large number of bee trees found on its banks, and Lick Creek derives its name from a deer lick near the mouth of the creek. Quite a large salt spring in years gone by, bubbled up at this point.

On the north-east quarter of section 17 are three mounds, two small and one large one, and also a sandstone quarry. In this quarry, as we are informed by Mr. B. W. Jones, before it was disturbed, there was a sandstone about six feet by ten, one side a trifle higher than the other, and two holes or basins about 14 inches in diameter and 18 inches apart, with a trench one and a half inches deep running from each basin. Mr. Jones found two stone axes and several pieces of crockery ware as large as one's hand. These were picked up on the brink of the high bluff north of De Witt. They had the appearance of age and were found near the mounds. Large oak timber grows on the mounds, but it is evident that they are artificial and of ancient origin. Mr. Jones is about 70 years of age, having been a resident of Alabama before it was a state, and came to Carroll county in 1831, being the seventh family in the township. He took part in the Mormon war, being in the militia. During the late rebellion his house was ransacked eight times. Eight men visited the house one night when Mr. Jones, who was sleeping in the barn, arose and shot six times into the party, killing one and wounding six others. Mr. Jones is a large farmer, owning about five hundred acres, and raises stock. His mother, Margaret Jones, is still living, and is the oldest lady in the township, and is nearly 90.

Few of the old settlers survive. Jonathan and Thomas McKinney and their sister, Mrs. Martha Miles, B. W. Jones and mother, with possibly one or two others, are all that are left of the first pioneers. Among those

of a more recent date are F. B. Wrockloff, on section 22. His attention is to grapes and wine, making about 25 barrels of wine every season.

David Gladwill, on section 11, has a cheese factory, making about thirty pounds daily from sixteen cows. He started about three years ago on a small scale, and is gradually increasing his facilities, and at no distant day, nothing happening to prevent, he will make his business of vast importance in that neighborhood.

Joseph Wilkinson, on section 35, is an extensive feeder. He has some thoroughbred stock. Jonathan McKinney is also a heavy feeder. He usually turns in the market from one hundred to one hundred and fifty head of cattle every season.

TOWN OF DE WITT.

Eli Guthrie has the honor of first having laid out a town called "Eldersport" on the spot where the town of De Witt is now built. The exact year of his arrival and settlement is lost. Guthrie disposed of his interest in the town to Henry Root, who as early as 1837 began the sale of lots. Hinkle and Murdoch, Mormon leaders, purchased heavily, and through their instrumentality induced a large Mormon influx, a full account of which will be found in the general history of the county. The town was laid out in the south-west quarter of section 24, and embraces 47 full blocks, of six lots each, and seven fractional blocks with twenty-two lots in the aggregate.

As early as October, 1829, John Jones located where the town is built, Jonathan Eppler having the only residence in the place. Eppler started a landing on the Missouri river for keel boats, the landing bearing his name for several years after. John Mulligan located in 1831; his mother and himself built a house, and opened a stock of goods, the first there.

The first child born was in 1830, and named Miles, to Jonathan and Alsea Eppler. George Smith, who was drowned in Yellow Creek, was probably the first death, the next being Ebenezer Harvey.

Thomas McMahan, of Saline county, and Evaline Eppler, in 1829, were married, at the home of Jonathan Eppler. Eppler was a tanner and had a yard near the landing.

Indians of the Sac tribe often visited the neighborhood but never did any damage. On one occasion, settlers from Big creek and other portions of the county, flocked to the Eppler locality for protection, but the alarm proved unfounded.

Supplies were obtained from Chariton and Booneville. Chills and fever

was the great enemy of the early settlers, and so bad was it that Jonathan Eppler took up the practice of medicine.

A widow Smith had a horse mill here, and her son-in-law, William Hill, attended to it.

For several years the improvements were few and far apart, and of little value. In 1851 the town site was bought by a company called the "De Witt Town Company," and control placed for the sale of lots, in three trustees, named Windsor, Wood and Fields. On assuming control of affairs, the name of the town was changed from De Witt to "Windsor City," after the name of one of its trustees. The company not meeting with the success they anticipated, or from some cause, financial or otherwise, it passed out of their control in a short time, and in the following year the town was re-incorporated under its first name. Its situation is on a high bluff overlooking the Missouri river on the east, while to the south extends the range of bluffs. On the north and west are valuable well improved farming lands.

It is a fine shipping point, drawing largely by ferry from Saline county, while its general trade is good. Being on the line of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railroad as well as on the Missouri river, gives the place peculiar advantages for trade not enjoyed by any other town in the county. It is under regular town government with mayor and full set of officers.

"BONANZA" SPRINGS.

These springs, a recent discovery, near the town of DeWitt, promise, in the not distant future, to rival some of the most noted of the country. Nature, in her lavish outlays for mankind's benefit, has thrown open many doors, and among the number the healing or curative power of her waters is not the least, the "Bonanza" promising from the analysis already made to be of peculiar advantage to those suffering from disease. The springs are located on the farm of Hiram Jaqua, Esq., in the suburbs of DeWitt. They are one mile from the depot of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railroad company, and the same distance from the steamboat landing on the Missouri river, and but a few hundred yards from the state road leading from Carrollton to DeWitt.

As analyzed by Wright & Merrill, of St. Louis, the component chemical elements show: Carbolic acid, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, carbonate of iron, chloride of sodium, chloride of potassium, silica, organic matter. It is a well established proposition in medicine that water possessing the above elements, its impregnation being distinct and marked, is beneficial to many of the ills that flesh is heir to. Although not formally thrown open to the public, the efficacy of its waters have been tested in many cases, and the most perfect satisfaction given the

patients. A company is forming to develop and improve them, several physicians and capitalists being interested in the enterprise. Possessing as it does all the chemical elements of the "Eureka," of Arkansas, it has the advantage of easy and short access from every part of the country. The high and dry location of the town, its freedom from miasmatic influences, the beautiful panorama of the sweeping bend of the Missouri river where it leaves the base of the towering bluffs of the turbid Wakanda, all, all, combine to make it one of the most pleasant and beautiful resorts on the continent.

DEWITT BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

General Merchandise.—Mason Wise, Rucker Bros. & Miller.

Drugs.—Wallace & Liggett, Knappenberger Bros.

Groceries.—Guilett & Estle, W. D. Weltner, L. B. Boyer.

Books and Notions.—W. S. Ruckel.

Tobacco.—Guilett & Barrett.

Undertaking.—A. Chain.

Hardware.—J. D. Griffith.

Harness.—J. B. Catterton.

Lumber.—D. N. Burruss & Co.

Millinery.—Mrs. Minnie Balch.

Restaurant.—J. S. Higgins.

Hotels.—Valley House, J. E. Armitage, proprietor; Ballard House, W. H. Ballard, proprietor.

Livery.—Gordon & Thomas.

Dentist.—Dr. N. A. Spencer.

Confectionary.—T. A. Watson.

SOCIETIES.

De Witt Lodge, No. 39, A. F. & A. M.—De Witt lodge was instituted under dispensation, dated the 11th of December, 1877, by W. S. Stockwell, D. D. G. M. Their charter dates from the 17th of October, 1878. J. B. Hamner, C. C. Harvey, A. D. Richards, N. Brown, C. P. Shindhelm, J. R. George, H. Batts, E. Cunningham, John Doyles, A. B. Medlen, C. C. Guiltett and S. Thinlo, were the charter members. First officers: J. B. Hamner, W. M.; A. D. Richards, S. W.; C. C. Harvey, J. W.; E. Cunningham, treasurer, and J. R. George, secretary. Present officers: A. D. Richards, W. M.; A. T. Kendrick, S. W.; E. Cunningham, J. W.; J. W. Miller, treasurer, and H. Jaqua, secretary. They have a neat lodge room in a brick block, that cost about \$1,000, the Odd Fellows having a half interest in the same. The present membership is about 30.

De Witt Lodge, No. 338, I. O. O. F.—Instituted under dispensation, dated the 23d of August, 1875, and charter, dated May 19, 1876, by A. A.

Wheeler, D. D. G. M., with A. D. Richards, A. J. Shockley, John R. Kerby, R. W. Gunter, W. M. Allen and J. S. Brann. Its first officers were: A. D. Richards, N. G.; A. J. Shockley, V. G.; J. W. Miller, treasurer, and C. W. Weltner, secretary. Present officers: W. S. Ruckel, N. G.; E. S. Miles, V. G.; R. Cunningham, treasurer, and H. Jaqua, secretary. They occupy a neat lodge room in a brick block, in connection with the Masons, that cost them \$1,000. Present membership, 28.

CHURCHES.

The Christian Church of DeWitt was organized about 1870, with G. B. Glendening and wife, E. J. Mitchell, Bide Wilson, Wm. M. Kendrick P. P. Guilett, N. Logan and wife, J. H. Kendrick, S. E. Kendrick, Jesse Work and John Glendening as original members. Their church is a frame building, neatly and tastefully finished, and cost about \$1100. The pulpit was first occupied by Elder A. K. Owens, followed by Elders Peeler, Love and Dale. Officers: P. P. Guillet and Jos. Weltner, elders, and J. H. Kendrick and James Ligget, deacons. Present membership, thirty-five.

The Baptist Church was organized on the 28th day of December, 1846, with Sarah Skelly, Harriet McKinney, H. and G. T. Lewis, M. A. V. Plemmons, Sarah Dunham, Parthenia Lewis, Thomas Plemmons, Nancy Plemmons, F. T. Lewis and W. S. Smith as original members. In 1876 the church erected a fine frame house of worship, which, when completed, will cost about \$1400. The pastors in charge have been Revs. Kemp Scott, W. C. Ligon, Thomas Graves and G. W. Hatcher. Present membership, 55.

M. E. Church, South.—Was organized in April, 1875, with John P., Ann and Maggie Minnis and Sallie C. Catterton. They erected a large frame house of worship, in 1876, at a cost of \$1500, which was dedicated September of the same year by Rev. J. P. Nolan. Revs. M. G. Gregory, J. L. Meffert, W. M. Sutton and H. H. Craig have labored at its altar. Present membership, 35.

MANUFACTORIES.

The DeWitt Flouring Mills, Jacob Phleeger, proprietor, is located in the town of DeWitt. The building is frame, 26x36 feet, and three stories high, the engine-room being 16x36 feet, and has a run of two sets of burs. In buildings and ground a capital of \$2700 is invested; in machinery, \$3310, and in raw materials about \$500, a total of \$6500. The amount of profit on products for the past year was about \$2000. Three hands are engaged in the mills. The capacity of the mills is 20 barrels of flour and 125 bushels of corn per day. Mr. Phleeger, in 1856, built a small mill in the east part of town. Afterward, in 1868, he built on the present

site at a cost of \$6000, this last mill being destroyed by fire in 1869, with no insurance. Through pluck and energy, Mr. Phleeger rebuilt his present mill, and has established a splendid trade in his own and surrounding towns, his brands of flour being superior.

LESLIE TOWNSHIP.

The township of Leslie contains thirty-six full sections of six hundred and forty acres each. A large portion of the township is rough and broken, with plenty of good timber. It contains a part of what was at one time called Morris township, after Jas. Morris, an old settler, and proprietor of what in an early day was known as the "Buckskin Farm." The proverbial hospitality of Jas. Morris was well known, and many a traveler left the better beaten paths to partake of the substantials always found at his table. Leslie derives its name from Gen. Leslie Combs, of Kentucky. It was adopted at the suggestion of his son, Col. H. J. Combs, who was county clerk at the time townships were named.

After Jas. Morris, in 1832 came Jas. Runion, a son-in-law of Morris. He was from Clay county, Kentucky, and located on section 7 with Morris, Henry Phillips, Tom and John Bigley.

The first marriage consummated in this part of Leslie township was by Samuel Snowdon, J. P., of Ray county, at the residence of James Morris, the parties being Frank Bryan and Sarah, daughter of Jas. Morris.

The first births were Claiborne and Lucretia, son and daughter of James and Mary Runion, the son in 1835 and the daughter in 1837.

Wm. Morris, brother of James, was the first death, in 1842, and was buried in the grave-yard on section 7.

The first regular physician was Dr. Geo. W. Folger, from Howard county, Missouri, and who had located on or near where Carrollton now stands, where his history in detail will be found in the sketch of Carrollton.

The first religious service was held at the residence of John Smith, on section 17, the denominational service being Campbellite or Christian, and conducted by Eld. John Chircley.

The first school taught by James Mapham in an old house on section 8. It was a three months term at two dollars *per capita*, and contained fifteen pupils. The old house was put up in 1835, and cost about \$100, Jas. Runion being the builder.

Mrs. Lydia Morris did the first weaving.

Obediah Cook came in 1835 and located on section 9, now the premises of A. J. Street. John A. Miller was from Indiana, and came prior to 1840, locating on section 10. Caleb Shirley came in 1839 and located on

section 16; John W. Street from Ohio in 1837 and first located in Lafayette county, and in 1840 came to Carroll, and is settled on section 4.

In 1839, on section 16, Josiah Goodson led to the altar Miss Malinda —, being the first two souls in the neighborhood united in the holy bonds of wedlock. Rebecca, wife of Isaac Wooden, has the honor of having given birth to the first male child, in 1841, named James; and John M. and Mariah Street, on the 23d of April, added to their family a daughter named Julia.

Revs. Hancock and Woods, Cumberland Presbyterian, the former from Kentucky and the latter from Tennessee, held the first religious service in the neighborhood. The first school was taught on section 8, and numbered about fifteen scholars, taught by James Mopham, and the school house was located on the same section, being built by Jas. Runion, and cost \$10.

Every good wife in those days was educated in the domestic labors of home. They did their own house-work, weaving, etc., and doubtless were as happy, if not happier, than are those of the present.

Later, and on up to the war, Leslie settled up slowly, but the class of people that located were hardy, honest settlers, capable of making a home in the wilderness and making it bloom like a garden.

The prominent object of interest is Bogart's Mound. Whether of natural or artificial build is not known, from the fact that no examination has ever been made. It is possible that could a sufficient examination be made, and researches put on foot, something might be unearthed from the bowels of Bogart's Mound, that would throw light on a settlement prior to the white, and possibly ante-dating the red races. This huge pile, covering an area of over 640 acres, and rising to a height of 450 feet above the surrounding prairie, is the highest point in Carroll county, and from its summit a magnificent panorama unrolls itself to the eye. Within the natural vision no less than seven counties expand their fertile fields and timbered waters. On the east, Chariton; Livingston to the north; to the west Ray, of which Carroll county was formerly a part, while to the south and across the "Big Muddy", the rich and fertile acres of Lafayette and Saline unfold their beauties.

The name of the mound, according to tradition, was derived from an incident said to have taken place in a very early day. One Bogart, supposed to have been a trapper, while out one day ascended to the summit of the mound to look over the country. Instead of descending by the path he went up, he took a different course, and for three days wandered about on the mound unable to find the direction to his camp. Tired and exhausted he fell asleep, and on awakening, the sun was high in the heavens. Remembering the point of compass from which the mound was

located from his camp, he found it and returned, and no doubt profited by his experience to be more careful in the future.

Another says that Bogart failing to find his way back to camp, discovered a fire on the prairie several miles away and on reaching it, found his comrades who had not accompanied him to the mound. This story is given by --- Palmer, who was with Bogart on his expedition.

Still another story is given, that related in the atlas map of Carroll county. This story is a matter of the most serious doubt, and in fact it can be said without contradiction, that it is wholly untrue. No circumstantial much less positive evidence exists for the theory contained in the atlas maps, and it, should, therefore be taken with every degree of allowance.

Some of the older settlers still living, relate some amusing incidents of early life. Mr. M. H. Glaze relates that judge Ryland and a Baptist preacher during 1835, had been attending court. One of the party, not the preacher of course, had in his possession a glass "pocket pistol," containing liquid refreshment. They were, of course, discussing law and theology, and their frequent quotations from the "pocket pistol," soon rendered them not only unfit for discussion, but unfit for anything but sleep. Dismounting their horses they sat down under a tree and were soon fast asleep. The judge being the first to awake, saw the condition of affairs, fell upon his knees and offered up an earnest prayer for the fall of the preacher.

Another incident Mr. Glaze relates, that in these early days at the first series of meetings of the methodists in Leslie Township, one old lady became very happy and shouted lustily. A little girl of about twelve summers who was present, appeared excited but evidently did not understand the shouting lady's words. The child went home and reported to her parents that the old lady, at the meeting was crazy and had yelled out to the people "Ginger blue, Ginger blue." On sections 21, 22, 27 and 28, a peculiar rock is found, not at all indigenous to that locality. The character of the stone is much harder and of a darker color than the natural rock of that neighborhood, and is susceptible to the highest possible polish. Its formation is singular, being about two feet by four in size, and invariably found in pairs. From the fact that nine similar stones have been found outside of the locality named, it is evident that they have been transported to their places of deposit long years ago.

Mr. Jas. Runion says that in 1837 he killed 127 deer within a circuit of five miles, the hides of which brought him \$104 in Ray county. This was the greatest number killed by one person in a single season.

Annanias Grow was an early settler, locating on section 31, where his widow still resides. Grow built the first barn that was put up in what was then Morris Township. His first farming was done without fencing his land, he penning his stock at night. Wolves were so plenty that they often stole sheep from a pen three rods from the house.

In the spring of 1874 a hired man in the employ of Mr. Wm. Grow while plowing, discovered what he supposed were hotel or railroad checks, that had been thrown up by the plow. When he went to the house he informed his employer, who went to the field and found about \$40 in silver. It had been put there by Mr. Grow's mother to prevent its being stolen during the war, and the old lady had forgotten the matter until by accident the money was recovered.

Oil Springs.—On sections eight and nine, and in other sections of Leslie, numerous oil springs are found; discharging quantities of crude oil. In 1865 a company was formed for the purpose of boring, and machinery provided for that purpose. Work was commenced and pushed along vigorously for some time, and quite a large sum of money invested. Work went on until a depth of 600 to 800 feet was reached. Prospects were favorable, but the breakage of machinery, the difficulties of various kinds to surmount, &c., deadened the energies of those engaged, and the work was suspended and never resumed.

These springs furnished lubricating material for the neighbors for years, and at times gallons of crude oil could be gathered from the surface of the waters. The time will no doubt come in the history of the county, and at no distant day, when these springs will be made flowing wells of crude oil, and a source of enormous wealth to the capitalist who is fortunate enough to invest in them. That large quantities of oil are deposited in this locality no reasonable doubt exists, and when they are opened up they will prove as valuable as any in the east.

COAL.

In section twenty, the premises of G. W. Burgess, and on the creek banks, veins of what appears to be hard, compact coal are found. One vein about fourteen inches thick crops out rather prominently and is supposed to be cannel coal from the fact of its hardness. There is little doubt but that heavy veins of good coal lie buried under the surface in this locality and if the proper efforts were made large quantities could be secured.

The following named persons have served Leslie township as magistrates since the organization of the county: 1842, Wm. Brown; 1844, John Shirley; 1846, John Smith, Leven Bristoe; 1850, A. B. Poindexter, John W. Smith; 1852, Leven Bristoe; 1856, John W. Smith; 1860, Leven Bristoe, John W. Smith.; 1870, John W. Smith; 1872, John W. Smith, John H. Meyers; 1873, John W. Smith; 1875, J. H. Cramer, Daniel Shirley; 1877, Daniel Shirley, John W. Smith; 1881, Daniel Shirley, W. P. Smith.

Little Flock Regular Baptists.—Little Flock Church was organized in 1845 by Elders Wm. and John Turnage and E. More. The original mem-

bers were Caleb Shirley and wife, Joseph Brown, Dempsey Key, I. N. Goodson and wife and Mary J. Miller.

The first building erected was an unpretentious frame, and was located on section 15, having been finished in 1851. This gave way in 1878 to a more commodious and tasty building erected on the site of the old house, and costing \$666. For some inexplicable cause the present building was never dedicated. The church at the beginning of the war had about seventy members. Some left never to return, some sleep the sleep that knows no waking, three were excluded from the fold, so that its present membership is only about thirty-six.

The officiating pastors have been Elder Wm. Turnage, W. Skaggs, John E. Goodson, M. Turnage, Isaac Odell, James Duvall, J. W. Pollard, R. M. Ogle, R. B. Knox and the present elder, R. M. Knox.

MANDEVILLE.

Mandeville, Leslie township, is a little village nestling in the timbered regions of the bluffs on the line between sections eight and seventeen, and contains three stores, a blacksmith and wagon shop, two church buildings and a Masonic lodge. The country surrounding is rough and rocky and covered with good timber. It has as yet attained no town organization and lays no claim to a metropolis. It is a good trading point for the immediate country surrounding, and is the center of a thriving settlement. John W. Smith, Esq., and Robert Traughber petitioned the government about 1854 for a post office at this point, with Mr. Smith as post master. The petition proposed the name of Mandeville, which was accepted by the government and the office was established with Mr. Smith as post master. The name Mandeville was proposed in honor of Amanda Shirley, of Tennessee, who was the betrothed of Mr. Traughber. In 1857 Mr. Graham succeeded to the office, owing to the fact that Esq. Smith lived about one-half mile from the point where the office was to be held. Another report says the name Mandeville originated from the following incident: An old German and his wife, with a good-looking daughter, lived but a short distance from where the village is located, the daughter's name being Amanda. Amanda had a sweetheart acceptable to the mother but not to the father. The old couple quarreled over the matter, the father declaring in his German pronunciation that 'Manda "vill not marry John," and the mother declaring that 'Manda "vill." 'Manda did. Hence the name Mandeville.

The town was never platted or recorded, yet it is a pleasant little village in reality, while many that have had higher aspirations are yet but paper towns.

Mandeville Lodge A. F. & A. M.—Mandeville Lodge No. 373, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons was instituted by Harvey L. Gaines, D. D.

G. M. of Brunswick, Mo., on the issuance by the Grand Lodge of a dispensation dated August 9, 1870. On the 13th of October, 1871, their charter was issued embracing T. R. Brown, W. C. Baird, J. M. Stovall, B. F. Siler, W. P. Smith, of Trober, L. W. McCain, W. G. Hood, J. H. Beatty and W. O. P. Thomas, as charter members. The first officers were: I. R. Brown, W. M.; James M. Stovall, S. W.; B. F. Siler, J. W.; J. H. Beatty, S. D.; W. O. P. Thomas, J. D.; of Trober, Treasurer, W. P. Smith, Secretary and W. G. Hood, Tyler. The lodge is in excellent working order, and the attendance large. The present officers are: J. M. Stovall, W. M.; W. C. Baird, S. W.; J. B. Givens, J. W.; B. F. Elsas, S. D.; T. J. Mossbarger, J. D.; W. G. Hood, treasurer; W. Black, secretary and W. B. Hull, tyler. Their hall is a frame, large and comfortable, and was built in 1870 at a cost of \$800. The present membership is forty-five. In connection with Mandeville lodge is a lodge of the "Eastern Star," for the benefit of the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of the fraternity, and numbering about thirty members.

Christian Church,—organized in 1846, with John W. Shireley and wife, John W. Smith and wife, John Shireley and wife, Elizabeth Anderson, Nancy Virts and Jane Morris as original members. Their house is a frame, built in 1867 and cost about \$750. Elders J. W. Shireley, Thos. P. Haley, W. B. Fisk, Elder Carr Jr., J. H. Carter and P. Akers have officiated at its altar. Present membership one hundred and three.

EGYPT TOWNSHIP.

Egypt township embraces thirty-six full sections of six hundred and forty acres each. John Hall is supposed to have been the first settler in this part of Carroll county, and being a Kentuckian by birth he was prepared for the frontier life he expected to find. He remained in Carroll county until 1872; when he followed the tide of settlers for the great west and finally located in Oregon where he died in 1876, at an advanced age.

Among the earlier settlers were Geo. Cloudis of Virginia, Benedict Stemple of Germany, John Fuchs, — Wolff, Michael Wagner and John Coleman, who settled here in 1836. Maj. George Diegel who represented this county in the lower house of the state assembly, and was afterward elected state register of lands came in 1843. All the first settlers of Egypt township located along the bluff that skirts the bottom land on the west, about seven miles from the Missouri river, and opened farms in the prairie bottom. John Deiterich and John Fox located their farms in the spring of 1841 in a northwesterly direction from where Norborne now stands. Other settlers soon followed, among whom were Jack Dresber, — Stotts, Knipschildt, Samuel Metcalf, Wm. Marlow from Kentucky,

and John Lee. Few if any settlements were made on the bottom lands proper until after 1850, the settlers deeming the low-lands of little value for cultivation. Besides their means for building being limited, and the material being too heavy for transportation any distance, they wisely concluded to erect their rude residences near the bluffy timber where the hewn logs were easy of access, and where, also, they would find protection from the storms from the west.

The first marriage solemnized in this township was that of John Stamm, of Germany, and Miss Edith Coleman, some time in the fall of 1843. Who performed the ceremony, whether pastor or priest, justice or judge, history or tradition sayeth not. But no doubt, at this early day, away on the frontier of civilization, and in a very sparsely settled community, the marriage bells rang as merrily as in the crowded parlors of the rich and great. Diligent enquiry fails to designate the first birth in Egypt township. If the laws of our state were as perfect as those of older countries, an important event like the first birth in a new settlement, would not now be lost to us.

The first death that occurred was that of John Hall, Jr., some time during the year 1836, and was buried near Fairview school-house. Nothing remains to designate the exact spot, but from the memory of one who knew him, the consecrated locality remains fresh and green.

Dr. Thomas Dobbins was the first physician who permanently located in this township. He commenced practice about 1857, and in a few years left for California. Dr. Crutchly and one or two physicians from Carrollton, practiced in this township before Dr. Dobbins located.

The first religious service held in Egypt township was conducted by the Rev. Handcock, at what was then known as Cloudis' log school house, some time in 1845. The service was Baptist, and great interest was manifested among the few gathered there in the wilderness to offer their simple devotions to deity.

The first school house was built of logs, by Geo. Cloudis, in 1845. Before its erection, Mr. Cloudis taught school at his residence. His pupils were few, and the branches taught were of the ordinary. After the log school house was ready, Mr. Cloudis continued as teacher, his school being, of course a subscription school, and from the limited number of pupils, it is safe to suppose that he made no fortune in the business.

All the domestic industrial labor, weaving cloths, carpets, etc., was performed by the good wives and obedient daughters of the settlers. Their simple tastes were satisfied with homespun dresses, and they cared little for the costly fabrics and furbelows of the present day.

How little can we appreciate the hardships and troubles of frontier life. Our conception falls far short of the stern realities that are endured by the early settlers of a new country. Could the ups and downs of frontier life

pass before us in panorama, how very few would have the courage to meet them, and endure the privations to which nearly all are subjected. Every new country is the same in this respect, and this was no exception. Thus, Maj. Geo. Diegel, to whom we are indebted for valuable information, relates that the family of John Coleman, on one occasion, in 1834 failed to get flour, and for several days lived on lye hominy. On another occasion one of the members of the family traveled over 100 miles, making two trips, before he got his corn ground.

As late as 1843, Mr. John Deitrich, in order to get a little flour for Christmas cakes, sent his two boys, aged respectfully twelve and sixteen, thirty-five miles up on Grand river. They were gone nearly two weeks, but got back in time to have the cakes, and, as the major expressed it, "bust their Christmas bladders."

The following named persons have served as justices of the peace, for what is now Egypt township, since the organization of the township: 1844, Jacob Francis; 1870, Robt. W. Forrest; 1872, R. W. Forrest and M. W. Burton; 1873, M. W. Burton and R. W. Forrest; 1875, M. W. Burton and R. W. Forrest; 1877, M. W. Burton, J. A. Creasy, and Henry Giger; 1878, J. A. Creasy; 1879, J. H. Forbes; 1880, Ed P. Meehan; 1881, Cal. Minton and Ed. P. Meehan.

NEW WINCHESTER.

The town of New Winchester was to be located on Section 6 or 7, Egypt township. One building was put up, a post office established, and stock of goods placed on sale. For a few weeks at least, a magnificent city was looming up in the brains of the proposed founders, and corner lots were to reach fabulous prices. Broad avenues, driving parks, and all the necessities and luxuries of the cities of the far east was to spring up as if by magic. The broad bottom lands were, in a few years, to teem with their tens of thousands of people all bent on building up this great city. But alas! at a moment when least expected and least prepared, the vision fades, and the city dwindles from the mind like a dream. New Winchester was not built, and is therefore one of the lost towns of Carroll county.

NORBORNE.

Norborne takes its name from Norborne B. Coats; who with John Dietrich, the original owner of the land, on which the town is built, founded the village in 1868. The first incorporation took place in 1874, when a full set of town officers was chosen. The town is located on the east half of the northwest of section 23, and is ten miles west of Carrollton, on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad. The first dwelling house was built by Harvey McCoy, the first store was kept by January & Snoddy; the first school taught was by J. N. Cunningham, in the Lutheran church.

The first school house was built in 1873. It was a frame structure, and cost about \$1000. The number of pupils in the first school taught was 30, and the teacher's pay was \$50 per month. E. P. Meehan is at present, and was the first, mayor of Norborne; chosen in 1874, at the first incorporation. No data can be had as to the first marriage, birth or death. The first physician who located in the town was C. D. Latimer, from Miami, Saline county, Missouri. He practiced several years successfully in and through Egypt township, and a few years ago left for California, where he now resides.

The first religious service held in Norborne was Catholic, and was in the section house of the railroad. Next was the German Lutheran by Rev. — Layman.

Among the first residents of the town now living, are W. W. Burton, Esq., Robt. W. Forrest, now in Washington Territory, John A. Creasey, Esq., Dr. W. L. Brisbee, and T. C. Brown. Norborne has, by the energy, push and public spirit of her business men, become a town of considerable reputation, being next to Carrollton, the county seat, in population, wealth and trade, and in some branches of shipping, exceeds the county seat in the quantity and quality of her freight. In May, 1878, the town was re-organized, and by virtue of the statute law of the State, it became a city of the fourth class, with E. P. Meehan, Mayor, Geo. W. Cummings, Marshal, J. Farrington, Treasurer, W. V. Carpenter, Clerk, and W. C. Palmer, Charles Beck, Wm. Hess, and H. H. Franken, Aldermen. At this time the population of the city numbered about 1000 souls.

It has five general merchandisers' houses, five groceries, four druggists, three hardware and farming implement establishments, two harness shops, one photographic gallery, one furniture and undertaking house, three milliners, two hotels, two restaurants, one merchant tailor, two saloons, two barber shops, one hay press company, one elevator, one mill, one livery stable, two blacksmith shops, one newspaper, one butcher, one lumber yard, one oculist, one dentist, six physicians and three lawyers.

LODGES.

Carroll Lodge, A. F. & A. M. No. 249,—Carroll lodge, No. 249, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted by Past Grand Master John F. Houston, under dispensation issued by grand master, in 1865. It was organized at Miles Point, Cherry Valley township, the charter bearing date, October 19, 1867. The charter members were M. F. Clark, David Evans, Arch Flint, William Leaky, Floyd Adams, J. F. Hudson, Green Scott and G. C. Crutchley, every one of whom were made officers at its first organization: M. F. Clark, W. M.; David Evans in the west, and Arch Flint in the south. The others filling the positions of S. D., J. D., secretary, treasurer and tyler. The field to work in, not being wide

enough, in 1871, by vote of lodge and permission of the grand master of the state, the lodge was moved to Norborne. Work has been resumed, and in a few years a large and efficient membership numbering over fifty was added. The present officers are: W. V. Carpenter, W. M.; D. P. Stroup, S. W.; J. F. Markle, J. W., J. N. Cunningham, E. P. Meehan, J. T. Marlow, J. H. Bryan and S. Burr, filling the other positions.

Norborne Lodge, No 163, A. O. U. W.—Norborne lodge, No. 163, Ancient Order-United Workmen was instituted by District Deputy Grand Master Workman Wm. R. Sheen, under dispensation, dated, November 18, 1879. The date of charter is same date as dispensation. The charter members were: C. J. J. Martyr, W. H. Clinton, Charles Beck, T. D. Maloney, Herman Hass, D. D. Bullock, C. M. Thomas, Louis Weil, R. W. Backenstoe, J. W. Metcalf, Julius B. Weil, Thomas Irish, A. J. Hynds, Charles Smith, A. E. McCoubrie, W. F. Imply, J. B. Bradley, T. C. Brown, S. Burr, Thomas Kenton, J. M. Philips, J. H. Catman, S. J. Storms, James V. Lewis. M. W. Burton and F. Marshall. The first officers, under which the lodge worked, were: D. D. Bullock, P. W. M.; C. M. Thomas, M. W.; Charles Smith, G. F.; R. W. Backenstoe, O.; Charles Beck, G.; J. B. Weil, F.; C. J. J. Martyr, R.; A. J. Hynds, R.; L. Weil, F.; W. A. McCoubrie, O. W.; A. J. Hynds, M. E.; J. Weil, T. D. The first trustees were Charles Beck, W. H. Clinton and H. Hass. The present officers are: R. W. Backenstoe, P. M. W.; M. W. Burton, M. W.; J. H. Oatman, G. F.; T. D. Maloney, O.; S. J. Storms, G.; Charles Beck, F.; C. J. Martyr, R.; H. Hass, R.; W. H. Clinton, I. W.; J. W. Metcalf, O. W.; and A. J. Hinds, M. E. Present membership, 34. They meet in Odd Fellows hall every Tuesday evening. D. D. Bullock, R. W. Backenstoe and C. M. Thomas are officers of the grand lodge.

Egypt Lodge, No. 360, I. O. O. F.—Instituted October 14th, 1876, by D. A. Richardson, district deputy grand master, under a dispensation, dated October 14, 1876, their charter bearing the same date. The charter members were: J. A. McCombs, W. M. Allen, W. W. Jenkins, A. J. Donaldson, W. H. Clinton, G. W. Smith, P. S. Lynn, Charles Beck, J. T. Broadhurst, H. B. Amend, S. Higginbottom and W. Wagner. The first officers were: W. W. Jenkins, N. G.; Charles Beck, V. G.; A. J. Donaldson, secretary; P. S. Lynn, treasurer; H. B. Amend, R. S. and J. T. Broadhurst, W. Present officers: G. W. Cummings, N. G.; A. J. Donaldson, V. G.; J. T. Broadhurst, secretary; H. Higginbottom, R. S.; J. Haunss, treasurer; W. H. Clinton, I. G.; J. E. Montgomery, R. S. N. G.; R. Faulks, R. S. V. G. H. Hass, W. Their lodge is a frame, built in the fall of 1879, at a cost of \$450. Present membership, 32.

CHURCHES.

Norborne Catholic Church.—The Norborne Catholic church was organized Oct. 10, 1878, with Jas. Cleary, H. H. Franken, John McAuliff, Geo. Schifferdecker, Patrick and John DeWan, Dennis O'Connell, and Joseph Lilly, original members. The church building is a neat and substantial brick, and was erected in 1878, but is not yet dedicated; and cost about \$4,000. From the little band of eight members at its organization, it has grown to a large congregation of one hundred and fifty, under the charge of Rev. Joseph Bail. It occupies an eligible place in the corporate limits of the city, and presents a neat and tasty appearance.

Christian Church.—This church was organized in the month of August, 1871, and embraced the following original membership: Thos. B. and Elizabeth A. White, Millie A. and Myra M. White, Wm. M. and Eliza J. Kelly, May W. and Mattie J. Burton, John W. and Jane Austin, Lucy S. Belt and Amanda M. Barbee. The first and only church building erected is a large and neat frame, and was completed in the winter of 1874, at a cost of \$3,600. It was dedicated by Elder George Plattenburg in January, 1875. The few original members have grown into a congregation of about seventy-seven at the present time. Its influence for good is wide-spread and increasing, and bids fair to become *one* of the first, if not the first, in numbers and influence in the good city of Norborne. The following are the pastors, all of whom deserve credit for the labor done in the cause of christianity: Elders H. C. Owen, Sam'l McDaniel, J. A. Berry, P. Aker, Jas. E. Dunn, and the present pastor, G. R. Hand.

Norborne Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church.—The Lutheran Trinity Church of Norborne, was organized in 1869 with the following original members: Albert Ruester, Henry Wenzel, F. Heil, Henry Bucholtz, F. Meinking, Wm. Renzelman and B. Stemple. Their church building was erected in 1870 at a cost of \$1,189. It is a frame structure, small but comfortable, and was dedicated the first Sunday after easter in 1870, by Rev. Bilz of Concordia, Mo., assisted by Rev. E. Lehmann, who were its founders. The present membership embraces twenty-eight souls and the following ministers have officiated at its altar: Revs. E. Lehmann, F. Walther, J. Griebel, and the present pastor Gustav A. Soudhaus. In connection with the church is a school, with about twenty-five pupils, taught by the minister. Eleven of these children were confirmed on Palm Sunday, 1881. Since August, 1880, six members have been added to the church, and the benign influences flowing from this church are being felt in the whole community.

Methodist E. Church, South.—This denominational branch of christians was organized in the year 1869, by the following original members: Jas. Young, Martha Young, Mary and Sarah Young, Martha Lee, Richard

Crumpacker, Lester Crumpacker, Mildred Crumpacker, William and Lovie Craig, A. Powers, Maria Bressler, Emma Cleary, John Lee, — Crutchly and Wm. Dunkle. Their church building is a beautiful frame, large and commodious, and was erected in 1872, and cost about \$2500. In the fall of 1873, Bishop E. M. Marvin, in the presence of a large audience, dedicated the house to the worship of deity, the ceremony being impressive and solemn.

Under the charge of Revs. G. W. Bone, R. A. Austin, J. L. Meffrets, G. J. Warren, M. M. Hawkins, and G. W. Hirley, its several pastors, it has grown in numbers till they have attained a membership of upwards of seventy.

Missionary Baptist.—The Missionary Baptist church was organized on the 25th of October, 1870, by C. D. Latimer, J. H. and E. J. Oatman Harvey Woolverton and Hannah E. Hayes. In July, 1870, their present church building, a tasty and convenient structure of frame, was erected at a cost of \$1,800, and was dedicated January, 1872, by Rev. Duncan R. Selph, assisted by Rev. W. R. Rothwell. From those five original members, Christians in the faith of an all-wise and merciful God, were sown the seed that in a few short years ripened and bore fruit, and to-day seventy souls are enrolled on the church books. Revs. T. H. Graves, D. C. Bolton, G. W. Smith, and F. Meulfee, are the efficient pastors whose labors have been rewarded with so much good already accomplished, and the promise of the future brightens for the little flock, with the co-workers they can hope and expect yet to come.

HURRICANE TOWNSHIP.

Hurricane embraces thirty full and six fractional sections of land, and is one of the northern tier of townships of Carroll county. The character of the country is rolling prairie, as fertile as fertile can be, and settled by a vigorous, industrious, honest community. The first settler was W. W. Compton, from Tazewell county, Virginia, who came in 1835, and located on section 11. Col. Compton in after years represented Carroll county in the lower house of the Missouri legislature. Next came Josiah Grey of Indiana, and located on section 23. He was followed by Ruben Burrow of Tennessee, in 1841 or '42, locating on section 26. In 1845 came Dan. Sharp, locating on section 22, and Flanders Calloway, who settled on section 27. Following came Wm. P. Dulaney, from Howard county, Missouri, in 1836, and located on section 11, Jacob Taylor, on section 17, Jas. A. Hancock, R. C. Harding, on section 22, N. Hubbard, on section 26, in 1846, and Samuel B. Hurd, the same year on section 9.

The first child born in this locality was a daughter to Col. W. W., and Ruth E. Compton, named Nancy A.

The first death was in the fall of 1835, the wife of W. W. Compton, and mother to the first child born in that locality.

W. P. Dulaney taught the first school on section 23. He had 28 pupils and received one dollar per month for each scholar. The first school house was built on section 23, about 1852, by Elijah Jeffreys and W. P. Dulaney, being erected by voluntary contribution by the neighbors in work.

Game was abundant, and fish plentiful in Grand river, but flour was almost a myth, and corn was ground only on hand mills.

Mr. Dulaney relates that in those early times, that all the men in the locality went hunting, taking the flints with them. His mother wanted a fire, but there was no "lucifer, locofoco, or parlor matches." to be had. Taking her son, who was then but a little shaver, and mounting old "Blaze" if that was the name of the old family horse, they rode four miles to a neighbors, and by means of a lighted piece of hemp which the boy carried, they returned and kindled a fire.

He also relates that they sometimes succeeded in bringing fire from the lid of an old skillet and a case knife.

The name Hurricane was given this Township from the fact that at some time long anterior to its settlement by the whites, a severe and damaging hurricane swept over a portion of territory contiguous to Grand River, and leaving traces of its destruction that was plainly to be seen for years after settlements had been made by the early pioneers.

Mrs. Carson says: when her father came to the county the settlers were so far apart and so scarce, the men plowed furrows from house to house to enable the women and children to find their way back and forth.

Since the organization of the county the following persons have served as Magistrates in this Township: 1852, G. H. Ballew; 1854, Jas. R. Jeffries; 1856 and 1862, J. W. Staton; 1862, M. Williams; 1866, S. D. Daily; 1870, P. C. Lowery; 1872, N. B. Curl; 1872 and 1873, M. R. Sturgeon; 1874, W. P. Dulaney; 1875, M. R. Sturgeon; 1876, W. P. Dulaney; 1878, L. W. Vonell; 1879, S. A. Cronch; 1881, W. H. Carsons; 1881, Ira R. West.

CHURCHES.

Bridge Creek Episcopal Methodist. This organization was affected in 1875, with D. B. Walt and Mrs. Bottsford as two of the original members.

This church building is a fine frame, located on section 20, and cost \$1,800.

The dedication took place on the 16th day of October, 1877, and the church records show a membership of forty at this time.

Revd's H. C. Dayhoff, N. Cordray, Chas. Vasseth, Wm. Ely, Wm. Sellers and H. C. Roberts, have officiated in the past at its altar.

Hurricane Missionary Baptist. The date of the organization of this Church has not been furnished us, nor has the date of the building, location, cost or dedication of their Church house, if they have one.

All we have learned in connection with the church is, that Thos. Ballew, G. W. Hubbard and wife, Eliza Creel, Mrs. Mansom, Mary C. Owens, Green and Elizabeth Shermate organized the society in the Township.

The names of the pastors are Thomas Graves, Samuel Huff, F. M. Wadley and W. W. Walden, the present Minister. The congregation at this time numbers one hundred and thirty members.

Elizabeth Southern Methodist. This organization was consummated November 16th 1873, by the following original members: Jas. L. Vaughn, Geo. R. Vaughn, Elizabeth Lucas, Mary A. Lucas, Mary Duvall, Linnie Duvall and James T. Duvall.

A fine frame building was put up in the fall of 1876 at a cost of \$1,500, and is located in the N. W. Cor. Sec. 25. For a number of years the only member of this church was Mrs. Elizabeth Lucas.

The house was dedicated in 1877, by Rev. Joseph Devlin, and the congregation numbers fifty members. Revd's Henry Leeper, M. G. Gregory, John L. Moffert and W. M. Sutlin have officiated.

BATTSVILLE.

Battsville, the metropolis of Hurricane Township, is located in the extreme south east part of the Township, surrounded by thousands of rich acres of the finest prairie land. It is named in honor of Harvey Batts, the first merchant in the village, and contains one church, two stores, school house and Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges.

Mr. Batts has a small herd of Antelope on his farm close by. On the night of the 16th of June 1881, the herd was augmented by the birth of two Antelope; the first no doubt born in the county since its settlement and organization.

Battsville Lodge I. O. O. F.—Battsville Lodge No. 361 was instituted by D. D. G. M., A. D. Richards, under dispensation issued by the Grand Lodge and dated May 19th 1877, and the charter members were Harvey Batts, B. F. Newkirk, J. D. Utley, J. E. Tatham, N. W. Chain and T. Brown.

The first officers were T. J. Brown, N, G; J. D. Utley, V, G; Harvey Batts, Secretary and C. T. Shinthelm, Treasurer. Present officers H. C.

Duval, N. G; Taylor Ray, V. G; H. G. Brown, Secretary, and T. J. Brown, Treasurer.

They meet in a rented frame hall and their present membership is twenty-eight.

Thos. J. Brown by virtue of his office as representative of the lodge, makes him a member of the Grand Lodge of the State.

TROTTER TOWNSHIP.

Trotter Township, named in honor of Judge James Trotter, one of the early settlers in the county, embraces thirty six full sections, of 640 acres each.

The first settlers came to this township in 1829, among whom were John Trotter, Wm. Trotter, Judge Thos. Minnis, Jas. Standley, A. Garman and one Huffstutler. In 1830, Wm. Beaty located about six miles direct west of where Carrollton now stands, and in the south west portion of Trotter Township. In 1832 Judge James Trotter located on section 25. Later came Goodson and Brocks. John Trotter became a resident in this Township in 1834, and Wm. Trotter also. John Hall and Wm. Irons came still later. Phillip Stamm, a german, who had followed Napoleon in several of his campaigns, was one of the early settlers. Following rapidly came others, many of them Germans, locating in timber or prairie as they saw fit, felling trees, hewing logs, erecting houses and fencing land, preparatory to making the wilderness a garden. There were no roads marked out at the time Judge Trotter came, in 1832. Provisions had to be carried a long distance, and from 1831 to 1840 the only means of grinding flour was with the hand. Later however an improvement was made in the shape of a small hand mill run by horse power.

The first school taught was by James M. Goodson, on section twenty-five, and numbered about fifteen pupils. The first school house was built on section twenty-five, out of logs, and built by the settlers. In the neighborhood of section thirty-two, George Cloudis taught a school in what was called a pole school house; he had few pupils, and the salary was small. The first death we have any note of was Mrs. Bennett Brock, about 1835, her husband following her about three years later.

The first religious service was by William and Wiley Clark, Presbyterians, at the residence of Wm. Waller, near McCreskey church.

Many of the descendants of the Standleys' and Trothers' in after years settled in this township, and they and their generations are at this time among the best and most influential citizens. Robert Standley, one of the grandsons of old John Standley, is located on the northwest of section thirty-six. He has a fine farm of 136 acres, and a feature on his farm,

which is attractive to all who pass that way, is the fine herd of deer, numbering about twenty-five head, that is kept close to the residence of Mr. Standley. John Stamm, one of the old settlers of the township relates that there was across McCreskey's creek for a foot bridge at an early day what was supposed to be a log. He had crossed it many times and it was a common pathway to all who desired to use it. On being examined closely, it proved to be an enormous bone about twenty feet in length, and in diameter large enough to be used for the purpose of a bridge. Some parties appreciating its value to science, removed it to New York.

Trotter township comes in for her share of dark deeds committed during the war. In October, 1864, the 28th day of the month, and the day after Bill Anderson was killed, a company of his men were passing Mr. Beaty's home, one of the number deliberately shot Wm. Beaty, in his own field, while at work. The same parties also shot Caleb Shirley, who was at Mr. Beaty's house at the time. Both Beaty and Shirley belonged to the militia. After killing these men they ransacked the house and took all the money and valuables they could find. After taking a horse and saddle in addition to the money, they left.

In Trotter township the following persons have served as justices of the peace since the organization of the county: 1836, Reuben Harper; 1837, Jas. M. Goodson; 1842, Samuel Brock; 1844, T. W. Gilreath; 1848, Josiah Goodson; 1862, J. S. Harford, W. J. Poindexter; 1872, J. P. Minnis; 1873, M. A. Trotter; 1873, T. H. Bridges; 1875 T. J. Irwin; 1877, J. W. Kelley; 1881 J. L. Austin.

CHURCHES.

Pleasant Hope M. E. Church.—Pleasant Hope church was organized in 1865, with eleven members, consisting of J. L. Austin, Jackson Standley, W. R. Sheehan, B. J. Hart, T. J. Hart, Granville Austin, J. W. Crank, C. J. Tomlin, Jas. B. Rose, W. C. Austin and John Glaze. Their first and present church building was erected in 1874. It is a neat and roomy frame, and is located on section 3, costing about \$1,000. It was dedicated in 1875 by Rev. Jacob Ditzler, in the presence of a great crowd. For nine years before the erection of their church building their service was held in Forest Grove school house. From the few original members who buckled on the armor of faith and entered the vineyard to labor for the cause, a congregation of seventy-five has been the result. The pastors who have labored with the flock are Revs. Meffert, H. L. Leeper, R. A. G. Kuran, A. T. Lewis and M. G. Gregory. J. L. Austin and Philip Best hold local service. The most noted revival was held in 1874, when twenty-five additions were made to the church.

McGill's Creek Missionary Baptist.—McGills Creek church was organized in 1871, and erected a house of worship on section 26, and

cost \$1,500. It is a large frame, nicely located, and its present membership is over sixty. The friends of the church are indebted to the liberality of Mrs. Bristow for the ground on which the church stands. The building was put up in 1874, and in November of the same year it was dedicated by Rev. J. M. Goodson. The original organizers were Jas. Trotter and wife, Ed. Templeman and wife, Frank Miller and wife, Rebecca Shinn, Martin A. Trotter and wife, W. T. Goodson and wife, N. and Joel Trotter, Jane Standley, Robert Standley and wife, David Serank, Pres. Goodson and Mrs. S. A. Bristow. The pastors were Revs. J. M. Goodson and J. D. Murphy.

McCroskie Creek Baptist.—This church was organized February, 1855, with Jesse Anderson, John P. Keltner, Jas. Rafferty, Haney Beatty, Richard Woodward, Daniel Hoover, Edward Miller, Amos Silkey and Mrs. Beatty as original members. Their first building is of brick, plainly finished and well located, and was dedicated by Rev. James M. Goodson. They are now erecting a fine frame church house on the same location. The names of the pastors who have officiated at the altar are Revs. James M. Goodson, G. T. Kinneard, G. W. Hatcher and R. H. Moody. The old house was partially blown down during a severe storm in 1862. In 1867 and in 1876 revivals of great interest were held, and many added to the church. Present membership, about eighty.

M. E. Church.—This organization was consummated in 1870, with A. R. Derry, wife and daughter, F. B. Catron and wife, James Martin and wife, and John Hamilton and wife as original members. Their house of worship is a fine, tastily built and commodious frame, nicely located on section 17, and cost \$1,500. The church has not yet been dedicated. Revs. Brockman, Tibbetts, Edmonds, Bratton, Hooper, Allen and C. Johns, present pastor, have labored with the flock. A Sabbath school of fifty enrolled members is connected with the church. Present membership, thirty-seven.

STOKES MOUND TOWNSHIP.

Stokes Mound Township embraces thirty full and six fractional sections, the north line of the township bordering on Livingston county. From the best information received, the first settlements were made on or about 1832. During this year Elijah and William Compton, Solon Lewis and A. Lewis, of Tennessee, Charles Wilcox, Virginia, James Bunch, Tennessee, Eben Odell, Dr. Wolfscale, and Dr. Burnside of Kentucky, settled in different portions of the township. Later, came Hutchings Burton, Joseph Burton, — Campbell, Clabe Owens, James Brant, Isaac and B. F. Owens.

The first marriage in this immediate locality was Ned Smith and Miss — Messer, but by whom the ceremony was performed is not now known. John Owens, — Nare, settled on sections 9 and 4, and a Mr. Welch located on section 4 also, in an early day. William Lewis and Mary Brant was the first couple married in this locality, the ceremony being performed at the residence of Squire Brant, and by him, he being the first justice of the peace in the township.

The first male child, Van Buren Owens, son of Clayborne and Mary Owens, was born in 1838, on section 4, and the first female, Sarah J. Bunch, to James and Hannah Bunch, on section 9. Mrs. Nancy Brant died in 1846, the first in this locality to join the innumerable caravan that is floating to eternity. The first physician was Dr. John Wolfscale, from Virginia, who died in Livingston county, in 1877. The first religious service was by John Spencer, methodist, in the school-house on section 9. Jack Wilcox taught the first school, in section 9, having about twelve pupils at \$2 per month each. B. F. Owens, James Brant, James Owens, Thomas Asbury, Perry Todd and Clayborne Owens, built the first-school-house, locating it on section 9. To Mrs. Mary Owens belongs the honor of having woven the first cloth or carpet.

These settlers, with ox teams, were compelled to go forty miles to Caldwell county, without roads, to obtain flour, and it required a week to do so. Their trading was mostly done in Chariton. They frequently had to grate corn, and resorted at times to pounding it in a mortar and beating with a pestle.

The first child born was about 1836, and named James McKinney, and the first death was that of Charles Wilcox, whose remains repose in the Maberry graveyard. Dr. Wolfscale, of Kentucky, the first regular physician who located here, died only a few years ago, 1879. The first religious service was held in the Mound Grove, by Chas. Wilcox, hard-shell baptist. Ned Smith taught the first school, in a log house on section 4, and had about twenty pupils. Afterwards, on the site of this old log house, a school-house was built by Joseph Burton, Brant Todd, James Bunch and James A. Lewis. Mrs. Elizabeth Burton was the first who did any weaving. Supplies for the support of the settlement were procured at Brunswick, Carrollton, and at a point four miles north-west of Chillicothe. Henry Hicks, Ira Todd, Gabe Brown, Jasper Todd, Perry Todd, — Stone, Wm. Lewis, Peter Gibbs, Mrs. Sarah Ross and Thomas Miller also located at a still later day, and in this locality the first marriage solemnized was Elijah Stephens and Elizabeth Burton. Elijah Todd, son of Joseph and Martha Todd, was the first child born in the neighborhood. Dr. Thomas Brown, now a resident of Hurricane township, was the first regular physician. The first school taught was at the mound school-house, by William Crampton, and the first school-house

was located on section 9, and built by Henry Hicks, Wm. Colliver and Perry Todd.

In the vicinity of Wm. Colliver's in section 14, the first marriage was John Mounts and Mary Lewis, by N. Frizzell, justice of the peace, and the first birth was James Collins, son of W. F. and M. J. Collins, in 1857. The first death was that of Sarah Weathers, in 1859, and was buried in Livingston county. Rev. Burton held the first religious service at mound school-house, and was of the Christian persuasion.

Wm. H. Plaster, on section 18, represents the first settlers in his neighborhood to have been Hiram McCall, who located on section 29, in 1840, Matthew Mullins on section 30, in 1854, Allen Caskey, Kentucky, on section 30, John Walker, Kentucky, on section 30, William A. Lewis, Tennessee, on section 16 in 1840, and S. Bishop, Howard county, Mo., on section 6, in 1854.

The first child born was a daughter, to Hiram and Harriett McCall, in 1857. The same year the remains of Mrs. Godsey was buried in Caloma burying ground. Dr. Burnsides, a practicing physician of Livingston county, was the physician of this neighborhood, but has been gathered to his last home.

In this section religious service was held by Rev. A. Cooper Cumberland Presbyterian.

Thos Miller on section 26 gives the names of Burley Godsey, Saline county, Mo., 1844, Abner Godsey, 1844, located on section 35, Burton Godsey on section 34, Thos. Thurman (Old Wormy) on section 2, E. G. Stone on section 35, E. B. Stone, Jarvis Warder and James McDowell, as the first settlers in that locality.

The first wedding was that of Tad. Warden and Mary A. Stone in 1856, at Barnard Stone's house, section 35, Rev. J. R. Porter officiating.

The first child, a son named Burton, to Burley and Nancy Godsey, and the first daughter, Idelia, to Jarvis and Elizabeth Warden in 1854.

In 1854 Tabitha Warden died and was burried in Brown's graveyard in Hurricane township.

Rev. Joseph Devlin, M. E. church south, conducted the first religious service in this locality at the residence of B. W. Stone on section 35.

The first school was taught at Rock Branch, and the first school house was built on section 35, in 1871, and cost about \$700.

It is related that Tom Benton and Jim Green were canvassing the county, and while speaking at a point in this township, Green pitched into Benton without gloves. Benton in order to cut Green off, rose up in all his well-known dignity and said: "Mr. Green, remember the good book says, 'Thou shalt not lie!'" Green's ready wit did not desert him, and he replied, "Mr. Benton, remember the good book also says 'Thou shalt not steal.'" Benton having been charged when a boy with having stolen ten

dollars and hiding it in his cravat, felt the force of Green's reply, and bothered him no more.

It is also related that one Worden was left alone one night by reason of his wife having been called away to attend a sick woman in the neighborhood. The chimney of Worden's house was built of sticks and mortar and a gang of wild turkeys took up their abode in the chimney for the night. During the night one of the turkeys lost its footing and fell down the chimney, crying, "Put, put, put!" Worden jumped from his bed and said, "Wait till I get my breeches on and I'll 'put' d—d quick." Again Mr. Turkey said, "Put, put, put!" Worden grabbed his pants, jumped through the door and ran like a scared deer for neighbor Lewis half-a-mile away. Lewis, in the morning, went back with Worden and the turkey tracks told the tale. It became a standing joke at every frolic in the neighborhood for years after.

This section of the county was the best for hunting, and many are the marvellous stories told of the deer and wolf fights of the early days. A Mr. Stone killed 150 deer in five years. Owen Todd, a great deer hunter of pioneer times, in the falls of 1857 and 1858 killed about 200 deer. One Worden killed over 2,000 turkeys. Elijah Stephens, another old hunter killed in two seasons, 278 deer.

On one occasion, Mr. Stone from whom we get our information, and Thomas Miller got Stone's old mare "Jule" to go hunting. "Jule" was trained to hunt, and when she saw a deer she would stop for him to shoot. Miller was riding "Jule" and seeing a deer lying in the road just ahead, Jule stopped for Miller to shoot. Miller blazed away and the deer jumped up and skips, having received the load on his horns.

Dr. Brown now living in Hurricane township was then a young man, and in 1855 went on a hunt north of Coloma, killing six deer without getting out of his tracks.

In early days a party consisting of Wm. Kavanaugh, his sons John and James, E. G. Stone, Hugh Brewster and an old darky took a hunt near Coloma. They were out five days, and on preparing to return, Kavanaugh discovered that he had lost his gold watch. Search was made but abandoned as no trace of the watch could be found. The circumstance was forgotten until 1877 when Cornelius Vaughn, while attending stock in his feed lot, picked up the gold watch that had been lost years before. It was damaged to some extent, but careful repairs put it in running order, and it is a valuable time piece at this day.

It is said that the first house roofed with shingles was built by John F. Hill, or (Cottonwood Hill) as he was called, and that Hill rove, shaved and put the shingles on with wooden pins, no nails could be had; he boring holes and driving the pins to hold them on.

A good joke on Dr. Wolfscale, the first physician in the township is,

related as an actual fact. A woman in the neighborhood was taken sick and the doctor sent for. He left some medicine with instructions to take it in water, and he would be back the next day to learn the effect of the potion. On his return the following day the doctor enquired of his patient what effect the medicine had. The patient replied that she could not tell yet, that she had the boys carry up a barrel of water and she had got into it and took the box of medicine, but that the lid had not yet come off the box, and she would have to wait before she could tell.

In Stokes Mound township the following named persons have served as justices of the peace since the organization of the county: 1842, Hiram McCall; 1848, Davis P. Todd; 1852, B. W. Stone; 1866, S. S. Bartlett; 1870, Charles West; 1872, Charles West; 1872, Dan R. Bartlett; 1873, Dan R. Bartlett; 1873, Enoch Lytle; 1873, Wm. Johnson; 1875, Wm. Johnson; 1875, John D. Cowles; 1877, Wm. Johnson; 1877, W. H. Plaster; 1877, Wm. Johnson; 1881, L. C. Conger; 1881, Jas. H. Baker.

Oakland Christian Church.—Organized on the first Lord's day in December, 1874, by Eld. Wm. Martin. The original members were Obed Shipp, Chas. Walston, J. M. Bennett, Merritt Singleton, E. C. Reed, Wm. Blackhurst, Harriet Jones, Joanna Reed, Martha and Mary Shipp, M. E. Walston, E. M. Bennett, M. E. Singleton, Elvina Chronister, Louisa Breaddus, Wm. and Margaret Martin, Jemima Condron, Fannie Huntley, Teresa England, T. J. Singleton and Millie Hooten. The first officers were Elders Martin and Shipp, Deacon, J. M. Bennett, Clerk, Chas. Walston. Present officers: Elders Blackhurst, Reid, Walston and Palmer; Deacons, Bennett and Reynolds; Clerk, Chas Walston. The ministers that have served the church were Elders Martin, Simpson and Gaunt. Their church building is a frame, 26x40, and was built in 1880, and dedicated the 3d Sunday in September of the same year, by Elder W. A. Melvane, assisted by Elder W. H. Guant. It is a very neat and tasty building, and cost about \$1000. Their present membership is about 80, although they have numbered over 100. Some have left the community; while others have united with the church in Livingston county.

COLOMA.

The village of Coloma is located on the east half of the southwest quarter of section 31, almost in the extreme southwest corner of the township. The original town was laid out in 1858, by Matthew B. Mullins, its founder, and embraces six blocks of eight lots each. The first improvement in the town was a blacksmith shop put up by Dan. R. Bartlett. The following July, 1859, Mullins' addition to Coloma was laid off, containing nine blocks of eight lots each. To the east, south and west of the town a panorama of beautiful rolling prairie meets the eye, while to the north a rough and hilly region, covered with oak and underbrush, unat-

tractive and monotonous, and for several miles in extent, completes the immediate surroundings of the place.

The town has no especial aspirations for metropolitan proportions, but is doing a good healthy trade, having dry goods houses, groceries, drug-stores, and other branches, proportionate to the demands of trade. It has not attained to a sufficient size and population to justify incorporation, deeming a town organization too expensive, no doubt, and biding their time patiently for the future.

Coloma Lodge, I. O. O. F.—Coloma Lodge, No. 381, I. O. O. F., was instituted by J. B. Jewell, F. G. C., on December 17th, 1879, under dispensation of that date, with O. J. Kerby, E. A. Waggener, Wm. Wolff, J. T. Mallatt and L. Barker as charter members. Their charter bears date of May 20, 1880, and it has at this time a membership of twenty-three. The first officers were J. T. Mallatt, N. G.; J. V. Mayes, V. G.; J. B. Henderson, Sec'y; and H. C. Graham, Treas. The present officers are, J. B. Henderson, N. G.; H. C. Graham, V. G.; John Parsley, Sec'y, and J. T. Mallatt, Treas.

Coloma Presbyterian Church.—The sessional records of the Presbyterian church of Coloma, dated the 12th day of October, 1870, contain the following:

The friends and members of the Presbyterian church, in and near Coloma, Carroll county, Missouri, desiring to have a church of their choice in their midst, petition the Presbytery to appoint a committee to organize a Presbyterian church in Coloma, if the way be clear. The request was granted and Rev. J. D. Beard, Rev. — Kennedy and Elder David Shields, such committee.

The committee met at the call of the moderator, at the residence of Mrs. McLaury's school house, and were present, Rev. Beard and Elder Shields. After sermon and prayer, Elders Graham and Adams being present, they were invited to sit as corresponding members. Thomas H. Trussell, Mrs. Margaret Trussell, Dr. J. P. Dice, Mrs. Margaret Dice, John and Mary Rogers, Christopher Cowan, Mrs. Ellen McLury, Mary Campbell and Eliza Campbell. On examination Miss Belle McLaury and Mrs. Margaret Trussell were received as members. They next proceeded to ballot for elders, which resulted in the choice of T. H. Trussell and J. P. Dice, after which the services were closed till morning, by singing and the apostolic benediction.

The following morning the services were continued at Rush chapel, in order to complete the organization, and to partake of the holy communion. Dr. Dice, not seeing his way clear, did not accept the position to which he had been elected, while T. H. Trussell signifying his acceptance, was regularly ordained and set apart to the office of ruling elder. After communion the commission closed with prayer.

DAVID SHIELDS,
Elder and Clerk.

REV. J. D. BEARD,
Moderator.

The pastors who have officiated thus far, are: Rev. J. D. Beard and Rev. Kennedy. Accessions have been made to the little flock from time to time, but the exact membership we do not know. We are assured, however, that if faithful work and earnest prayer avail anything, the church at Coloma will wield a power for the cause of Christianity.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Washington township embraces the most northwestern portion of the county, and contains twenty-five full and eleven fractional sections, all the sections on the north and west of the county being fractional. It is rolling prairie and one of the fairest portions of the county. The first settler was James Runion, and the second who followed was Andrew Howerton, who located on section 2, as early as 1839. In 1844, Thomas McKinney located on section 2 also, as did George Carson in 1846. Payton Lane came about 1845 or '46, and located on either section 1 or 11. He with two sons were taken into custody and marched about a half a mile from their home in April, 1863, by a squad of guerrillas, supposed to be Todd's or Quantrell's men, and at midnight were shot to death, the guerrillas stripping the bodies and taking the clothing. The Lane boys were, or were supposed to have been in the federal service, and one of them at least had returned to enlist men for the government. Be this as it may, it was a cold-blooded murder, fit for assassins of the stripe such as the infamous Quantrell proved himself to be.

During the year 1817 James and Abe Runion settled on section 12. John R. Davis came about 1856, locating 160 acres on section 10, and paying 12½ cents per acre. He left at the beginning of the war. David Johnson, — Gudgell, George Botts, George Sterling, John T. Vall, George Brown; and more recently, J. Bowers and James T. Shull located, and the township is filling up rapidly.

The first death is reported to have been Stephen Stephenson, who was drowned in 1844, during what is known in the county as "the flood."

The first regular physician was Dr. Coon, from Michigan, who came in 1867, remaining until 1870, when he left for California.

The first religious services was held at the house of Jonathan Bowers on section 10 in the spring of 1865, by Jas. Chamberlain of the M. E. Church.

The first school taught and the first school house built was on section 2, a log school house, W. H. Anderson, teacher, who received 5 cents a day from each pupil. The log house of that day has given place to a neat frame building that cost about \$1,850. The Lane family, as far as known did the first weaving in Washington Township.

The first sabbath school was organized in the log school house in section 2 in April 1865, by J. T. Shull, J. Bowers and H. Rairdon.

The township although about the last in the county to fill up, keeps pace with the older portions of the county, and being filled up with eastern people generally, they exercise such energy and thrift, that it would not hurt other portions of the county to follow.

It is related of James Runyon, now a resident of Leslie township, that in his early days, being a great hunter, he accepted a wager offered by an Indian known as "Cherokee hunter." The wager was a buckskin for the winner. They were to bring in the tips of the Deers' tongues to show how many each killed. They went out next day, and returning in the evening, the indian had three and Mr. Runyon six tips as their prowess for the day. The indian thinking something was not right, insisted on the trial taking place again the following day, which was done, Runyon bringing home seven and the indian only four, "Ugh," says the Cherokee hunter, "Mucky man beat Cherokee, me no hunt agin mucky man no more." In 1844 eight sportsmen came from Lexington, with their double barrelled guns and fine paraphernalia, hounds included. They turned up their noses at the old rifle of Runyon, telling him it was of no account. A three days hunt was agreed to by the parties, Runyon and his old rifle on one side and the eight hunters, hounds and double barrelled guns on the other. At the end of the third day the eight came in with four deer, while Runyon brought in fourteen.

G. B. Bothwell and Richard Lee on section 33, have the largest sheep ranch in the county. They have 1650 head in pasture, and Mr. Lee has 1200 head of his own a total of 2850; not including lambs. They are mostly Merinos, and shear on an average about 8 pounds perhead, or an aggregate of 22800 pounds at each shearing. They sell mostly at Carrollton and get 25 cts. per pound for their wool, realizing annually about \$6000 from shearing; the present year Mr. Lee sheared from one sheep alone 18 lbs. of wool. They have a range of 860 acres of wild pasture for the flock, and by keeping them in bands of 200 to 300, and by close attention, prevent a spread of scab or foot rot.

OIL SPRINGS.

On the west half of the south-east of section twenty are two oil or tar springs about twenty rods apart. A thick coat of coal-tar accumulates on the surface of the water, having the appearance and smell, and burns like the oil from the Pennsylvania refineries. Almost at any time a gallon or more of this crude oil can be gathered from the surface. In the past the early settlers used it for lubricating purposes, finding it equal if not superior to the prepared article. The greatest flow is in the spring of the year when the water is high, the crude oil often running quite a distance down

the ravine. The water in these springs is clean and has a sweet taste, and should a through analysis be had, the fact would no doubt be established that they possess valuable medical properties.

The following named persons have served as Justice of the Peace for Washington Township since the organization of the county: 1872, Daniel Rairdon; 1872, H. H. Kester; 1873, W. W. Watts; 1873, C. D. Woods; 1875, E. L. Bowers; 1875, C. N. Waters; 1876, W. C. Lyon; 1877, M. Munsell; 1877, C. N. Waters; 1877, S. M. C. Reynolds; 1878, O. S. Parks; 1878, M. Munsell; 1880, W. C. Lyons; 1881, O. M. Lesley; 1881, W. C. Lyons.

PLYMOUTH.

The town of Plymouth is located in the south-west corner of section three, just one mile south of the line between Carroll and Livingston counties, and was founded by Jas. Fash, platted and placed on record on the 2d day of August 1881. It embraces three blocks sub-divided into twenty-six lots. It has been a post-office for several years, but until recently, had no intention to become a town. It can be made a good trading point, lying as it does in the most beautiful and one of the most fertile regions in the county. This being the only town in the Township, the citizens naturally will take pride in its prosperity and success, and lend their aid in improving and building it up.

In the fall of 1880, Geo. Vaughn opened a stock of goods, and immediately after, others located and opened different branches of goods, and the town has become a living fact.

Plymouth Lodge, I. O. O. F.—Plymouth Lodge, I. O. O. F. No. 406 was instituted by Jas. B. Tanner, D. G. M. under a dispensation issued by the Grand Lodge and being dated the 25th March 1881. The date of charter is May 18th 1881, and the names of the charter members, Jas. A. Snodgrass, Jno. A. Phelps, Albert Snyder, L. S. Keller, and Geo. W. Barlow.

The first and present officers are J. A. Snodgrass, N. G.; J. A. Phelps, V. G.; G. W. Barlow, Cor. Sec'y; L. S. Keller, Treas.

Their lodge building is frame, and was put up in March 1881, at a cost of \$250.

Present membership about 21.

CHURCHES.

Plymouth M. E. Church.—The name of Plymouth Church was adopted at the organization of the church in the spring of 1865, and held their service in a frame house, located on the northwest corner of section fourteen, and built in 1866. The first and original members were Jonathan and Mary Bowers, James T. Shull, Demas Shull, and Henry and R. J. Rairdon. The congregation grew rapidly, and in 1874 a larger and more commod-

ious house was built, being of frame, convenient and very tasty, at a cost of \$2,200. The new house was formally dedicated in February, 1876, in the presence of a large and attentive audience, Rev. W. J. Martindale, presiding elder, officiating. The eloquence of the young elder made the services very solemn and impressive, and the wrapt attention of the audience was an evidence of their appreciation. From the little band of half a dozen congregated in 1865, grew a congregation of one hundred and fifty. In 1871 Rev. M. Bratton held a very interesting revival, and eighty-one additions were made to the church, nearly all being new conversions. A sabbath school of over one hundred members meets every Sabbath.

The names of the faithful pastors who have officiated at its altar are Revs. Breed, Jas. Stone, Wm. Edmonds, Wm. Barnes, T. B. Bratton, David Hayes, Wm. Hanley, O. T. Bruner, and the present pastor, R. L. Jamison.

United Brethren in Christ.—This denomination was organized by Rev. John Estep in 1872. They meet in a school house located on section 26, and the original members were A. Herrington and, L. E. B. Welch, and S. R. Smith and wife. Their first meetings were held in the school house in section 10, having no church building of their own.

In February, 1881, at a protracted meeting, nine accessions were made to the church, and at the present writing they have a membership of thirty-seven.

The pastors officiating thus far are Revs. John Estep, Joel Bradage, Edward Carpenter, B. W. Bowman, J. T. Olaman. A. W. Geeslin, and L. Fisher, present pastor.

Welch Congregational.—This branch of denominational Christians was organized July 6, 1880, and their house of worship, a neat frame structure costing \$500, and located in the northeast corner of section 17, was built in February, 1881. The original members were Thos. Price and wife, Wm. Lewis and wife, E. P. Davis and wife, Thos. Howells and wife, Wm. Pugh, Mrs. M. Morgan, Robert Peters and wife, D. W. Williams and wife and Mrs. G. Griffiths. Their first communion was administered June 19, 1881, by their present pastor Rev. M. Davis, and they hold a membership of twenty-five.

Welch Calvinistic Methodist.—The organization of the Welch Calvinistic Methodist church was effected in May 1872, and a frame church building was erected the following year on section three, costing about \$600. In August, 1876, it was dedicated by Rev. R. W. Hughes.

The organizers were John O. Roberts, David Hughes, Ellen Roberts, David O. Hughes and Catharine Hughes. The land on which the church is located was donated by John W. Davis, as was also one acre for a burying ground.

In 1880 a few of the members holding to the congregational faith, se-

ceded, and joined another church, reducing the present membership to twenty-two.

The following pastors have been located in this portion of God's moral vineyard since the organization of the church: Rev. P. W. Hughes, Rev. R. T. Evans and Rev. Hugh H. Hughes the present pastor.

Hazel Dell Latter Day Saints.—Hazel Dell Church of Latter Day Saints was organized the 9th day of March, 1873. The original members were Emsly Curtis and wife, John Ellis and wife, and James Kesinger and wife. Having as yet no church building, the congregation meets at the homes of the members. Emsly Curtis has officiated as pastor since the organization of the church. He came to this county from Illinois in the fall of 1871, and united with the church the following year. The present membership of this branch of the church, is about twenty. A branch of the church is held at White Rock, and Rev. Martin Trotter is pastor of the branch at Carrollton.

We are indebted to Rev. Mr. Curtis for the above sketch of the church, and at his request give the following epitome of the faith and doctrines of the re-organized church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints:

We believe in God the Eternal Father, and in His Son Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost. Matt. 28:19; 1 John 1:3; St. John 11:26.

We believe that men will be punished for their own sins, and not for Adam's transgression. Ecc. 12:14; Matt. 16:27; 1 Cor. 3:13; Rev. 20:12-15.

We believe that through the atonement of Christ, all men may be saved, by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the gospel. 1 Cor. 15:3; 2 Tim. 1:10; Romans 8:1-6.

We believe these ordinances are,

1st—Faith in God and in the Lord Jesus Christ. Heb. 11:6; 1 Peter 1:21; 1 Tim. 4:10; John 3:16, 18, 36.

2d—Repentance. Luke 13:3; Ezek. 18:30; Mark 1:5; Acts 2:38; Romans 2:4; 2 Cor. 7:10.

3d—Baptism by immersion, for the remission of sins. Matt. 3:13-15; John 3:5; Acts 2:38; Mark 1:4; Luke 3:3; Acts 22:16; 2:41; 8:12, 37, 38; Mark 16:16; Col. 2:12; Romans 6:4-5; John 3:23; Acts 8:38, 39.

4th—Laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost. John 20:21, 22; Acts 8:17; 19:6; 1 Tim. 4:14; Acts 9:17; 1 Cor. 12:3.

5th—We believe in the resurrection of the body; that the dead in Christ will rise first, and the rest of the dead will not live again until the thousand years are expired. Job 19:25, 26; Dan. 12:2; 1 Cor. 15:42; 1 Thes. 4:16; Rev. 20:6; Acts 17:31; Phil. 3:21; John 11:24.

6th—We believe in the doctrine of eternal judgment, which provides that men shall be judged, rewarded, or punished, according to the degree of good, or evil, they shall have done. Rev. 20:12; Ecc. 3:17; Matt. 16:27; 2 Cor. 5:10; 2 Pet. 2:4, 13, 17.

We believe that a man must be called of God, and ordained by the laying on of hands of those who are in authority, to entitle him to preach the Gospel, and administer in the ordinances thereof. Heb. 5:1, 5, 6, 8; Acts 1:24, 25; 14:23; Eph. 4:11; John 15:16.

We believe in the same kind of organization that existed in the primitive church, viz: Apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, etc. 1 Cor. 12:28; Matt. 10:1; Acts 6:4; Eph. 4:11, 2:20; Titus 1:5.

We believe that in the Bible is contained the word of God, so far as it is translated correctly. We believe that the canon of scripture is not full, but that God, by His Spirit, will continue to reveal His word to man until the end of time. Job 32:8; Hebrews 13:8; Prov. 29:18; Amos 3:7; Jeremiah 23:4, 31:31 34, 33:6; Psalms, 85:10 11; Luke 17:26; Rev. 14:6 7, 19:10.

We believe in the powers and gifts of the everlasting gospel, viz: The gift of faith, discerning of spirits, prophecy, revelation, visions, healing, tongues, and the interpretations of tongues, wisdom, charity, brotherly love, etc. 1 Cor. 12:1-11, 14:26; John, 14:24; Acts 2:3; Matt. 28:19 20; Mark 16:16.

We believe that marriage is ordained of God, and that the law of God provides for but one companion in wedlock, for either man or woman—except in cases where the contract of marriage is broken by death or transgression. Gen. 2:18 21-24, 7:1 7 13; Prov. 5:15-21; Mal. 2:14 15; Matt. 19:4-6; 1 Cor. 7:2; Heb. 13:4.

We believe that the doctrines of a plurality and a community of wives are heresies, and are opposed to the law of God. Gen. 4:19 23 24, 7:9, 22:2; in connection, Galatians fourth and fifth chapters; Gen. 21:8-10; Mal. 2:14 15; Matt. 19:3-9.

We claim the privilege of worshiping Almighty God according to the dictates of our conscience, and allow all men the same privilege, let them worship how, where or what they may.

EUGENE TOWNSHIP.

Eugene township embraces thirty-two full and eleven fractional townships, having fractional 51 and all of 52, range 22, included in Eugene. Fractional 51 is almost wholly timbered lands, while 52 is almost wholly prairie bottom. The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railroad runs across the township from east to west, as does Wakanda Creek, and in all parts of the township can be found, lakes and sloughs in abundance. The soil is capable of the highest cultivation, and is as rich and fertile as any on earth.

The account of a town named Bloomfield, near the forks of the Wakanda, having been laid out in 1818 is no doubt an error, as no data can be obtained for the statement.

Eugene was among the earliest of the townships settled. Sarshel Woods, Nathaniel Cary, Jerry and John Croley, Red Munkers, all of Tennessee, came in 1818. John Riffe came in 1820. David Lynch came with Nathaniel Cary in 1818. Thomas Hardwick located on the Little Wakanda and built what is known as Hardwick's mill. Charles Palmer is said to have located on section seven, at an early day. William Harvy



and John Farr took up claims near "Sambo Slough." The Prunty Brothers, John and William were among the earlier settlers. Joseph Dickson afterwards county clerk, settled in early times.

With the exception of a few others, these were the only settlers for some years, and not until about 1842, when Thomas Morris and Samuel Barker arrived did the township begin to settle up to any extent. From 1842 up to the opening of the war, Eugene township settled up rapidly, compared with other townships in the county, getting a greater proportion of those seeking homes in the west, than any other part of the county, except probably Carrollton.

The first mill some of the older settlers went to for grist was what was termed a "Stump Mill," built on a stump in a manner to turn around the stump, and run by one horse, and it is said that one person could eat the meal as fast as it was ground.

Many of the older settlers having little money paid for their lands in bees-wax and deer hides, and could the records of the county show that "for and in consideration of six hundred pounds of bees-wax, and thirty-nine deer hides, the party of the first part grants bargains and sells" it would make curious reading for the present.

The first deaths in Eugene were Nancy and Rebecca Lynch, in 1821. Where their bodies were deposited is not known. The body of Thomas Phillips, who died some years after, was laid to rest in Dixon's graveyard on Wakanda Creek.

The first religious service was held in the timber on Wakanda Creek, by Rev's Abbott Hancock and John R. Smith, both Presbyterians.

At the house of John Crockett, a man named Harper opened the first school, having about twenty pupils, for which he received a compensation of one dollar per month per head. The first school house was built in 1834, by Abram Riffe, at or near to John Curl's, and cost about \$20. It was called Curl's school house in honor of John Curl, who was sheriff of the county.

Sophia Cary, wife of Nathaniel, was one of the first, if not the first, who wove cloth in the county, having turned out several webs of cloth as early as 1818.

Eugene township not coming to the front with a law suit of early days, it is but justice that something to her credit should be produced, and in the absence of anything better we give a copy of the deed hereto attached. It is *verbatim* except names, and is on record in the Recorder's office, in volume 33, page 548.

When brought to the office to be filed the recorder told the maker of the instrument that it would hardly hold water, but filed it must be, and

filed and recorded it was and is. Two weeks later a regular deed of adoption was put on record in lieu of the general warranty.

WARRANTY DEED.

This indenture, made on the 20th day of March, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, by and between ——— party of the first part and ——— and his wife, of the county of Carroll, in the state of Missouri, party of the second part, witnesseth, the said party of the first part, in consideration of the sum of one dollar to her paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, does by these presents grant, bargain and sell, convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part, a *mule child* by the name of George Washington Rogers, and will be one year old on the 14th day of March, 1877. To have and to hold the said child with all and singular the rights and privileges thereunto belonging or in any other wise appurtenant unto the said party of the second part and unto them forever. The said ——— hereby covenanting that she has good rights to convey the same and that she will warrant and defend the title to said child unto the parties of the second part, against all claims and demands of all persons whomsoever. In witness whereof, the said party of the first part has hereunto set her hand and seal this 20th day of March, 1877.

[Signed]

STATE OF MISSOURI }
COUNTY OF CARROLL. } ss.

Be it remembered that on the 20th day of March, A. D., 1877, before the undersigned, a justice of the peace within and for the county of Carroll and state of Missouri, personally came ——— who is personally known to me to be the same person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument of writing as a party thereto, and acknowledged the same to be her act and deed for the purposes herein mentioned. And the said ——— being by me first made acquainted with the contents of said instrument, upon an examination separate and apart from her husband, acknowledged that she executed the same and relinquishes her interest in the said child therein mentioned, freely and without fear, compulsion or undue influence of her said husband. In testimony whereof I have set my hand at my office the day and year above mentioned.

———— J. P.

As magistrates since the organization of the county, the following named persons have served in Eugene township: 1842, John Cooley, Robt. Shannon, Philip Winfrey; 1846, Thos. Hardwick; 1848, John Cooley; 1852, J. D. Staton; 1855, S. Winfrey; 1856, S. Winfrey; 1860, W. O. P. Thomas; 1862, W. O. P. Thomas; 1865, Jackson Thorp; 1870, James M. Staton; 1871, Jackson Thorp; 1872, W. A. Finnell, Lemuel Jones, Jackson Thorp; 1873, W. A. Finnell, Jackson Thorp, S. Winfrey; 1875, W. L. Simms, W. A. Finnell; 1877, Thos. M. Gray, W. A. Finnell, Jackson Thorp; 1878, I. N. Vinson, F. M. Murphy; 1881, Jackson Thorp, Geo. W. Latham.

CARROLL CITY.

As early as September, 1857, a site locating the whole southwest of section 26 as a town, was seriously considered, and some expense incurred in laying it out, making improvements, etc. High hopes were entertained by those who had an interest in the prospective wonder that was to spring up, as if by magic, on the banks of the great river. A company was formed, with Wm. Hill as president, and the city platted into thirty-six full, and twenty fractional blocks, with streets and alley-ways, parks and squares, gardens and drives, and all the other necessities to constitute a great place. The area, one hundred and sixty acres, upon which the city was to be built, and the contemplated improvement projected, is some little evidence of the aspirations of its founders. Whether for the want of proper management, judicious advertising, or other causes, the city was never built, we, in this late day do not know; one thing, however, is true, it never reached even the shadow of a village, much less a city, and well it is that it did not, for the site on which it was to be built, has long since disappeared under the waters of the treacherous river that was to lave its base, and the city can be considered another of the "lost ones" of Carroll county.

EUGENE CITY.

Eugene city was laid out in June, 1869, by the N. M. R. R. and Daniel H. Cary, and is located on the east one-half, southwest quarter of section 16. It embraces twenty irregular blocks, and lies on the north side of the railroad. Daniel H. Cary, Esq., donated the land for the town site, on condition the railroad company would establish a station. The town, although small, does a good trade in shipping, lying as it does in the midst of the rich bottom lands between the Missouri river and the Wakanda, the former river traversing the whole line of the township, and the latter running through the township from east to west.

The town will not in any reasonable time attain the proportions of a city of any magnitude, yet its location in the rich agricultural bottoms will guarantee it a good, substantial and healthy trade.

Most of the trade is from the immediate vicinity of the village, and of course those engaged in business are limited in the amount of stock required.

During the war Bill Anderson made several raids through this township. On his first raid he killed two men, Griffith and Scaggs, about one mile east of the town of Eugene, and on the farm of Asa Brookover. One Benj. Manning and a man named Arterburn were also killed by Anderson's men, about three fourths of a mile south east of the town. Dick Wilson was killed about half a mile east of the place, on section 14 or 15.

Anderson's second raid was more a quick march through the county,

apparently to strike some important point, or re-inforce some threatenend place, than a raid to kill or destroy.

In October 1864 he again passed through this part of the county, killing Bill Etter somewhere on the location of what is now the town of Eugene. Ivory Burkhardt, son of Geo. Burkhardt was captured, and hung, but his mother ran out after they had left, cut down her son in time to save his life.

History being a statement of facts it is essential that they be perpetuated. Not to laud the prominent actors or perpetuate their acts as examples for our following—not to transmit to those who may follow us, scenes and incidents that will not bear the scrutiny of civilized warfare—not to make heroes, and patriots of men, who in the mad excitement of revolution and bloodshed, forget not only the principles of modern warfare, but even forgot the dictates of humanity itself, but to recall to the remembrance of those who were then and are now living, scenes and incidents that time may in a measure have clouded, and to coming generations impartial accounts unbiassed by political feeling either for or against one side or the other, and uninfluenced by any motive save that of truth.

MOSS CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Moss Creek township embraces thirty six full sections of six hundred and forty acres each. With the exception of the extreme north eastern corner of the township where the bluffs of the Wakanda overlook the stream of that name, the township is level bottom lands, well watered with streams, lakes and sloughs, and rich as the famed valley of the Nile. Moss Creek, a stream of clear water, fed wholly from springs, runs in a north easterly course through the township, emptying its waters into the sluggish Wakanda three miles above Carrollton. Moss Creek derives its name from the green moss that every spring covers the surface of its waters. It is of such nutritiousness that stock seek it as a sweeter morsel than the rich pastures that abound through the township, and hundreds of head of cattle can be seen at times standing in its waters and enjoying the rich food it affords. The stream is the home of some of the gamest of the finny tribe, bass, croppy &c., and thousands of pounds of fish have been taken from its waters in a single season. The winters of 1879 and 1880 being more severe than usual, tons of fish died from the exclusion of air by the hard freeze, and yet the supply has not been exhausted. The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroad traverses the township from east to west, and with the single exception of Smith township, Moss Creek is the only one through which the railroad passes, that has no local town.

Among the oldest settlers were Stephen Woolsey, from Tennessee:

John A. Austin, Virginia; Dr. W. W. Austin, Virginia; Col. W. W. Austin, Saul Gilmartin in 1837; A. C. Blackwell located on section 30 in 1839, and was made postmaster, the office being named Round Grove. Mr. Blackwell was also the first justice of the peace of the township. R. B. Hudson came in 1849; John Alt came in 1849 also, but did not locate permanently until 1852, where he resided till August, 1881, when he was gathered to his fathers. Ed W. Turner, in 1842, came to the county with his family and located on what was known as Round Grove farm. Being settled on the direct stage road to St. Joseph, and the west, he opened a house of entertainment for travelers. It became a place of note to all who traveled over the road, and was known as the best feeding place in the western country. Moss Creek was a splendid fishing stream and these considerations induced these commercial tourists to while away several days at a time, enjoying the sport of fishing, and eating the splendid meals provided by the host and hostess of Round Grove farm. The latter part of his life Mr. Turner spent in Carrollton where he died on the 17th of March, 1879, honored and respected for his integrity and unflinching honesty.

Among the early marriages in Moss Creek were Howell L. Heston and Miss Esther Austin, November 14, 1843, at the residence of John A. Austin, the ceremony being performed by Rev. John Yantis, a Presbyterian preacher. About the 4th of June, 1844, at the same place by a Methodist minister, name unknown, Wm. C. Price led to the altar Miss Sarah M. Austin, and about the same time, Holman Snead married Miss Susan C. Austin, the ritual being said by Rev. Yantis.

In the winter of 1842 was born to Dr. Ed and Susan Arnold, a daughter, Bettie, and in 1845 a son named John. These were probably the first in the township.

The first death was that of W. W. Austin, who died in 1843, and was buried in what was known as the Austin graveyard. He was the first regular physician who located in Moss Creek, having located there in 1836, on his arrival from Bedford county, Virginia.

Moss Creek township has had the following named persons as magistrates since the organization of the county: 1839, A. C. Blackwell; 1841, A. C. Blackwell; 1842, Wm. W. Austin; 1844, C. P. Caton; 1848, C. P. Caton; 1853, John S. Cox; 1873, David Hudson, J. P. Lindsey; 1875, John Alt, C. C. Graves; 1878, C. C. Graves; 1881, F. M. Lemons, Mora Wilson.

The first religious service was held in the southeast quarter of section 34, in a log cabin, by Rev. Ellington, a Methodist, in 1845. Here also was the first school taught, the teacher, an Irishman, named O'Risdon. He had about fifteen pupils for which he received a compensation of one dollar a month per head. The first school house was a small frame that cost

about \$100, built by the citizens on land owned by Clark Lindsey. To Mrs. Sarah Austin, wife of Peter Austin, and mother to John A., belongs the honor of having done the first weaving of cloth, carpets, etc. At this time a sack of corn was thrown across a horse and a ride of sixteen miles to mill, and grinding your corn by horse power, was a necessity, or you had no grist, the road to mill being simply a deer trail.

WILD MOSS MILLS.

These mills are located on Moss creek from which the mill derives its name, and was in 1865 enlarged and improved under that "boss" miller, Jas. F. Lawton, proprietor.

The main building is 40x50 feet and two and a half stories high, and has three run of four feet burs. The engine room is 26x26 feet, with an engine of eighty horse-power and a water wheel of forty-five horse power capacity.

Connected with this fine property are three dwellings, barns, fences, houses, etc., requiring the investment of a capital of \$5,000. The machinery, all new and of the very best, costing about \$12,000, and incidental necessities to the amount of about \$3,000, or an aggregate of about \$20,000 invested in the property. From eight to twelve hands are employed in and about the premises, and a business amounting to from seventy to one hundred thousand dollars for the past year has been the result. Its trade is almost exclusively local, and so popular is the "Wild Moss Flour" brand of flour that the demand is almost always in excess of the supply. If the capacity of the Wild Moss Mills was five times greater, its popularity would increase correspondingly. Its trade being strictly local its popularity is circumscribed as a matter of course, to the country contiguous to the mills.

Notwithstanding all this the mills and proprietor are known not only in our own country but in most of the countries of Europe, and even in remoter Asia. They are known from the fact that at these mills, and under the proprietorship of James F. Lawton, an experiment was tried and tried successfully, in baking bread in a quicker space of time from wheat growing in the field, than was ever before accomplished by any other mill or miller in this or any other age, or in this or any other country.

In 1876 James F. Lawton conceived the idea of an experiment in producing bread in the quickest possible time from growing wheat, and, on trial, in eight and a quarter minutes from the time the reaper struck the grain, Mrs. Lawton had bread from the wheat. Not satisfied with this feat, Lawton two years afterwards determined to beat his own time, making preparations accordingly. Inviting about fifty of the best citizens to witness the operation, Lawton had every thing ready on the day of trial

and the fun began. At 4 o'clock, 6 minutes and 10 seconds, the reapers, struck the grain, and in 1 minute and 15 seconds a peck of wheat was in a sack and on the horse, and the horse on its way to the mill 16 rods away, the wheat being cut, threshed, bagged, and on its way to mill in this space of time. In one minute and 17 seconds the flour, ground and bolted, was in the hands of Mrs. Lawton, and in 1 minute and 23 seconds more, or in just 3 minutes and 55 seconds from the starting of the reaper, the first griddle-cake was being devoured by a dozen men. In just four minutes and 37 seconds from the time the reaper entered the wheat, a pan of hot biscuit was delivered to the crowd of invited guests.

A certificate of the truth of the above was at once circulated and every guest present signed, among whom was Gen. Jas. Shields, Col. J. B. Hale, Col. M. C. Shewalter, H. David, J. J. Farly, John R. Kerby and forty-one others, among the best and most reliable men in the community.

Gilead Missionary Baptist Church.—This organization was effected on the 5th of April, 1867, with John Kelly, T. A. Welch, Mordecai Wilson, Carter Booker, Mary Kelly, C. C. Emmerson, E. Welch, E. Dunkle, Bettie Wilson, M. Winkler and S. Haines as original members. Their church building is a fine frame, splendidly located, and cost about \$1,450, and was dedicated on the fourth Sunday in May, 1876, by Rev. G. W. Hatcher. At the altar have officiated Revs. W. H. Durfey, W. S. Huff, C. Bullock, Thos. Graves, G. W. Hatcher, T. Menefee and B. Beauchamp. The congregation for a number of years and until the erection of their church house met in the old Moss Creek church, located on section 28. Present membership, eighty-five.

Moss Creek Church, M. E. South.—Moss Creek church was organized in 1853, with the following original membership: Col. Zachariah Moorman, Captain John A. Price, George Moorman, Wm. and John Haines, Stephen Mosby and Abraham Haines. The first church house was a frame located in section 28, and cost about \$800, and is supposed to have been dedicated by Rev. Joseph Devlin. Their present church building is an improvement on the first in every respect, and is located on the southeast quarter of section 27, costing \$1,500. It was built the present year, and has not yet been dedicated. The pastors who have administered to the flock are Revs. Jos. Devlin, R. A. Austin, D. T. Bone, J. F. Sheres, B. F. Johnson, B. J. Warren, C. W. Hesley. The present membership is about one hundred.

COMBS TOWNSHIP.

Combs township derives its name from Col. Howard T. Combs, son of the late Gen. Leslie Combs of Kentucky. Howard T. was county clerk of Carroll county at the first adoption of township organization, and when the court met to adopt names for the townships, on the suggestion of some friend to the court they adopted the name of Combs.

The township embraces thirty-six full sections of 640 acres each, and is bounded on the north by Ridge, on the east by DeWitt, on the south by Eugene, and on the west by Carrollton townships. The character of the land is rolling, partly timbered, but the greater portion prairie. Big Creek, the only stream, traverses the northern part of the township, and empties into Grand river close to the line between DeWitt and Rockford.

Stephen Parker was the first permanent settler in the township, having located in 1824. He held a warrant from the government for the south-east quarter of section 20, but sold it in 1820. Geo. Ward, the purchaser of the warrant, not taking possession of the purchase at once, Stephen Parker went on and improved it, but on demand being made by Ward, Parker gave it up. Parker's name was given to the grove in the vicinity, which it still retains.

Wm. Hill located on section 4 about 1835, Robert Gentry about 1833, A. T. Cooper, 1829, Reuben Staton, 1836, Peter Baugh, 1835, Wm. Sinnerd, Hardin Simpson, James and — Boley and James Walden located on section 4 about 1836, Wm. Staton, 1839, C. G. Merrill and Rudolph Thomas about 1836, Stephen Hancock of Tennessee, 1837, George Adkins, 1838. From Virginia in 1839 came David Russell, locating on section 19, due west from Parker's Grove. John Creel, the first sheriff of Carroll county, improved the farm now owned by Thomas O. Goodson, this in 1834.

Turpin Thomas erected the first mill in the township, about the year 1836, and in 1838 James Lucas left Hurricane township and located in Combs, buying the old mill and building a new one on the old site, being now known as Baum's Mill. In 1842 the father of Walter O. Squires located on section 36, being one among the early settlers. Powhattan Darr was also one of the early settlers of the township, and died about 1865. Mark Halsey, of New York, located in the spring of 1839, in what-is known as Guinea Grove. There being several persons by the name of Tom Phillips in this section, to distinguish one from the other they were nicknamed, one being called Guinea Tom Phillips, from this fact the name "Guinea Grove" is derived.

From Uncle Stephen Hancock we gather the facts that the first marriage consummated was that of Alfred F. Cooper and Miss Mickie Gentry, by James M. Walden, justice of the peace.

The first birth was that of Minnie Gentry in 1838, to Sampson and Sallie Gentry. The first death, that of Robert Gentry, was during the year 1835, the body having been taken to Adkins graveyard in Wakanda Township for interment.

In 1849 Dr. Albert G. Taylor, from Ohio, located and practiced his profession until 1858, when he left for Chariton county, where he died.

Rev. Abbott Hancock, a Cumberland Presbyterian, held the first religious service in the Township, at the residence of Stephen K. Hancock.

The first school was taught in a log house at Parker's Grove by Henry Roy, he had about twenty pupils at 75 cents per head, and the first school house was built on the south-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section 29. It was constructed of logs and was thrown up by the neighbors in and about the Grove.

Baum's Mill is located on Big Creek on the north-east quarter of section 15, and at present is owned by Baum & Steinitsky; having been rebuilt and remodeled in 1869 by the present owners.

Some hopes were entertained at one time of building a town at the Mill, and a name, "Millford," had already been selected. But besides the Mill and one little store, no other improvements have been made.

Combs, like every other Township in the county, has its own war history. Although not so elaborate as some others, it makes up in the fiendishness of the crimes perpetrated.

Bill Anderson the Guerrilla murderer, raided the Township about the 27th of August 1864. He captured a German boy about 18 years old named Solomon Baum, who had been out buying mules for his brother and hanged him on a tree on the south-west quarter of section 11. The boy had never taken any part in the war, and doubtless knew but little of politics and cared less. This mattered little to the inhuman butcher Anderson and the band of outlaws who rode at his heels. Blood was the only thing that would satiate the appetite of the monster, and little cared he whether it was the innocent or the guilty who suffered, so that blood flowed.

The same day on the north-east quarter of section 11, they shot Cyrus Lyon, — Matthews and John Henry, these latter belonging to the Militia. Lyons was at work in a well when Anderson came up, ordering him out of the well they took him close to his own door and shot him dead. Matthews was in the road in front of Lyons' house when he was shot, and Henry a few rods north of Lyons' house when they killed him.

If anything, there is less extenuation to be offered for the following crimes than for those already mentioned, for the reason, that it has been and is now contended that the institutions of the south were barbarous and demoralizing because of the ignorance of her people, while the north was

living under the civilizing influences of a higher law than that of statutory enactment. If this position be a correct one, as many contended, what excuse can be offered for the cold-blooded murders that were committed in the name of "loyalty to the government."

What apology is to be offered for the killing of poor old Benjamin Winfrey by the Militia, in February 1865. It appears that in that month two Militia men called at Winfrey's house in the night and represented that they had orders to take him to DeWitt. Winfrey was sick in bed at the time, but got up and clothed himself, believing that he had been sent for by Captain Morris Schnapp at DeWitt. When they got about three hundred yards east of the house, without a word of warning they shot him four times before he fell. After he fell they fired five more shots at his head as they supposed, but when the wounded man was found by his friends, it proved that the shots that were fired after he fell went through Winfrey's cap that had fallen and dropped close to his head, it being night they mistook the cap for his head. Winfrey lived four days after being wounded. He was an inoffensive old gentleman about fifty years of age and badly crippled with the rheumatism. Captain Schnapp hearing of the affair investigated the case and found it was not his men who had murdered Winfrey. Had it been, Schnapp would have arrested them and had them tried by drum-head court martial.

The following named persons have served as magistrates in what is now Combs township, since the organization of the county: 1837, Wm. Staton; 1844, Wm. Staton and P. B. Darr; 1846, B. D. Lucas; 1848, A. Stephenson; 1850, P. B. Darr; 1852, Wm. A. Darr; 1854, Wm. A. Darr; 1857, J. R. Findley; 1858, J. R. Findley and W. A. Darr; 1862, R. P. Scott, J. R. Findley; 1863, J. H. Henderson; 1870, J. H. Henderson; 1871, W. A. Darr; 1872, A. C. Brummer; 1873, A. C. Brummer; 1875, W. A. Darr; 1877, Thos. A. Orr, W. A. Darr; 1878, J. R. Finley; 1881, Thos. A. Orr, J. R. Finley.

Missionary Baptist.—This organization was effected on the first Sunday in June, 1844, with John, Joseph, Willis, Emily, Polly, and Abram Riffe, John Cooley, Nancy Curl, Anna Elliott, and Mahala Cooley. Their first meeting-house was made of logs, and put up about 1841, costing but a nominal amount. Their present house is a brick, conveniently located, and of large enough dimensions to accommodate the neighborhood. The pastors who have officiated thus far are Rev. Jas. M. Goodson, Wm. C. Ligon, Geo. T. Kinnaid, W. A. Durfee, W. S. Huff, C. Bullock, G. W. Hatcher, and F. Menafee, present pastor. The Sabbath school connected with the church was organized in the month of April, 1868, with John F. Brandom as superintendent. There are about eight teachers and seventy-five children enrolled as members. Mr. Brandom has remained

superintendent since the organization of the school. The present membership of the church is 261.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Fairfield township embraces thirty full and six fractional sections, and is one of the extreme western townships of the county. The soil is magnificent, being mostly rolling prairie, with sufficient timber along the Wakanda and Turkey creek, for all necessary purposes. Probably, the first settlement took place in 1839, by Henry Brewer, of Ray county, who put up a shanty on section 32, remaining but a short time. A. F. Rhoads, now living on section 20, John Rhoads and Turner Elder came in the spring of 1840, being the first permanent settlers of the township. Irvin Brewer, in 1841, settled on section 32. Chas. Lowery came in 1841 also; settling in section 10.

From 1841 until about 1847, there were very few additions made to the population of the township, and comparatively few up to the close of the war, when the county commenced to fill up rapidly.

From the best information we have received, the first marriage was that of Thos. Thurman and Miss Mary Thanning; in 1842, at the home of the bride's father, Aklis Thanning, on section 20.

The first birth was J. K. Rhoads, a son, to A. F. and Mary Rhoads, October 8, 1840. A son was born to John A. and Elizabeth Powers, on November 3, 1843, named John T.

The first death was that of Martha A. Morris, about 1836, the body having been laid in Harris graveyard, Leslie township.

In this, as in many other townships, Dr. Geo. W. Folger was the first practicing physician.

In 1842, on section 10, John Shirely, a Christian, or Campbellite, minister, held the first religious service. In the same year, on section 20, Thos. Moore, of New Orleans, opened the first school. He had about fifteen pupils, and received about \$2.50 per quarter for each scholar.

The first school-house was built on section 20, by A. F. and John Rhoads, Wm. Thanning, Turner Elder and others, the material being hickory logs. All the wives and daughters of those days were skilled in the domestic affairs of the household, and all shared their portion of work not as a matter of necessity alone, but as a matter of duty. From 1839 to about 1850 nearly all their supplies were brought from Lexington, a distance of about 26 miles. There is but one store in Fairfield township, that kept at Cross Lanes in section 10, by Fleming Bros. The oldest inhabitant is John P. Young, living on section 27. He was born in Pennsylvania and is in his 86th year. He was a volunteer in the war of 1812.

At the burying ground on section 12, was buried a stranger who had come to visit Drury Elder. While there, 1849, he took the Asiatic cholera, and died in about 12 hours.

Since the county organization the following persons have served as magistrates for Fairfield: 1850, R. A. Taylor; 1854, R. A. Taylor; 1860, R. A. Taylor; 1862, Thomas Roney; 1871, Thomas Roney; 1872, S. Dennison; 1872, K. Elder; 1873, K. Elder; 1873, S. Dennison; 1875, T. Roney; 1875, M. S. Traughber; 1877, Dan Price; 1877, Thomas Roney; 1877, Dan E. Price; 1878, Dan E. Price; 1881, W. W. Jenkins; 1881, Dan E. Price.

BAILVILLE.

A town by the name of Bailville, as early as 1856, was proposed to be located here, and was actually laid out, embracing 6 blocks of 6 lots each. Baily Elder was the founder, and entertained high hopes of building a city of some magnitude. Speculation was rife, but a few weeks opened the eyes of those who had contemplated visions of fortunes in corner lots, and the bubble exploded. The city still remains on paper in the Recorder's office of the county, but the city in fact that was to be is numbered with the things that were.

CHURCHES.

Union United Brethren.—This denominational sect was organized in 1867, by Rev. John Estep, and their frame church building is located on section 12. The original members were Walker Main and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Bush, Charles Grigsby and wife, E. C. Grigsby and wife, and others. The pastors were Revds. John Estep, F. Munn, — Trich, — Gardener, E. W. Carpenter, P. Brundage, R. W. Guslin, and L. Fisher, present pastor. Present membership, 24.

Bethel Cumberland Presbyterian.—This denomination was organized in 1860, and re-organized January 1, 1873. The original members were T. S. Steele and wife, John P. Minnis, S. Johnson, Mrs. D. Davis, Mrs. Nichols and others. For the present the services are held in Burr Oak school-house, on section 29, the congregation not yet having built a house of worship. Thus far, Revds. A. T. Cooper, James Ragan, Amos Coen, J. L. Riley, with E. S. Ragan, the present minister, have labored at the altar. The organization has united with the Shady Grove congregation, of Leslie township, always having had the same pastors, and are now building a new church in section 23, the ground having been donated by Thomas Brown.

Low Gap Baptist Church.—Organized August 26, 18—; their building, a frame structure, splendidly located and of modern architecture, is located on section four. The original members were G. W. Craven and wife, Lafayette Burr and wife, R. C. Strickland, P. Griffin, Rev. J. L.

McLeod and wife, P. Wilds and wife, E. S. Havens and wife, Fannie McCallahan, and Eli Riggle and wife. The church house was erected in 1879; and cost \$1,500. It has not yet been dedicated. The present pastor, J. L. McLeod, has been in charge since the building of the church. The church location was donated by Mr. G. B. Rothwell, of Caldwell county, and the original membership was composed partly from Mt. Hope church and partly from Union Baptist church. Present membership, fifty-eight.

CHERRY VALLEY.

Cherry Valley Township is situated in the extreme southwest part of the county, and embraces nineteen full and fractional sections. Its boundary line on the south is the Missouri river, and on the west, Ray county. It is, with exception of the timber on the river, level bottom lands as rich as the famed valley of the Nile, and has some of the finest improved farms in the county. It was settled as early as 1819, and from the best information we have been able to obtain from reliable and authentic sources, its pioneer settler was David McWilliams of Tennessee, who located close to the river in section 15, about 1819. Shortly after, John Standley settled near Carrollton. Shortly after came the McCollums and located near McWilliams. In 1823, near the Ray county line a man named Leonard Garmen settled close to the river, and in 1825, Jacob Snowden, a Ray county man, moved into this township. Several years after came P. W. Estes, exact year not known. Among the other early settlers were Nels McReynolds, John Boils, Paul Alder, Jas. Kilgore, Jim Fuller, Jno. Willis, A. Stephenson, and Nath. King. After these came John Kenton, and in 1842, G. C. Vanrensaeller, who located near where Miles Point now stands. In 1844, Samuel Cole located on Section 10, and in 1847, near to the Ray line, John Freeman. From 1847 up, the increase in population of the township has been slow but permanent.

It is related and vouched for by reliable authority, that during the administration of Wm. Hudson, as Justice of the Peace of the township, a constable horsewhipped one of the residents and was arrested, on a writ issued by the Justice. The constable employed a lawyer, still practicing in Carrollton, to take charge of the case. When the case was called, the defense set up the plea that the person charged being an officer of the law was not subject to arrest, at the same time showing the commission or warrant issued by the county court to the constable. The justice examined it, and being struck with the big letters at its head, and the flashing yellow wafer with the county court seal affixed, turned pale, rose to his feet, apologized to the constable for the mistake he had made, agreed to

and paid all the costs that had accrued and discharged the prisoner. The counsel for the prosecution was so astonished and tickled at the result, that he laughed outright. Whether this laugh aroused the suspicion of the justice, is not known, but from his action, it is presumable it did, as he mounted his horse, and rode to the home of B. F. Lucas, telling him what had been done. Lucas told him that the defense had made a d—d fool of him, and an idiot would have known better. The justice returned to his home, a wiser but sadder man and immediately tendered his resignation to the court.

In Cherry valley the following persons have served since the organization of the county as magistrates: 1840, Jacob Francis; 1842, Geo. Craig; 1846, James Craig, D. Whicklow; 1852, James Kenton; 1853, D. Hudson; 1854, S. Fuller; 1856, Geo. Craig, G. C. Vanrensaelllear; 1858, S. Fuller; 1860, D. Hudson, D. Evans, E. J. Jewell; 1862, D. Evans, D. Hudson, James Kenton, G. C. Vanrensaelllear; 1870, G. W. Craig; 1872, Enos Hays; 1873, G. C. Vanrensaelllear; 1875, G. J. Wethers; 1876, H. Giger; 1877, G. C. Vanrensaelllear; 1878, J. V. Lewis; 1881, G. J. Wethers, J. V. Lewis.

MILES POINT.

The founder of Miles Point was Jonathan Miles, who conceived the building of a town, more for local trade than any expectation of its assuming any importance beyond the ordinary dimensions of a country village. It was laid out in 1855 and comprises fifteen blocks of eight lots each, block eight having been reserved as a public square.

For a number of years after it had been laid out it was called "shanghai" on account of a lot of shanghai chickens having been shipped to that point. Its correct name in time, however, asserted itself, and the name shanghai has been dropped.

In 1859 Geo. C. Vanrensellear filed an addition to the original town comprising two blocks of eight lots each.

At one time it was a point of large trade and shipping by the river, but the line of railroad having been completed through the county the largest part of its trade was cut off. Its trade now is exclusively local.

CITY OF OHIO.

A city of rather large proportions was laid out (and the plat filed of record), by Benjamin Foster, in 1833, on the northeast fractional quarter of section twenty. It contained forty blocks of six lots each, the lots being 66x132 feet in dimensions. What the aspirations of its founder was we are at a loss to definitely say, but from the extent and regularity of the plat it is presumable that he had strong hopes that a magnificent centre of trade was in prospect, and that the commerce of nations would float to its wharves.

A greater number of streets and alleys than is usual having been marked and designated on the town plat is an evidence that an immense trade was expected for distribution through the vast country back of the city.

Whatever the expectations of its founder may have been, these expectations have never been realized, and the city that was to be is to-day what it was when founded, resting still in embryo.

It is related that an Irishman named Monahan came early into the township and hired out to do farm work. After working several months steadily, he was sent to Carrollton to do some trading. When he left for home he carried a small jug filled with the "crathur." When he arrived home he was mellow, and full of fun, and in order to gratify his love of it assaulted a young bull kept in a lot on the farm. He first tried to knock the bull down with his fist, but his blows failing to have the desired effect, he used his foot, kicking with such force that he threw himself on the broad of his back, the bull taking advantage of the situation, lifted Monahan over the fence, dropping him with more force than elegance. This riled Monahan, and he was about to re-enter the lot for a second tussle when the owner came out and remonstrated with him. This angered Monahan still more, and he pitched in and cleaned out the "boss." The boss had him arrested and at the trial, Monahan was asked the usual question: "Guilty, or not guilty?" when Irish like his reply was apt and to the point, "Sure, your honor, how the devil can I tell till I hear the evidence." The case was proven against Monahan and he was ordered to split 1800 rails for the boss to pay for the damage done, which he did, leaving the county immediately after completing the work.

RIDGE TOWNSHIP.

Ridge Township embraces thirty six full sections of 640 acres each and is high rolling prairie, rich and fertile and every acre is susceptible to the highest state of cultivation. Big Creek runs through the south-west part of the township and Little Hurricane through the north east. They are streams of little importance however, and are the greater portion of the time dry.

Ridge was settled at a later period than many of the townships of the county, the first being made about the year 1835, by old Dan'l Hill, in the southern part of the township near Big Creek, the exact location not being known. Hill appears to have been the pioneer of the township and we have no information of any other settler until about 1839, when Jack Phillips, who had located in Van Horn in 1834, came into the township and located at the ford of the Little Hurricane. Phillips having been regarded as the greatest bee-hunter of the county, it is supposed that the

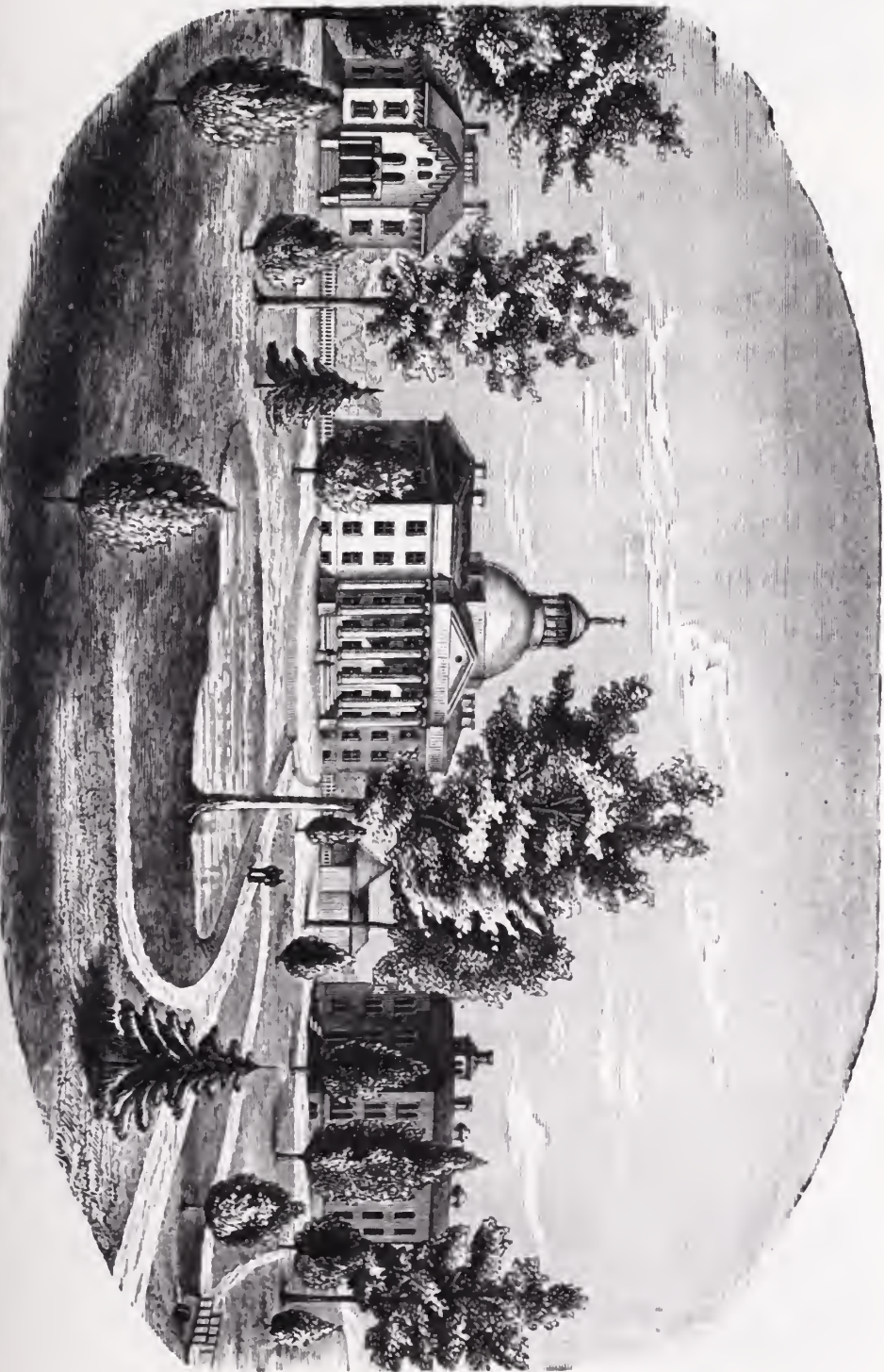
field for plying his vocation had been pretty well exhausted, and he changed his location to better his fortunes in this respect.

It is related of him that he became so expert in following the trail, that he frequently kept within sight of the bee, and arrived at its home as soon as the bee itself. This statement must however, be taken with a degree of allowance, but that he was the most celebrated of all the bee-hunters, cannot be gainsaid. Sometime during the year 1843 a settlement was made on Wolff Branch one of the tributaries of Big Creek, by Nodding Calvert and his brother, and made some improvements. Charles Mitchell, from Boone Co. Missouri, came to Carroll in the early spring of 1849, locating on section 19. His son Stephen is surveyor of the county. In the spring of 1848, Asa McClain of Cooper county, formerly from the state of Tennessee, located the farm where he still resides, in the north west of section 6. Jas. R. Boley, in 1840, located on the north half of the north west, of section five, on Wolff Branch. Mrs. Boley's maiden name is reported to have been Elizabeth Lynch, daughter of David Lynch who came to the county with Nathaniel Carey and party in 1818. She was a child of four years of age at the time, and says she was ten years old when she first saw a biscuit. Dr. Thos. Brown came to the township about 1853, and began the practice of his profession in which he is still engaged,

From 1853 up to the close of the war, there were but few accessions to the population of the township, comparatively speaking. But in 1866 the tide commenced to set in. Among the first this year was Robert Ord, who located on section 12, and put in a crop of seed wheat brought from Ohio. The people were averse to fencing up the land, desiring it for range for cattle, the excitement some times grew high and trouble was often feared from the matter. Better feeling gained the ascendancy at length, and the people soon learned that every settler in their midst who became a land owner enhanced the value of their farms. The unsettled state of matters here from 1861 to the restoration of peace in 1865, was one of the great drawbacks to the settlement of the county, and Ridge, like most of townships, lost considerably by the result.

Since 1867 a heavy influx of settlers has poured into the country and Ridge has received her portion. The fertile prairies are now dotted over with permanent improvements and fenced into splendid farms, all cultivated as good farmers know how to cultivate. Although later than others in settling up, it is not behind them in intelligence, wealth and thrift, and the character of the improvements are such as they can well be proud of

In Ridge, the following named persons, since the organization of the county have served as magistrates: 1842, James M. Walden, M. Stephenson, S. Causon; 1844, M. Stephenson; 1846, P. Jackson, J. W. McLain; 1847, James M. Walden; 1848, S. M. Lauck, M. Stephenson; 1852, A. G. Taylor; 1854, Leland Barnes; 1855, M. Stephenson; 1856, James



PRESIDENT'S DWELLING, UNIVERSITY HALL, OBSERVATORY, STATE UNIVERSITY, AT COLUMBIA, BOONE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

Rippetoe, M. Stephenson; 1860, James Rippetoe, M. Stephenson; 1862, David Utt, S. M. Lauck; 1866, P. S. Huff; 1870, Robert Young; 1872, Jeff Pennington; 1873, Jeff Pennington; 1875, Sid. Parker, Jeff Pennington; 1877, D. Kinsey; 1877, Jeff Pennington, D. Kinsey; 1878, D. Kinsey; 1880, B. C. Grossman; 1881, B. C. Grossman, G. J. Green.

CHURCHES.

Snow Branch Dunkard—organized 1871 with Jas. Morris, Dan'l Love, Wm. Kepper, Henry Kaylor, Samuel Kepper, Mrs. Love, Mrs. Powers and Mrs. Kepper as original members.

Their house of worship was erected in 1880 and is located on section 36. It is a frame building and cost about \$400.

Jas. Morris, Eli Metz, Daniel Love and Jas. Evans have officiated at the altar.

Present membership, 30.

Big Creek Baptist Church was organized June 22, 1844, with Noding Calvert, William Hill, Norflet Newson, James Rippetoe, Nancy Hawkins, Jane Calvert and Mary Crouch as original members.

Their first house was built of logs in 1848, and was replaced in 1870 by a neat frame. The new house was dedicated the second Monday in January, 1870.

The pastors who have had charge are John Curl, Joseph Riffe, Keeny Scott, Geo. T. Kinnaird, R. Scott, E. Surgeon, Thos. Graves, W. S. Huff, M. Goodson, Geo. Crouch, C. Bullock and F. Ménéfee.

Present membership, 89.

MIAMI TOWNSHIP.

Miami township embraces seven full and nine fractional sections, the greater portion being bottom lands, rich and mellow, and capable of the highest state of cultivation. Its eastern and southern border is washed by the Missouri river, which sometimes makes heavy inroads, materially lessening the acreage of the township.

The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroad traverses the township from northeast to southwest passing through sections four, eight, and emerging at the southwest corner of seven.

On the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section four is located the town of Miami Station, founded by W. Z. Darr, in June, 1869. It has been one of the best shipping points in that section, but of late years has lost. A heavy trade has been taken from Saline county, but on the completion of a line of railroad to eastern markets through Saline, and the

obviating the crossing of the Missouri river at the town of Miami, trade fell off, and diverged to a different route. The station has yet a good local trade, which will keep it up for the present, and so long as the line of railroad is not changed.

The point of great interest in Miami township is the celebrated "White Rock Quarries," located on the line of railroad, in the south half of the northwest quarter of section eight. They were opened in 1840, and have been worked ever since. The quantity is almost inexhaustible, and the quality is very superior. Its color and adaptability for finishing purposes is becoming widely known, and it is being shipped to many of the cities in different states. It is used extensively for public buildings, bridges, etc., owing to its tough, close grained qualities, and is easily dressed and polished. Heavy shipments are made to St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Joseph, and the new capitol building at Des Moines, Iowa, is drawing largely from it for the fine portions of the work. From the singular formations often found embedded in the rock, forty and fifty feet from the surface, the geologist, by scientific investigation, would no doubt find food for deep research.

But little, if anything, is known of the earlier settlements of this township. Prior to 1831, Henry Philips and Thomas Booth appear to have been the only settlers. What part of the township they located in when they arrived, and what improvements, if any, were made, is not known. The simple fact that they were there previous to 1831, seems to be a limit to the knowledge of the oldest settler now there. In 1839 Benj Kendrick located eighty acres of land in section eight, embracing the quarries. Up to Mr. Kendrick's coming, no dates are given of the location of the earlier settlers. John Adkins opened a wood yard on the Missouri, Richard Thomas coming about the same time.

John Hailbert and Geo. Manning located somewhere above the station, and Wm. R. Hill settled at Yellow Rock, near the station. On section five John Simpson located, as did also Dudley Thomas.

The sluggish Wakanda winds through the township from the southwest to the northeast and approaches the Missouri river at several points very closely.

From Miami station due southeast to the Missouri river is two miles. The route is through a low bottom, often in wet weather being wholly impassible, the soil being a black, loam, rich and mellow as any in the county. This bottom is subject to overflow at every big rise in the river and is often covered to a depth of two or three feet. This fact interfering with the ready shipment of produce, stock, etc., has been the means of curtailing the trade from the south side of the river, and driving it to market by a further route.

In Miami township the following named persons have served as magis-

trates since the organization of the county: 1865, James M. Jones; 1873, S. Robertson; 1873, W. Surbaugh; 1874, Robt. Ferrill; 1875, J. A. Frazier; 1875, S. Robertson; 1877, J. A. Frazier; 1877, S. Robertson; 1878, S. Robertson; 1881, J. A. Frazier; 1881, S. Robertson.

VAN HORN TOWNSHIP.

Van Horn township embraces thirty-six full sections of 640 acres each, and is mostly rolling prairie. It lies directly north of Carrollton, and contains some of the finest farms in Carroll county. It takes its name from Col. R. T. Van Horn, of Kansas City, editor of the *Journal*.

John, familiarly called Jack Phillips was its first settler, locating on section 28, in the summer of 1834. In 1836, Jas. Phillips, a brother of old Jack, came in and improved the place known as Morris Miller's, Geo. Nance, Sr., came in 1837, locating on section 16. Jas. Sandusky also came in 1837, and squatted in the western part of the township. B. J. Godsey came in 1840. Maj. Chas. Sterne located in 1839. Thos. Phillips also came in 1840, and settled in the northern part of the township. Burley Godsey arrived in 1854, having lived in Leslie township for ten years prior to coming to Van Horn. In 1842, Abbott Hancock located on section 34. In 1848 came Wm. Sterne, locating on section thirty. John Zimmerman was one of the early settlers, locating on section 24 or 25. Asa McLain of Cooper county, Ky., came in 1848 and improved in section one. Jas. R. Boley from Kentucky is also one of the old settlers. Foster Masters with others whose names we failed to get settled later.

Jack Phillips was known as a celebrated bee hunter, and many stories are yet told of the unerring certainty of his trail, and of the immense amounts of honey he discovered in out of the way places. Thomas Thurman was one of the old comers, and is said to have been the first to marry in this section. He married a Miss Phillips in 1850. William and Elizabeth Godsey, in 1846 had born to them a son named John H., and in the following year a daughter named Nancy C., was born to Abner and Sarah L. Godsey.

The first death in this locality was William Godsey, in 1848, and his remains lie in the Big creek churchyard.

In Van Horn, as well as in several other townships, Dr. G. W. Folger was the practising physician. Dr. Taylor, however, was the first physician who permanently located. What became of him is not known.

In the residence of Burley Godsey, the first religious service was held, by Rev. Kemp Scott, Baptist.

Asa Mc Lain, now living, taught the first school on section one, having 20 pupils and receiving \$20 per month for his services, and the first school

house was built by Burley Godsey, Asa McLain, and the Phillips boys, on section one. The house was the work of the neighbors, and of course its cost was but nominal.

The township has filled up rapidly since the war, with a vigorous pushing population, and is as far advanced in improvement as any. Much has been said and a good deal of fun made of the way justice was administered in the earlier settlement of the different townships in the county, and no doubt great errors and laughable incidents can be remembered. But we doubt if the earliest trials in the county can afford a case where so much fun and ignorance characterized it, as is contained in the incident we are about to relate.

Happening in recent years, when a knowledge of common and statute law is almost part of the ordinary education of our children, it seems almost incredible that a jack-leg lawyer could carry the point before the court, as was the case in this trial. But to the incident. The case involved was where a constable was liable on his official bond for a debt, and the justice of the peace for the township was to try the case. The prosecution was represented by a lawyer from Carrollton, and the defense called in a granger lawyer of the neighborhood. When the case was called, the first question that was raised was by the defence claiming that the justice had no jurisdiction in the case. The question was discussed at length, both parties getting somewhat animated and excited. At length the Carrollton lawyer produced a decision from the supreme court of the state, as laid down in the 10th Missouri reports, covering every feature of the case then on trial, introducing no other evidence, the decision he referred to being all sufficient, as he supposed, and ending the reading of the decision with a little eloquent speech. The opposing lawyer was equal to the occasion. Rising from his seat with a sense of the duty he had to perform, and in his sleeve laughing at the *ruse* he intended practicing on the court and opposing counsel, he argued his side of the case. He said that "fine haired lawyers were in the habit of coming among us grangers, your honor, bringing their books and reading from them stuff that the court nor the lawyer who read could not understand. That it was time the people of the country would ignore the advice and suggestions of those who were trying to play on the credulity and good sense of your honor, and this community. The decision the gentleman read is not from the supreme court of the state your honor, but is law that is obsolete and was in use when Cæsar governed Rome. If the gentleman wanted to introduce law, we have the session acts and the statute laws of the state, and we tell your honor that it is wrong to be governed by the shallow device of the prosecution in this case."

This closed the case, and both sides awaited the decision of the justice patiently. They had not long to wait, the decision was that the tenth Mis-

souri reports being obsolete, had no weight in the case in question, and the court derived jurisdiction in the premises.

To say that the "fine haired" disciple of Blackstone was discomfitted, would be a poor word to express his chagrin and disappointment he felt, and up to this time he relates it to his friends, emphasizing with more force than elegance, his disgust at the justice's decision.

In Van Horn, since the county was organized, the following persons have been Magistrates: 1865, R. B. Claspill; 1870, Silas Vance; 1872, S. S. Bartlett, E. Ruysert; 1873, E. Ruysert, A. D. Axton; 1875, P. B. Young, J. Carmean; 1877, T. P. Taylor, M. M. Miller; 1878, C. J. Buzzard, W. Johnson; 1881, A. D. Axton, C. J. Buzzard.

SAN FRANCISCO.

This contemplated city was laid out in April, 1858, by J. C. Darcy, and contained nine blocks of nine lots each. It was laid out on section six in the extreme northwest corner of the township and just one mile south of Coloma. Its location adjacent to Coloma looks to the unbiased eye as though it was intended to stop the growth of the former place, Coloma being esteemed a rival. Two or three improvements were made within its boundaries, and its growth stopped, whether from natural causes, or from the more vigorous efforts of its rival to outstrip its growth, is not known. At all events, from some cause its building up was retarded, and within the last few years it has reverted back to its natural adaptation as a first-rate farm.

CHURCHES.

Big Creek M. E. Church, South.—This church dates its organization from 1851, and is located on Section 2. The original members were Chas. L. and Elizabeth Sullivan, J. W., Margaret B., and Mary McLain, B. W., Catharine, J. W., Ely G., and Mary A. Stone, G. G. and Sarah Brown, and Mary E. Sullivan. Their first and present building is a neat and tasty frame, erected in 1876, at a cost of \$1,500, and was dedicated by Rev. J. P. Nolan on the 4th Sunday of August, 1877. W. M. Sutton, M. G. Gregory, and H. H. Craig have been in charge of the flock. It has prospered under their labors and they have now a membership of fifty-nine.

SUGAR-TREE TOWNSHIP.

Sugar-Tree Township is fractional, and embraces that part of 51 23 and 51 24 in Carroll county. Its southern and eastern boundary being the Missouri river. The character of the country is low bottom, very rich and productive, and with an abundance of timber skirting the river.

Nehemiah and Noah Woolsey were among the first settlers, and although no date is known as to the exact time of their locating, it could not have been later than 1823, and possibly a few years earlier than this. Abraham and Alexander Hill, Jas. Lawson, John Hall and Sam'l H. Willams, located from 1820 to 1824; Bartley Pitts came in 1835, Wm. Haddart and a man by the name of Lothian located in 1834, and Mike McGuire settled in 1836. Jonathan Trober in 1837, Wyatt Arnold, D. J. Thompson and Martin Preble came in 1838.

Most of the settlements were made in the timber near the river, the impression being held by the earlier settlers that the prairie bottom lands were unproductive and of little account except for grass. Late years have taught them differently however, and the prairie bottom lands have proven the richer of the two.

John Monroe located in 1836 or 1837, and remained till 1841, when he left for New Orleans to clerk in a commission house in that city. He became a prominent factor in the improvement of the city, and in 1860 was elected Mayor, making an efficient and able executive officer.

From 1841 to the opening of the war but few settlements were made, at least few as compared with certain other parts of the county. This seemed somewhat strange when it was known that it was one of the most fertile regions of the county, but the low and wet condition of the soil, and the tall, rank nature of the grass, made settlers fear that ague and malarial fevers were prevalent to an extent to make it wholly unhealthy. This fallacy has also been removed, and the fact stands proven that Sugar Tree is as healthy as the townships on the uplands.

The first marriage service was in 1835—Wm. Casner and Sally Woolsey, but at whose residence and by whom performed, was not learned.

The first child born was a daughter to Noah and Fannie Caton, in 1835, name unknown.

The first death was that of Mahala Pitts in the month of March, 1835, the body being interred close to the Missouri river, the treacherous waters of which are constantly washing inward, and, no doubt, long since have encroached on the narrow house that contained the remains, and washed them into its ceaseless current.

Drs. Folger and Walling for a number of years, were the regular practicing physicians of the township, neither of whom were residents here, however, and not until several years later did a permanent physician locate in the township.

These early settlers were by nature primitive in many of their ways, and they were primitive to a great extent because they could not be otherwise. They all lived in log cabins because they had nothing better to live in, lumber being unknown among them, markets being distant,

transportation slow and costly and money scarce, compelled them to primitive ideas and primitive modes of living.

The following named persons have served as magistrates, in Sugar Tree township, since the organization of the county: 1852, S. W. Mobley; 1854, Thomas J. Dunkle; 1866, Joseph Allen; 1872, Henry Neal, R. A. Black; 1873, Henry Neal, R. A. Black; 1875, James Prunty, Thomas J. Dunkle; 1876, Thomas J. Dunkle, Henry Neal, J. M. Calloway; 1881, O. L. Dunkle, John Moore.

MOSCOW.

The project of building a city to be called after the famous city of Russia, burned during Napoleon's campaign, was conceived in somebody's brain, and the site was selected on the southeast quarter of section 7, and in that part of the township known as 51, 23.

What its dimensions were to be is not recorded, but it is evident that it was not to be of any great extent, as no improvement was ever made on the site, and is therefore classed as still another of the "lost cities" of Carroll county.

ELDERTON.

The site of the city of Elderton was the south half of the southeast of the northwest of section 16, and in that part of the township known as 51, 24. J. T. Kelly and Paul Alden were to have been its founders and builders, and its dimensions were to embrace eight blocks of eight lots each. No improvement was made on the site of the expectant city, and well it was so, as the city would have shared the fate of the ground on which it was to have been builded. Its fine buildings, lofty churches palatial residences and splendid mansions would have been covered by the treacherous encroachments of the "big muddy." This also is numbered as one of the "lost cities" of the county.

WAKANDA TOWNSHIP.

Wakanda township derives its name from the Wakanda, formerly Wy-a-con-da Creek, a turbid, muddy stream that courses through the northern portion of the township. It embraces thirty-one full and five fractional sections of as fine a body of rich level bottom lands as can be found in the Missouri river valley. The bluffs of the Wakanda are covered thickly with scrub, black and white oak, hickory, walnut, sycamore and various other kinds of timber.

It is bounded on the north by Carrollton township, and on the south by Sugar Tree township and the Missouri river, being just five miles from the north line of the township to the river.

A portion of the town of Carrollton, the county seat, is in Wakanda, not, however, any part of the original town, but of that portion of the extended limits that has been added since the original site was located. A little distance west of the range line and in section thirteen, and on the banks of the stream bearing the township name, Nathaniel Carey located in 1818. In the same year in the same part of the township, John Mayberry located, and John Riffe settled on section one. John Curl settled near Nat. Carey, and his brother William located in the western part of the township.

In 1828 Hardin Cary located on section fourteen. About the spring of 1833 Noah Caton started a landing on the Missouri river near where Capt. Charles Baker resided. Capt. Wm. Hill obtained Caton's interest in the landing and it has been known as Hill's landing ever since.

Bartlett Pitts located in 1835 in sections thirty-two and thirty-three, the greater part of which land is now in the river. William Drake settled on the Wakanda near Nat. Carey's in 1836. Wm. Crockett, Tilfred Busby, John Thomas and Joseph Johnson all settled on the Wakanda. One Weldon located at an early day about one mile southwest of the county seat, near to where the old fair was held.

About 1866 the channel of the Missouri changed from the south side of the river, where it had washed the Saline county bluffs for years, and worked over to the north or Carroll county side. The land being mellow bottom, the encroachment of the river soon became a matter of serious consideration, thousands of acres of the finest bottom lands were washed and several valuable farms with all their improvements carried away by the treacherous waters of the river. These encroachments still continue, and year by year the channel approaches the bluff and may eventually reach it.

Many people are of the opinion that the channel of the Missouri at one time washed the bluffs of the Wakanda. How long ago this may have been none appear to have any idea.

From the fact that at any point on these bottom lands, water can be found within a few feet of the surface, and in almost any quantity, together with the universal opinion that these are made lands from overflows of the Missouri from time to time, it is argued and with force, that the same elements that made can unmake, and the process of unmaking is constantly and surely going on. This being taken as a matter of fact, the question of time as to when the bed of the river will be at the foot of the Wakanda bluffs, is easily computed by mathematical calculation.

The following named persons have served as justices of the peace since the organization of the county, in what is now known as Wakanda township: 1833, J. H. McMurtry; 1835, Thomas Booth; 1850, Wm. Rea; 1850, Stephen Hager; 1873, Asa Maxfield; 1875, Wm. D. Cox; 1875,

Asa Maxfield; 1877, Asa Maxfield; 1877, W. D. Cox; 1881, W. B. Rogers. For several years Carrollton and Wakanda townships were embraced in one, under the name of Wakanda.

SOUTH CARROLLTON.

In 1868 Hiram and Jackson Wilcoxson laid off the town of South Carrollton. The line of railroad about being completed suggested to these gentlemen that a place of considerable importance might be built up. The depot grounds being located one mile from the public square in Carrollton, it was supposed that the distance would draw much of the trade from Carrollton, and possibly stampede the whole business of the old town to South Carrollton. Accordingly the town was laid out on the north part of the section 8. The survey being made and plat filed, a sale of lots took place, and almost fabulous prices were paid for corner lots. For a few months it looked, at least to those engaged in speculating in town lots, that by the close of the year the old town would be deserted. Not so, however, for when the first flash had faded, little headway had been made against the old town so far as business was concerned. Quite a number of buildings went up in the new town, and two or three business places opened up. In time three elevators were erected and the town became a heavy shipping point. Beyond this fact it did not realize the expectations of those who predicted its future. The trade outside of shipping fell off in a short time, and to-day, while it is a point of heavy shipping, its local trade is meagre, and lots sold at the first sale that could to-day be purchased at one-sixth the price paid for them in 1868.

REEDSBURG.

At an early day a company consisting of James and David Reed, O. S. W. Callahan, B. S. Rankin, L. P. Marshall, Joseph M. Baker, H. Shugant, Thomas Wallace, R. S. Lockridge, Ben Williams, T. Simpson and John T. Thompson, was formed for the purpose of building a town at Hill's Landing, some improvement was made, a store started, etc., but it ended in accomplishing literally nothing, and in a very few weeks the project was abandoned, and the improvements made fell into decay.

CARROLL CITY.

On the 7th of September, 1857, a company was organized, with Capt. Wm. Hill as president, the object being to lay off and build a town to be called "Carroll City," located on section 26. It was laid off into 35 blocks of 12 lots each, 6 blocks of 8 lots each, 12 blocks of 6 lots each, and 2 blocks of 4 lots each, with center block for a public square. It was laid out at right angles with wide streets, alleys, avenues, etc., and was designed to be a place of great importance. Several buildings were put up and other improvements made, a large number of lots sold, and at one

time its success seemed assured. The exact cause of its final abandonment is not known, but we are informed that one of the main causes was a misunderstanding as to the relative interests of the different members of the company. Be the cause what it may, the project was abandoned, and Carroll City can be classed as another of the "lost cities" of Carroll county.

ROCKFORD TOWNSHIP.

Rockford township embraces but a few full and fractional sections, and is one of the most extreme eastern townships in the county. Its whole eastern boundary is washed by Grand river. Contiguous to the river and embracing a strip, from a half to one mile in width, is bottom land, skirted by heavy timber, the balance being upland rolling prairie, rich and fertile as nature could lavish. Rockford township dates its settlement more of recent than of early date; yet some early settlers located along the river, and among whom were William Jenkins, John B. Winfrey, Nathaniel and Wm. Banks, Elisha Hudson and one or two others whose names cannot be learned. Elisha Hudson was a man of very limited education, of little or no information, but withal as ambitious as many men of the present day. Conceiving that his ability was of an order that ought to be appreciated, in 1852 he offered himself as a candidate for the lower house of the general assembly of the state. He made the canvass of the county, visiting every settlement and giving them the benefit of his views in politics. He supposed his enlightened explanations to the dear people would boost him in, but alas,

"The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft alee,"

and when the canvass was over and the votes counted, Elisha Hudson had but 12 votes. The name of the township is derived from the ford across the river, being designated Rock ford.

As an evidence of the late settlement of the township, it is known that less than thirteen hundred acres was in cultivation prior to the war, and with the exception of the residences of Mr. John Warnock and Reuben Winfrey, every house in the township was built of logs.

Being one of the best hunting portions in the county, it seems as though a mutual understanding was had to reserve it for that purpose, deer and turkeys being so abundant. Up to the spring of 1866 not a public road was known in the township.

John Warnock, of Belmont county, Ohio, located on section six in 1859, and was one of the oldest settlers. Reuben Winfrey was one of the older settlers, also, the exact date of his coming not being known. Mr. Witt

was one of the first settlers, but like Winfrey, the date of his locating is lost.

From 1866 to the present, the township has filled up rapidly and improvement has kept pace with the settlements. About this time came Nelson Gosnell and settled on the southwest of section 20. Gosnell was elected county judge under township organization of 1872, from Rockford township. During the first sitting of the court under this organization, some wag, in order to have some fun at the expense of the court, slyly laid on the clerk's desk a petition setting forth a charge and specifications against Gosnell. Two or three of the judges had been apprised of the intended joke in order to stop proceedings if they should assume a serious outlook. When the court assembled after dinner, the clerk was ordered to read the petition, which on being done, it was found in regular order, and signed by the requisite number of persons, and specifying the exact crime or misdemeanor of which Judge Gosnell was guilty. The petition seemed to throw the court off their guard, except those who had cognizance of the joke, and every face presented an elongated appearance, and feeling that a solemn duty devolved upon them, they at once assumed criminal jurisdiction. With the dignity that so well becomes a presiding justice, but without the knowledge that the affair was a joke, the presiding judge asked the gentleman from Rockford the usual interrogatory asked criminals when charged with an offense, "guilty or not guilty." Hesitating a moment the representative from Rockford hung his head, finally refusing to plead one way or the other. The question of the proper mode to proceed to trial was discussed *pro* and *con*, and the matter growing serious, and the perpetrator of the joke fearing that the court was about to send one of their number to state's prison or probably hang him, gave the signal to those who were posted, and on motion of one of their number, the petition was laid on the table, as matter not coming within their jurisdiction. The cloud passed from the faces of the court, and a wise look of understanding usurped its place, saying plainly; "*sold*." Judge Gosnell, while a member of the court, suggested some wholesome advice to the court that is still followed, and has been of great benefit to the people of the county.

Church of God.—Organized 1873, at school house on section 8, where the congregation still meet for worship, never having been able to build a church house.

The original members were Saml. Huffman and wife; Joseph Frock and wife; I. N. Frock and wife; G. G. Funk and wife; Jacob Frock and wife; Mrs. M. Funk, Mrs. M. Agen, M. Maddock and wife; B. Hudson, B. Bowers, A. Bowers and wife, Mrs. L. Hacker, M. Sturgeon and Mrs. N. Beck.

William A. Prosser has been in charge of the congregation since its organization.

Present Membership 24.

Since the county was organized, the following persons have served as magistrates in Rockford: 1850, W. Winfrey; 1856, F. S. Cropp, J. B. Walker; 1862, W. Underwood, John Frock; 1868, P. A. Standley; 1872, Jacob Funk; 1873, G. W. Jenkins; 1875, N. Gossnell; 1876, Col. Jenkins.

COMPTON TOWNSHIP.

Compton township is the most north eastern portion of the county, and embraces a few full and fractional sections. Grand River bounds it on the east and Livingston county on the north. Big Hurricane creek runs through the southern portion of the township and Lick Branch, a small tributary of Grand River flows through the north eastern portion. It is principally rolling prairie adapted to high cultivation. The streams are skirted with timber, some of it being a very heavy growth, and of a quality that in the near future will be of value.

Our information leads us to the belief that William Barbee was the first settler in the township, having located near the boundary line between Carroll and Livingston counties, on Grand River about the spring of 1833. The following fall Elihu Compton settled. One of the oldest settlers Col. William Compton who established the ferry known as Compton's ferry, on Grand River, was a portly fine looking man, eccentric and somewhat whimsical, but a man of sound judgment and considerable ability. He represented the county two terms in the lower house of the legislature and made a fair reputation. Owing to the popularity attained by Col. Compton, the township was honored with his name.

Compton's ferry in early days was on one of the main highways to the west, and was largely used by those bound westward.

But very few settlers located in this part of the county prior to 1842. During that year Ambrose Calloway located on section 19 two miles west of Grand river. The following year Dr. J. W. Lumpkin entered into the practice of medicine and remained several years. In 1841 Benjamin Midgett located on Grand river about 1841 or 42 John Rife came about the same time. John Bennett and George Shell were early settlers, their exact location not being known.

After the arrival of B. and B. C. Woods in 1847, but few persons came into the Township. Occasionally a settler would locate, but not until about 1867 or a short time prior to that date, did the Township fill up rapidly. From this time up to the present time, Compton has kept pace with other portions of the county.

Col. Compton contemplated, or actually did lay out a town to be called "Little Compton" on section 16 on Grand River. For some cause no improvement was ever made, and the place can be said to be, so far as that location is concerned, lost. Afterward, however, Leven Comer laid out what is now Little Compton in section twenty. This was in August 1869, the site embracing six blocks of six lots each. Its trade is limited to the immediate locality of the village, and there is little prospect of it extending.

The first marriage was Wm. Bennett to Malinda R. Compton, by whom performed is not now remembered.

The first male child born was Reese, a slave, belonging to Col. Compton, and the first female child was born in 1837 to W. W. and R. C. Compton, named, Nancy Ann.

The first deaths, three children, names not mentioned, in 1835.

The first religious service was by the Cumberland Presbyterians, at Col. Compton's residence, by Revd's John Curl, Abbott Hancock and Sarshell Woods.

The first school was taught by a man named Goode. He had thirteen pupils, and taught on section 16. W. P. Dulaney, now a resident of Compton, boarded the teacher and gave him a present of a pair of new buckskin breeches. The first school house was built on section 8 by citizens, and cost about \$250.

Billy Dulaney also informs us that their supplies were drawn from the timber and prairies principally, and that the early residents had a hard "wrestle" with the chills and fever. He and his step-sister, on the same horse, Billy behind, went four miles for fire, carrying it home by igniting the end of a rope.

Bill Anderson, during his raid through the county, on section 31, killed John Rukers. It appears that Anderson was surprised by eleven Militia men, Anderson having twenty-five men. After killing Rukers, they cut off his head, scalped him and then mashed his skull. Rukers had been in the three months service, the only cause for his death. This is on the authority of the wife of Rukers who has since re-married with Mr. McCain.

In August 1862, on section 18, John Bailey was killed by the Breckenridge Militia. He lived in Livingston county, and was taken from his bed at home, brought to this side of Grand River and shot, leaving the body in a cornfield. The same morning they entered the residence of William Barbee, took Mr. Barbee prisoner and while preparing to hang him one of their number broke open his trunk and took out a masonic apron. On seeing the apron, the Lieutenant in charge of the command, gave orders for the men to leave the house, and on their going he inter-

rogated Mr. Barbee, releasing him finally and charging his men to touch nothing about Mr. Barbee's house.

In section 16 there is a vein of iron ore said by experts to be very fine. It runs in the bluff and is about six inches in thickness. No effort has ever been made to work the vein or trace it. Coal croppings are numerous and one vein on the farm of Ralph Fan, is being worked. A vein from two feet to thirty inches in thickness of bituminous coal of the "Peacock" variety finds ready sale with blacksmiths, persons coming as far as thirty miles to procure it.

CHURCHES.

Hurricane Baptist.—Organized January, 1868, with the following original members: Thomas H. Ballew and wife, Sarah Munson, Mary C. Owen, Elsey Creel, Green Shumate and wife, and Grenup W. Hubbard and wife. Their first and present house of worship is a frame costing about \$700, but at this time is not dedicated. The pastors who have officiated at the altar are Revs, T. H. Graves, W. S. Huff, F. M. Wadley, W. W. Waldron and F. W. Wadley, present pastor. Present membership, one hundred and twenty-six. Thomas Robinson gave one-half acre for the church, and two acres were bought of Mr. Robinson for a cemetery. A Sabbath-school connected with the church has a membership of fifty.

Compton M. E. Church.—Was organized in 1861, with George Porter, Robert Breeze, L. Comer and wife, and Lemuel Jones as original members. The congregation are about finishing a neat frame church at a cost of \$1,100, the land having been donated to the church by Leven Comer, Esq. The house has not yet been dedicated. The pastors who have had charge of the flock are Revs. Hale, Hayes, Stone, Bovee, Miles, Devlin and the present pastor, Robbins. Present membership, twenty-seven.

Compton, since the organization of the county, has had the following named persons as magistrates: 1842, James W. Lampkin; 1846, A. Calloway; 1850, A. Calloway; 1854, T. H. Ballew; 1856, W. W. Compton; 1870, T. G. Blakely; 1872, Wm. Connor; 1873, H. Anwater and Wm. Connor; 1874, Jeff. Gallagher; 1876, Jeff. Gallagher and S. V. Daniel; 1877, Jeff. Gallagher; 1881, Jeff. Gallagher and H. Anwater.

HILL TOWNSHIP.

Hill township embraces thirty full and six fractional sections. It derives its name from the earliest settlers, of that name, and from the rough and hilly character of the country. It is the most broken and rugged in its physical features of any other part of the county, and was in

the earlier days of the settlement of the county regarded as the poorest and most unproductive of any part of Carroll. Time, however, has verified the fact that the soil is as fertile and productive as the townships contiguous, and in proportion to the acreage sown, yields as great in quantity and quality as the best.

Richard, George W. and Nathan Hill were among the first, if not the first, settlers in the township, about 1836, having just arrived from Tennessee. Abraham and Nathan W. Frizelle, in 1844, Bedford county, Tennessee, Isaac Wooden, Thos. Suggs and Dorsey Miles soon followed, and made locations in various portions of the township. John M. Braden, Benj. Adams and — Sparks also located in an early day. Thomas B. States came in 1857, from Pennsylvania.

Settlements were made slowly, but by a rugged and industrious class of farmers, who soon made improvements that were convenient and comfortable. John M. Braden, Kentucky, came in the fall of 1836, and located on section 36; Allen and Robert Caskey, Kentucky, in 1836, located on section 26, northwest of Braden; John A. Daugherty, Kentucky, about the same time, located with Braden and Caskey on section 36; Jeremiah and Aaron Braden, Kentucky, followed and made homes close to their friends on 36, and formed quite a settlement.

Few were added to the population from about 1859 to about 1866, when an influx came that soon dotted the township with farm houses, and to-day Hill is not by any means the rear township of the county.

Rev. S. Woods, of the Cumberland Pesbyterian persuasion, on section thirty-six in 1839, married Walter Coats and Miss Malinda Northcott, at the house of Aaron Braden. This is reputed to have been the first marriage in the township. In the month of January, 1837, to John and Dorinda Daugherty, was born a daughter, named Sarah Ann, and on the 5th of March following, a son, named George, was born to Jeremiah and Louisa Braden. These are said to have been the first births in the township.

In the month of October, 1841, an infant child of Walter and Malinda Coats was interred on section thirty-six.

Dr. George W. Folger, the pioneer physician of the county, was the first practitioner of his profession, in this as well as several other townships.

The first religious services were held at the residence of John A. Daugherty, on section thirty-six, by Revs. Hancock and Woods, Cumberland Presbyterian.

John Cole is represented to have taught the first school in the township. He had fifteen pupils, and received but a nominal salary. This school was held at the residence of A. Braden.

All the good wives and daughters of those days did weaving and other

domestic labor, the first, however, to whom the honor is due of manufacturing cloth, was, probably, Mrs. Harriet Standley, still living.

The postoffice is called Lima, and is located on section eighteen. As yet no town has been laid off in Hill. Supplies were brought from Carrollton, Lexington, and Brunswick, over the prairies, without road or compass, taking the sun as a guide.

As early as 1839, the Cumberland Presbyterians held a camp-meeting, on section thirty-six, the ministers being Sarshel Woods, D. Patton, H. R. Smith, and Wiley Clark.

Geo. W. Hill says, when he first came to the township all work was done by exchanging with each other. There was little work to do, but when it was done, hunting was in order.

When a new settler came some one would give him room, till the neighbors would build him a house. After getting into his house, one would give him a middling of meat, another a turn of meal, and so on, supplying all his wants until he could do for himself. Love and harmony existed, in fact, all were brothers. Mr. Hill says, also, that now he is called an old foggy, and defines the word to mean, "a man who attends to his own business, and does not meddle with others."

Prairie wolves were numerous, and timber wolves as plenty as blackberries. Mr. Hill has lost as many as nine sheep before breakfast, by these cowardly pests.

In Hill, the following persons have served as magistrates of the county since its organization: 1842, B. J. Godsey; 1846, E. W. Smith and J. Applebury; 1854, N. M. Frizzell; 1858, N. M. Frizzell; 1862, J. H. Myers; 1872, W. R. Glandon and J. L. Humphries; 1873, W. R. Glandon and J. L. Humphries; 1875, J. L. Humphries and F. Grozinger; 1878, J. C. Rockhold; 1881, J. C. Rockhold and A. J. Sutleff.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

Prairie township is one of the extreme western townships of the county and embraces thirty full and six fractional sections, the latter bordering Ray county. It is nearly exclusively rolling prairie and as rich and fertile as any portion of the county. Turkey creek meanders through the eastern portion of the township and a small tributary of the Wakanda runs through the southwest corner.

It is claimed for prairie that it is the finest corn ground in the county, and from evidence in our possession we are inclined to the opinion that the claim is well founded.

This portion of the county was not settled at a very early day, and from all the information that can be relied on, Jacob Goff was one of the first

permanent settlers locating in the southeast corner of the township about the spring of 1846.

When Jacob Falke came in 1848 and located on section two, Johnson Nelson, Strange Johnson, Enoch Hilderbrand and Irvin Haynes were already here. They located sometime between the years 1845 and 1848, but the exact date is unknown.

The township has been almost exclusively settled since 1865, a large number of whom are thrifty Germans, who are excellent farmers, and if not rich have built up good substantial and comfortable homes.

One drawback in early times to the settlement of prairie was the want of timber for fencing, and the distance to market for lumber for building purposes. When this objection was removed by the railroad passing through the county, Prairie filled up rapidly and kept pace with other portions of the county.

Dr. Chas. Heedel was the first practicing physician in the township.

Rev. William Feigenbaum, a German Methodist, held the first religious service.

Several very fine orchards are found in this township. Obadiah Stevens, in section thirty-four, has five acres, and advises the *Ben Davis* as the most prolific for this climate.

C. N. Carr has also a fine orchard in section four, consisting of all the fruits adapted to this locality.

Peter Meyer made nine barrels of wine from a half acre of grapes on section twenty-five. He cultivates the Concord species.

John Stamm has about two acres of Concord vines from which about 1000 gallons of wine are made.

The oldest man in the township is Simon Schies, a German, being in his seventy-fifth year; and the oldest woman is Mary E. Kaiser, a native of Switzerland, being in her eighty-third year.

On the farm of J. Williams, in section twenty-two, is a mineral spring impregnated strongly with iron, sulphur and coal oil. If left undisturbed for a few hours, the whole surface of the water is covered with crude oil.

Prairie township has several large stock feeders, among whom is A. R. Beaty. On a farm of 445 acres he manages to feed on an average of 350 head of cattle, and about 500 head of hogs annually. He keeps a few pure bloods, and there is no discount on their being thoroughbred short horn Durhams, and are among the finest cattle in the county.

L. E. Dorsey is also a heavy stock man, feeding on an average of 400 head of cattle, and a 1,000 head of hogs.

Seth Carr another stock man, generally winters about 50 head of cattle.

The following named persons have served as magistrates for Prairie township since the organization of the county: 1860, J. P. Minnis; 1870, A. R. Derry; 1872, Wm. Renselman; 1873, V. Sanford; 1875, J. Roberts; 1875, M. V. Wright; 1877, Wm. Renselman; 1881, W. H. Adams; 1881; A. J. Graves.

Mt. Olivet Church, South,—was organized in 1879, with the following original members: Eliza Simmerman, Eva J. Hill, W. H. Hill, Jere, Lavina, Maggie, Jennie and Alice Holdman, W. W., Sarah E., Maggie, Mary and Martha Jenkins, Henry F. Williams and Peter P. Elsas.

Their building is a good frame, located on section six, and was dedicated the 18th of May, 1880, by Rev. R. A. Austin. The building is nicely located and cost about \$1,250. Rev's R. A. Austin, H. T. Leeper, A. T. Lewis and G. Gregory have been pastors of the congregation. Present membership 90.

A burying ground of two acres; donated by George S. Colby, is connected with the church. The first deposit was the body of Stella Dorsey, daughter of L. E. and Henrietta Dorsey, on the 26th of December, 1878.

SMITH TOWNSHIP.

Smith township was named in honor of one of its own settlers, John Smith, who resided there at the adoption of the township organization by the people, but who has since been called to his fathers. It embraces but a few full and fractional sections, and is located at the confluence of the Missouri and Grand rivers. It is low bottom lands, mostly covered with large cottonwood timber, and but little of the land but is subject to overflow. Owing to a change by high water of the channel of Grand River a few years ago, a large body of made land has been added to the township. This is mostly sand land susceptible of growing nothing but cottonwood and stunted willows, and at any rise of the river may again become lost to the township,

Among the first who located in Smith, were: Benj. Hensley, Benj. Rogers and Moses Smith. The Wabash St. Louis and Pacific railroad enters Smith township on section four, where it crosses Grand river, and runs southwesterly through sections 8 and 18, entering De Witt township at the extreme southwest corner of Smith.

The following named persons have served as magistrates for Smith township since the origination of the county: 1872, Lyle Goodbar; 1874, Lyle Goodbar; 1875, Lyle Goodbar; 1876, A. D. Egleston; 1881, Lyle Goodbar.

Biographical Sketches.

GENERAL JAMES SHIELDS.

General James Shields, who, from the close of the war until his death on Sunday night, June 1st, 1879, was a citizen of this county, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1810. His mother was left a widow with three boys on her hands, and with sufficient means to educate and rear them in a respectable manner. The subject of this sketch being the eldest, gave early evidence of great energy and activity. By the time he was sixteen years of age, he had made himself a good English scholar, a good mathematician, and had acquired a fair knowledge of the classics and the French language. At that age, in 1826, he came to America, and in 1832 he emigrated to the State of Illinois, and began the study of the law in Randolph county, where he was soon admitted to practice, meeting with the success he anticipated. In 1835 or '36, he was elected to the Legislature from his adopted county. Although successful in law it did not fill the ambition of his heart and he chose politics, the political field seeming to possess greater charms for him, and he soon became prominent in that role. In "Old Vandalia," then the capital of the State, he made the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, J. Hardin, Edward Baker, and others who have since figured prominently in the history of the country. In 1840 he was elected State Auditor and discharged the duties of that important position with such efficiency and success that he was unanimously re-elected by both parties—Whigs and Democrats. A warm friendship sprung up between him and Douglas, who, about the same time was made secretary of State. In 1846, he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and, in 1845, under the administration of President Polk, he was appointed Commissioner of the general Land Office. The Mexican war breaking out soon after, he offered his services to the government, and was assigned to the command of the Illinois troops as Brigadier-general, his appointment dating from the 1st day of July, 1846. He served under Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande, under Gen. Wood in the campaign against Chihuahua, and next under Gen. Scott, when he entered on his campaign in the capture of the city of Mexico. At the siege of Vera Cruz he distinguished himself for activity, ability and undaunted courage. After the fall of Vera Cruz,

the army under Scott was obliged to encounter the whole Mexican force at Cerro Gordo, the strongest natural position on the continent. Shields was assigned to attack the reserve under the command of Santa Anna in person. This attack he carried out with such intrepidity and skill, that he fairly surprised the Mexican army, and swept them before him, carrying a battery of six pieces at the point of the bayonet. Unfortunately, before this battery, he received a wound, deemed at the time mortal; a grape shot punctured his right lung, tore through his body, and passed out near the spine. In the official dispatches to the war office, he was reported dead. To the surprise of everybody, and to the astonishment of the medical staff of the army, in ten weeks he was again in the saddle and at the head of his command. He entered the valley of Mexico with the army, his brigade consisting of the New York volunteers, the Palmettos of South Carolina, and a battalion of U. S. Marines. The first battle fought in the valley was that of Contreras, where the enemy was strongly posted within their intrenchments. Gen. Persifer Smith was sent against them in the afternoon, and Shields was sent to join him at night, and being senior in rank, was entitled to take command, but finding that Smith had made his dispositions to make an attack upon the enemy at day-break, and approving of his arrangements, he declined to deprive Smith of the honor of the achievement. He served under him the next morning, and aided him materially in the attack, which was wholly successful. The following day was fought the battle of Cherubusco, one of the bloodiest engagements of the war. In this fight, Shields was assigned the command of a division, and appointed again to attack the Mexican reserve under his old antagonist Santa Anna. This he accomplished with rapidity and fearless audacity, and although the enemy were five to one, he carried their position, captured their artillery, and drove them broken and shattered into the city of Mexico; but this daring exploit cost him the lives of some of his bravest officers and about one third of his entire command. The gallant and noble Palmetto regiment lost half its number in killed and wounded on that bloody field. Next succeeded the storming of Chapultepec. In this engagement he was again seriously wounded. His arm was struck by a musket ball, which tearing through, passed out near the elbow. Regardless of the wound he pursued the enemy to the very gates of the Mexican capital, having his horse shot under him. The capture of the city followed, and peace being soon after concluded, he returned home to Illinois. In 1849, Illinois made him senator of the United States, he and Douglas being colleagues. He served six years with Webster, Calhoun, Clay, Benton and Cass. After his term in the Senate expired he emigrated to Minnesota, then a territory, which on being admitted to the Union, Shields was chosen one of its senators. The climate of Minnesota proving too severe, on his term of Senator expiring, he made a trip to California

where he married. While on the Pacific coast the war of the rebellion broke out, and he again offered his services to his adopted country. He was again appointed Brigadier General and telegraphed for by the War Department, and was assigned to the command of the army of Western Virginia. His desperate struggles in the Shenandoah Valley are part of the history of the country and is unnecessary to recount here. He is the only officer that ever coped successfully with Stonewall Jackson, and shortly after his encounter with that celebrated general he was relieved from duty at his own request, and sent to California, where he remained until the close of the war.

In 1866 he returned to the east and selected Missouri as his home. He purchased a farm in Carroll county, near Carrollton and resided upon it in peaceful retirement until 1874, when he was chosen to represent the county in the state legislature. At the close of his term he again went into retirement on his farm until the summer of 1877, when he removed to the city. His remarkable lecturing tour of the fall of that year and the winter and spring of 1878 is scarcely to be mentioned, although it was more after the nature of a triumphal tour of a conquering hero than the filling of lecture engagements. On the 21st of January, 1879, he was chosen by the legislature of Missouri to fill the unexpired term of L. V. Bogy, in the United States senate, which term expired on the 4th of March, 1879. Thus is briefly given some of the important dates of the events in the history of this remarkable man—a hero in war, a patriot in peace; a model of true manhood; in life he was loved for his virtues, and in death he is mourned by a nation, and by none more deeply than those who knew him best. The following lines written by George W. Dunn, of Richmond, on Gov. Preston's presentation speech to Gen. Shields, will here form a fitting contribution:

The fadeless wreath that glory twines
Around the war-scarred hero's brow,
May well inspire the poet's lines;—
We need a nobler emblem now
To deck the brow of him who stood
By our own sons on fields of blood.

We bring one boundless wealth of love
And tears for those who fighting fell,
And prayers for blessings from above
More precious than our words can tell;
Love, tears, and prayers, all these we bring,
We have no richer offering.

Take these, our gifts, for vain are words,
And silence best befits our frame,
In after years the lyre's sweet chords
Will echo to our hero's name;
And bards will call him good and great—
A noble pillar of the state.

And if there be a wreath for me,
As bright as yon tall seraph wears,
I know its sparkling gem will be
Made up of love and tears and prayers;
No brighter wealth can e'er be given
To hero here or saint in heaven.

REV. ABBOT HANCOCK.

It is important that the names of good men, though dead, should live in the memory of those who know of their virtues, and to give them to the rising generations, when they have gone to their reward. Such was Rev. Abbot Hancock, whose name heads this notice, who gave many years of his life and fortune in planting the doctrines of morals and christianity in the bounds of Carroll county. He was born in the state of Kentucky, and came to Missouri in 1807, with his parents, and in 1810 to Cooper's Bottom, in Howard county. He was a nephew of Cols. Benj. and Sarschel Cooper, a boy soldier in many a skirmish with the Indians, and a volunteer under Col. Henry Dodge, who, with his regiment, swam the Missouri river at Arrow Rock, and suprised a camp of Miami Indians, just below the town of Miami. About the year 1820 he married Miss Lucinthia Kavanagh, by whom he raised a large family. Mr. Hancock was of a restless nature, and moved and removed until the year 1836, he came to Carroll county. He had been ordained a minister by the Rev. Ferris Ewing and Samuel King, in 1828. He was associated with Eli Guthrie, Hugh R. Smith, Daniel Patton, Robert and Henry Renick, Wiley Clark, and other ministers of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Here he labored faithfully without fee or support from the church, until 1851, when he went to California to improve his financial condition. The overland trip was too severe for one of his age, his fine constitution gave way, and he died soon after reaching the golden state. His widow survived him some 25 years. Three daughters survive their parents; two in Carroll county, and one in Montana. The memory of such a man is held dear to those who knew him. As the population of the county has greatly increased, the few remaining friends of a good man should embalm his name in the annals of the county, in which he spent the last days of his life. The date of his birth is not known by the writer of this notice, but his impression is, it was about the year of 1795 or '96.

COL. WILLIAM HILL,

was born in the county of Adams, Ohio, on the 4th of February, 1812. He was married in his twentieth year, to Miss Sarah B. Watson, of the same county, and emigrated to Missouri in 1837. He settled on the Missouri river in township 51, range 23; purchased a tract of timbered land from Noah Caton and established a wood yard. In 1838 Mr. Caton sold his remaining land to a Mr. Reed, who laid off the same into town lots, and had a sale of lots. Not a lot sold was ever recorded in the county, and the town of Reedsburg became extinct. The same year Colonel Hill had a few dry goods and groceries, and in 1839 built a dwelling house. His family lived in the lower room and kept his goods up stairs, using a bed for a counter. This was the beginning of a business that soon developed into the most extensive in the county. In 1839 he built a store house across the road from his dwelling, and Mr. Lewis B. Ely became his clerk. A sandbar forming in front of the warehouse made it very inconvenient to do business. Col. Hill with several gentlemen bought the Pitt's land in 1843, and laid out a town called Moscow, in 1844. The river gave evidences of an overflow and Col. Hill moved his family and goods to Carrollton. In 1845 he built a fine dwelling and store house, a pork house and one for receiving, baling and shipping hemp. In the fall his family moved down to Moscow; here a heavy business in pork packing and baling and shipping hemp was done for several years, and Moscow had the appearance of rivaling Carrollton. In 1851 Wm. H. Trotter married the eldest daughter, Miss Mary Jane Hill, and became a partner in the store at this place. Col. Hill's brother, Jonathan, also became a partner. In the year of 1853 or '54, the river again becoming uncertain they were compelled to move their business about two miles below. Sold his dwelling and farm to Capt. Charles K. Baker, and the fate of Moscow is like that of Reedsburg, known only to a few. After his removal for the third time, things had the appearance of permanency, and the hemp baling, pork packing, shipping of live stock, receiving and forwarding goods, gave everything an impetus, and all again became sanguine of success and another town was laid out, and called Carroll City, but like its predecessors, is not known to have existed. Mr. Ely had charge of the house of Hill & Ely, and of the firm of Hill, Ely & Minnis, which houses grew to such importance that they bought nearly all the hemp, beef, cattle and hogs, and drove and shipped the same to St. Louis, Hill attending to the out door business. Hill was a man that kept his own secrets; but few knew his views in regard to the approaching troubles in 1861, when the tocsin of war was sounded, and Gen. W. Y. Slack of Livingston was making his way across the country to Lexington, Col. Hill, without noise, and letting but few know of his determination to report to Gen. Slack, at

Teney's Point, in Ray county, returned home, and made confidential arrangements with his partner (Mr. L. B. Ely, in whom he had every reason to believe the understanding would be faithfully carried out in the event of his death), and reported again to Gen. Slack and Price. Gen. Price knew his man and appointed him quartermaster general, with the rank of colonel. He fed and clothed the army at Cowskin, Wilson's Creek, Dry Wood and Lexington, showing ability. In trying times, as soon as the surrender at Lexington, and the smoke of battle had cleared way, he came down to see his family, remained a day or two and like a true, brave soldier returned to his post of duty. When the army fell back as far as Osceola, at that place he was too sick to travel and was left at that place. His son Franklin visited him and found that Osceola was threatened by Gen. Jim Lane and jayhawkers. He brought him home and after partially recovering he attended to the business of Hill & Trotter, Mr. Trotter having died during Col. Hill's absence. About the time he had recovered from his sickness, Gen. Benjamin Prentiss with 1,500 infantry and cavalry was making his way down the Missouri river. Col. Hill, with a number of other citizens, thought it prudent to cross the river on the 16th of December, 1861, to meet troops crossing at Brunswick, and others gathering in Saline county. On the 19th they were captured near Kirkpatrick's mill, on Blackwater, in Johnson county, by Gen. Baker, commanding Iowa troops. Col. Hill's son Joseph was with him. They were all marched to Sedalia, and shipped to St. Louis in open stock cars and marched to McDowell College, then a federal prison. Confinement, inability, unventilated room, was too much for one, whose custom had been to have open and fresh air, and Col. Hill soon yielded and became a prey to typhoid fever. His old friend, James E. Yeatman, seeing his condition, procured his release and that of his son, Joseph. They were removed to the Olive street hotel, on the 20th day of January, 1862, and on the 24th Col. Hill died. His remains were sent home, and all that is now mortal of a good, brave man has become part and parcel of the soil of Carroll—the county of his adoption, where his name for years to come will be revered by old and young. No man's history will be of more interest to Carroll county, and his descendents can point to his name, when it shall be seen on the pages of the history of the county, with pride and learn to imitate his virtues. He was a warm and affectionate husband and father, and a kind and indulgent friend. His hand was ever open to relieve distress, contributing liberally to every public enterprise for the good and advancement of the county. Col. Hill, in early life, became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, also his wife, in 1845 or '46. He, with his wife, became members of the Christian church, under the ministry of Elder Thomas Gaines. His widow is still living in Carrollton. Five sons, Franklin, in Montana, James, William, Joseph and

Charles in Carroll county, and one daughter, Mrs. Ella Bills, now of Denver, Colorado, are his children. Col. Hill's height was 5 ft. 10 in., with a well-knit frame, a steady eye, a full face, a broad chin, quick, firm step, giving every indication ever to a stranger that he was no ordinary man.

MAJOR CHARLES STERNE.

The subject of this notice was born in Stafford county in the good old state of Virginia on the 15th day of April, 1804; was the fourth son of Capt. John Sterne—his mother *nee* Miss Samuels, of Caroline county, of the same state. He belongs to an ancient family who resided on the same old Homestead (Rose Hill) to the fifth generation. A married daughter was the first to leave the county of Stafford, whose husband came to Missouri, and in a few years died in Howard county. Her brother, John Y. Sterne came west to remove his sister and family back to Virginia. While here he became acquainted with a Miss Fannie Collins. He returned to Missouri and was married to her and remained here. In the year 1830 the subject of this notice came to Missouri on a visit, remained here twelve months, returned to Virginia and in 1832 married Miss Mary Brent Blackwell, and in the fall of the same year moved to Ohio, made a crop in Adams county and in the fall of 1833 came to Missouri. By this marriage had two children to be grown, a daughter and son—and removed from Howard to Carroll county, in 1840. Soon after the death of his wife he married a second time. After coming to Carroll his daughter was married to Mr. Isaac O. Herndon, who lived but a few years, leaving an only daughter to inherit a very handsome estate left at the death of her grandfather. His son was a noble young man—kind, brave and generous; was lieutenant in the first cavalry company that left this county, in 1861, under Gen. Price, and when the home guards were disbanded he re-enlisted and was elected to the same position and transferred to the trans-Mississippi department, and received a mortal wound at the two days' fight of Corinth. He died in a few days. His remains fill an unknown grave. Major Sterne was a large man, full six feet and two inches high, of a cheerful disposition, enjoyed the society of friends; was charitable, kind and devoted to his church (Presbyterian). He left a widow in feeble health, who died soon after her widowhood.

JUDGE THOMAS ARNOLD;

was born in Scott county, Kentucky, on the second day of June, 1796. In early life his parents moved and settled permanently in the county of Harrison, in the town of Cynthiana. He served an apprenticeship to the cabinet business when nineteen years of age. He volunteered as a soldier in the war of 1812, company commanded by Capt. M. Forest, in the reg-

iment of Col. Porter, of Harrison county, who crossed Lake Erie and was at the battle of Upper Grand River in Canada, and in several other engagements and skirmishes. After the campaign in March, 1815, he returned home. Some years after the close of the war he removed to Huntsville in the state of Alabama, and in the year following was married to Mariah, daughter of Capt. Smith. Four years after his marriage he returned to Kentucky, where he was soon elected constable and served several years as such; was deputy sheriff of Harrison county in 1832; Moved to the state of Missouri and settled in Carroll county in what is now known as Rockford township. In 1833 was judge of the county which position he held for 20 years. At the age of twenty-two years he was made a master mason in Huntsville and at the age of twenty-six took the degree of royal arch in Cynthiana, and in said chapter was associated with such distinguished masons as Stephen D. W. Carnegy, who served as grand master of grand lodge of Missouri, Gov. Deshea, Hon. Mr. Coleman, member of congress, and other distinguished men of Kentucky. He was a charter member of Wakanda lodge, No. 52 and of George Washington chapter, No. 34, of Carrollton, Mo. His personal appearance was six feet two inches in height, very erect and remarkably neat in his dress, very courteous in manners and warmly attached to friends. A whig in politics in early life until 1855, and when the whig party was swallowed up with the know-nothing party, he became associated with the democratic party in which he lived and died.

COL. JAMES A. PRITCHARD.

In the spring of 1852, James Avary Pritchard, emigrated from Boone county, Kentucky, to Carroll county, Missouri; bought a tract of land about five miles north of Carrollton and settled on it. Afterward he sold this tract of land, and after a year's residence in Carrollton he purchased a large farm in the eastern part of the county, near DeWitt, to which he removed. He was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, on the 25th of December, 1816. His ancestors were Virginians, of the old cavalier stock, his paternal grandfather after whom he was named, being a soldier in the revolutionary war, and one of the heroes of the battle of Cowpens. His mother was a Miss America Grimes, and first cousin to the illustrious Gen. Stonewall Jackson. Unfortunately he lost his mother before he was fourteen years old, and his father contracting a second marriage not a great while afterwards, he was thrown on his own resources, from that time on. Gifted with indomitable energy, courage and self-reliance, unaided save by the God of the orphan, he fought his own way to true, and glorious manhood. There never was a boy; or man, so little subject to temptation as James A. Pritchard. Surrounded often at different periods of his life, by many and great temptations, they had no power over his

life or character, and left them untainted—unblemished, by any vice whatever. While quite young, he united with the Christian Church, and in 1853 was appointed one of the elders of the congregation in Carrollton, which position he held until his death. In 1847, being then sheriff of Boone county, Kentucky, in response to a call on Kentucky for more troops for the Mexican war, he raised a company of over a hundred men and enlisted in the army. The company of which he was Captain, was enrolled as company D. third regiment, Kentucky volunteer infantry, Mirlins V. Thompson Colonel, of the regiment. John C. Breckenridge General of the Brigade. They were ordered to the City of Mexico, and for several months, held their headquarters in the halls of the Montezumas, remaining in the service until the close of the war, when they were honorably discharged on the 21st of July 1848. On the 5th of October 1848, Col. Pritchard was married to Miss M. F. Williamson, daughter of Col. John Williamson of Petersburg, Boone County, Kentucky. In the following spring, he was seized as were many others, with the epidemical gold fever then prevailing over the country, and made the overland trip to California, leaving his home in Kentucky, on the 10th of April 1849, and arriving in California on the 11th of the ensuing August. He remained in California nearly two years, subject to many vicissitudes while there, and was joyfully greeted at his Kentucky home on the 2d of March 1851.

It was during his stay in the Golden State, that meeting with several gentlemen from Missouri, and becoming warmly attached to them, that he formed the resolution to pitch his tent in the grand Missouri prairies. Col. Pritchard's career in Carroll county is well known to all who resided in the county, in antebellum days.

While pursuing the usual avocation of an energetic, enterprising farmer, he was at the same time ever ready to contribute both his services and his means for the promotion of every public enterprise for the general good. In 1858 he was elected to the state legislature over Col. Stephen Stafford, one of his warmest personal friends. He served his constituents to the best of his ability through the three rather stormy sessions during which he sat in that body.

A southern man by birth, education and principles, when the civil war broke out he very naturally embraced the cause of the south, and served under Gen. Sterling Price, first as lieutenant colonel and afterward a colonel of the third regiment, Missouri volunteer infantry. No man, north or south, ever regretted the dismemberment and strife of his country more than he. But when the die was cast no one ever did what *he deemed his duty more faithfully*. In one of his letters from the army he says: "You well know there has been a dark, gloomy cloud of foreboding hanging over my mind for several years in regard to my country. I have resisted disunion in every shape that it has presented itself.

But the crisis has been forced upon us, and we must make the best of it we can." And again: "I feel that this is a just and holy cause we are engaged in, and that it is my indispensable duty to be here. In fact, I would hate myself if I were anywhere else. Could I be base enough to desert my country, in this, her hour of danger, I feel that the curse of heaven would beset my path with thorns at every turn in life. This may be a mistaken view of the subject, but it is my religious and conscientious view of it; if I am mistaken I hope God will forgive me." I insert these extracts merely to show the sentiments and principles that actuated him in the last great enterprise of his life. He left home for the army on the *18th of June, 1861*. Sometimes there is something in a mere date that thrills the human heart to its core. As I sit here this mournful autumn eve, gathering up these fragments of the past, as that date drops from my pen, a curtain is slowly lifted from a sacred picture hanging in memory's halls. I see a mansion looming up amid waving forest trees. Flowers are blooming around it, for it is the month of roses. The air is musical with the songs of thousands of wild birds. Canaries are trilling in their cages. Squirrels run up and down the trees, or bask contentedly in the sunshine; for in that home everything is protected—no wanton gun is ever drawn on bird or squirrel, so everything grows tame and happy. It is a breezy summer morn, and in the wide hall of that mansion a weeping group are gathered to bid husband, friend and kind, indulgent master farewell. His features work convulsively, for he has a tender, loving heart, yet a firm resolve is on his brow as he takes the hands one after another of the faithful servants, over whose dusky cheeks the tears are streaming, bids adieu to another, dear as his life, and turns his back upon his home—his beautiful Rosewild, little as he thought so then—to return *no more*. For never again were the quiet shades of Rosewild brightened by his presence.

With this digression we will drop the curtain again (seldom has it been lifted to mortal eye), and resume our narrative. On the tenth of the following August, in the battle of Springfield, or as some call it, Oak Hill, Colonel Pritchard had three horses shot from under him, receiving himself a slight wound in the thigh. He was a skillful commander and brave and cool in battle, his men unhesitatingly following where he led. He commanded the universal respect of his brother officers, and the unlimited confidence and affection of his soldiers. Passing through many gory battles, and coming off the field unscathed, although his clothing would sometimes be pierced with bullet holes, he seemed for a time to bear a charmed life. But unfortunately in the battle of Corinth, on the fourth of October, 1862, after leading his regiment over an abattis half a mile in depth, charging and taking a battery; while waving his sword, and cheering his troops, he received a wound in his left shoulder from a minnie ball, from which he

died near Coffeerville, Mississippi, on the twentieth day of October, 1862. In a lone graveyard near the little village of Coffeerville, three heroes, Lieut-Col. Hubbel, Capt. J. W. Kemper and Col. James A. Pritchard, sleep side by side the last dreamless sleep of death. Col. Pritchard's wife, upon learning her husband was wounded, hastened to his side, passing through the lines, braving many dangers, hoping to reach her husband while life remained to him, but too late. Ere the wife could reach him her husband had passed to the great beyond, and her tears could but fall on the grave of one of Misrouri's noblest men.

COMPTON TOWNSHIP.

JOHN C. BAKER,

son of Archibald and Mary J. Baker, *nee* Morris, natives of Coshocton county, Ohio, was born August 28, 1852. His early life was spent on a farm, going to Illinois when yet small, and remaining till he was eighteen. He traveled extensively through Iowa and Nebraska, and in 1871, settled in Carroll county, where he has since remained, following farming. In the spring of 1881, with Coleman Hubbard, bought out a dry goods and general merchandizing establishment at Little Compton, where they are now doing business. On the 25th day of March, he was married to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Ralph and Hannah J. Farr, natives of Ohio. Two children, Frank, and Bert, bless their union. Mr. Baker is a Baptist, and his wife a Methodist.

RALPH FARR,

was born April 11, 1826, in Portage county, Ohio, and is a son of Kimball Farr, a native of Massachusetts, and Ruth Farr, *nee* Gregory, of Kentucky. At the age of fourteen he went to Butler county, Ohio, where he resided about ten years, working on a farm. He went to Porter county, Indiana, and soon after to California, remaining about two years. Returning to Indiana, he bought a farm. From there he went to Iowa, and preempted a claim in Franklin county, that state, and returned to Indiana. In 1867 he came to Carroll county, where he has since resided, and followed farming. He has a coal mine on his farm, which he is working extensively. He was married the 11th of January, 1850, to Miss Hannah J., daughter of Aaron and Mary C. Surris, of Richland county, Ohio. By this marriage they have five children: Cornelia J., now Mrs. Bellow; Sarah A., now Mrs. J. C. Baker; Elzie L., Albia C., and Carl D. Mr. and Mrs. Farr are members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN J. CALLAWAY,

was born in Howard county, Missouri, on the 10th of December, 1826, and came to Carroll county in 1839. He is a son of Ambrose and Susan Callaway. His early life was spent in this county, on a farm. On the 28th of November, 1854, he married Miss Eliza, a daughter of Rev. Elijah Jeffries, a Free Will Baptist, who came to this county in 1850, from Kentucky. Mr. Callaway resided in this county until September, 1859, when they moved to Texas, returning to Carroll in July of the following year, when he bought a grist and saw-mill, at the old Compton ferry, which he run until the spring of 1865. He purchased a farm and improved it, in Compton township, and died on the 2d of July, 1871. His widow survives him, and his children, seven in number, are Bettie J., Ambrose, Jeff D., Mildred L., Sarah A., John H., and Richard E. Mrs. Callaway resides still on the home place, and is a member of the Baptist Church.

JOHN R. PATTESON.

J. R. Patteson is a son of Allen D. and Julia Patteson, formerly Julia Miller, of Kentucky, and was born in Adair county, that state, on the 24th of October, 1828. He resided in the place of his nativity until 1850, when he came to Carroll county, Missouri, settling in Sugar Tree township, moving to his present location in 1861, where he owns one hundred acres of land, following the avocation of farming and stock-raising. He was married on the 31st of October, 1858, to Miss Mary F., a daughter of Ambrose and Susan Callaway, of Kentucky. Ambrose Callaway was killed by Col. Morgan's men, on the 18th of October, 1861, at his home, on section nineteen, Hurricane township. Mrs. Patteson's grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and was a prisoner five years with the British forces. Her grandfather Jackson was one of the earliest settlers of Kentucky. The Indians captured his son William, and adopted him, making him a chief. He married an Indian woman, and had his children educated at Lexington, Kentucky. The subject of this notice came to Missouri in 1839, and has been engaged at farming. He is the father of six children, five of whom are living, namely: Nannie T., Congrave C., Katie N., William H., and Susan F. Mr. and Mrs. Patteson are members of the Baptist Church.

LEVEN COMER.

Mr. Comer was born in Greenbriar county, Virginia, the 21st of January, 1819, and is a son of Archibald and Sarah Comer, *nee* Benson, also of Virginia. His early life was passed in his native place, and at the age of nineteen he went to Ohio, where he remained until 1865, when he came to Carroll county, Mo. He is a farmer and stock raiser, and owns a

farm of three hundred acres of fine land. He was married in Sept. 1839, to Miss Rachael, daughter of Dr. Gabriel H. and Elizabeth McNeil. Three children blessed this union, one only, Martha, now Mrs. John D. Ray, living. Mrs. Comer also passed away on August 14, 1878. John D. Ray husband of Martha Comer, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, on the 25th of January 1852. He came to this county in March 1865, and was married April 8, 1877. Two children, William M. and Ethel E. bless the union. Mr. Ray follows farming, and they are members of the Missionary Baptist church, Mr. Comer and family being members of the M. E. Church.

JOHN HOWARD,

was born in England on the 12th of September, 1823. He is a son of Edward and Rachael Howard, *nee* Mulbry. His younger days or until eighteen years of age, he spent in his native isle, coming to the United States in 1852, having spent the intervening time on the domain of Neptune as a sailor. In 1855, he found his way to Carroll county, and located in Compton township, where he still resides. He has, by industry and fugality acquired one hundred acres of land, and has made farming his vocation. During the war he was in the confederate service. In December 1859, he led Miss Helen, a daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth Broyles to the altar, the union being blessed with four children, namely: Susan A. now Mrs. Owen, Robert M., John E. and Tudie. Mr. and Mrs. Howard are members of the Baptist church.

JEFFERSON GALLAHER,

was born on the 5th day of December 1825, in East Tennessee, and is a son of Alexander and Nancy Gallaher, of North Carolina. Until the age of twenty-four he spent his time at the place of his nativity, farming. He first came to Lynn county, Missouri, where he resided until 1865, when he came to Chariton, remaining until 1869, when he came to Carroll where he now resides, and owns one hundred and twenty acres of land; dividing his time between his farm and his drug and grocery store in Little Compton. On the 1st day of December, 1846, he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of James and Sarah Ailor, which marriage is blessed by the following children: Vanda Lee, now Mrs. Odell, William P., Sarah E., John B., James M., Nancy J. and Charles J. The county court having special confidence in the ability of Mr. Gallaher, appointed him a justice of the peace for Compton township. They are members of the M. E. Church.

BURNOIT WOODS,

son of Rev. Sarshel Woods, was born in Howard county, Missouri, on the 23d of April, 1828. His father, Sarshel Woods, was a native of Ken-

tucky, and came to Carroll County in 1834. He was the first minister that located permanently in the county, and was especially active in ridding the county of Mormonism. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a Miss Elizabeth Warren, of Tennessee, and is now seventy-nine years old. Mr. Woods was but seven years old when he came to this county, and passed through all the hardships incident to pioneer life. In 1846 he enlisted in company K, Price's regiment, 2d Missouri mounted volunteers, and went to Mexico, remaining till 1847, when he returned. In 1848 he returned with a train to Mexico, and in 1850 he went to California and Oregon, remaining seven years, returning in 1857. In 1864 he enlisted in company E, Williams' regiment, serving to the close of the war, since which time he has lived in Compton, following farming. On the 16th day of September, 1858, he married Miss Dicy Patteson, a daughter of Allen and Julia Patteson, of Kentucky. Mr. Woods is a Cumberland Presbyterian, believing in the faith of his father, while Mrs. Woods is a Baptist. He is a member of Wakanda Lodge, No. 52, A. F. and A. M., and is a strong greenbacker.

EGYPT TOWNSHIP.

JESSE T. J. CRAIG.

Jesse T. J. Craig was born on the 6th day of October, 1851, in Ray county, Missouri. His father, John Craig, was a leading farmer of that county, and our subject spent the earlier years of his life in such employment as is usual with the sons of farmers. At the age of nineteen, having completed the course of study at Richmond college with much credit to himself, Mr. Craig commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Nathaniel Bannister, at that time a leading member of the Richmond bar. After prosecuting his studies for two years he was admitted, in the year 1872, to the practice of his chosen profession, and followed that business for one year at Richmond, Missouri, and then removed to Norborne, Carroll county, where he continued the practice of law in connection with school teaching until the spring of 1881, when he purchased and assumed the management and editorial control of the *Independent*, a weekly newspaper, founded at Norborne in the year of 1876, by Colonel J. T. Child, editor and proprietor of the *Richmond Conservator*. The *Independent* is very ably conducted by Mr. Craig, who meets with support and material encouragement from the intelligent and reading citizens of Norborne and vicinity. This paper, as its name indicates, is non-partisan in politics, and is published for the whole people of the county; and in their interests. In politics, Mr. Craig is a democrat, and a gentleman of comprehensive

and liberal views upon the leading topics of the day. He is awake to the resources and advantages of Carroll county, and active in their advancement and development. Mr. Craig was married on the 24th day of August, 1880, to Miss Bettie K. Donahue, an estimable and accomplished lady of Norborne. Mr. Craig is a pleasant, genial and clever gentleman, and a leading and public spirited citizen of the thriving little city in which he resides.

C. JAMES J. MARTYR.

The subject of this sketch was born in Madras, British India, on the fourth day of January, 1838. His father, Joseph Martyr, was a staff officer in the service of the British Crown in the East Indies, and died there soon after the birth of our subject. His mother returned to England with her infant son and was subsequently married to Rev. John Morgan, rector of parish Pyecombe in the county of Sussex, by whom James was reared. The foundation of James' education was laid in England where he attended an excellent academy and finished at Dieppe college, France, whither he went for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the French language. At the age of sixteen years he went to the island of Hayti in the West Indies, and clerked for some time in a large mercantile house there. In 1856 he returned to England and, having secured letters of recommendation and credit to parties in the city of New York, sailed for the United States in June of the same year, 1856. He engaged as clerk in several establishments, at different times until 1865, when he went back to England and studied the art of photography in the city of London for two years. In June, 1867, he came again to America and worked at the avocation of a photographer in the States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Missouri. He came to Carroll county in 1872 and located first at the city of Carrollton, where he remained two years and then removed to Norborne. He soon after went back to Carrollton and worked at his calling in that place until July, 1874, when he settled permanently at Norborne. He has built up a very good business at that place and is popular with all who know him on account of his polite and courteous manner and the fair and honorable way in which he treated all his patrons. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and also of the A. O. U. W. at Norborne.

RODOLPH W. BACKENSTOE.

Rodolph W. Backenstoe was born in Centreville, Indiana, on the 22d day of June, 1847. His father Levi Backenstoe was a tinner by trade and a dealer in stoves and hardware, and as soon as Rodolph was old enough his father took him into the shop and taught him the business. In 1869 Mr. Backenstoe came to Missouri and settled at Cameron, where

he worked at his trade during about three months and then came to this county and settled at Norborne, where he has since resided and worked at his calling of a tinner. In 1873 he opened a store on his own account and conducted the tinware business for one year, when he sold out and went to Arkansas for a few months. On his return to Norborne he bought his former store and again entered the merchandising business at that place. He built a large new store and enlarged his business. Mr. Backenstoe was married in 1871 to Miss Matilda Impey, daughter of Elijah Impey of Ray county, Missouri. Both he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church, and he is also a member of the masonic fraternity and of the A. O. U. W. Mr. Backenstoe is one of the leading business men of Norborne, and has been an active worker for the advancement and improvement of the town.

GEORGE W. BOOKER.

Corydon, Harrison county, Indiana, is the birthplace of George W. Booker. When he was four years old his father removed with the family to Missouri and stopped in Scotland county, where he remained during eight years, and then came to Carroll county and located on a farm on the Carrollton and Richmond road, six miles west of the former place. Upon this farm our subject grew to manhood, receiving his education in the district schools. In the year 1863, George W. Booker, then a youth of seventeen years, enlisted in Gen. Jo. O. Shelby's Brigade in Gen. Price's Division of the C. S. A., and served throughout the remainder of the Civil war. At the close of the war Mr. Booker came to Carroll county and has continued to live here ever since. He was first married in 1868, to Miss Delilah Clowdis, who lived only two years after her marriage, and Mr. Booker was, subsequently, married to Miss Nettie M. Hightower. Mr. Booker owns some valuable property in the town of Norborne and conducts the leading tonsorial establishment of that place.

JUDGE JOSIAH FARRINGTON.

Josiah Farrington is a native of the state of New Hampshire, and was born in June 1827. While he was a small boy his father removed with his family to Vermont and settled in Caledonia county, where the subject of this sketch recived the greater part of his education, and lived until he attained his majority. At the age of twenty-one years he went to Manchester, New Hampshire, and engaged in an extensive manufacturing establishment where he remained ten years. At the expiration of this time Judge Farrington removed to Ohio and began merchandising at White House, a village on the Toledo Wabash & Western Railway, not far from the city of Toledo. He continued store keeping during two years and then went to farming. When the late civil war began, our

subject enlisted in the 14th Ohio Regiment of Volunteers and was elected 2d Lieutenant. After serving faithfully in the defense of the Union for two years he resigned and returned to Ohio. He was soon after commissioned a Captain in the Ohio Militia and subsequently became Colonel of a regiment. In 1868 Judge Farrington immigrated to Missouri and settled in Carroll county, where he has lived ever since. He was elected in 1873 one of the Justices of the County Court, and at the expiration of the term of office was appointed by the Governor for another term. He has always discharged the duties of the positions of trust which he has held to the entire satisfaction of the people and with credit to himself.

Judge Farrington is a leading citizen and an influential and highly respected member of the community in which he resides.

ELBERT J. HARRISON,

is a son of William Harrison of Tennessee, and was born in 1846, and when ten years of age came to this county. In 1866 he was married to Miss Emeline Peat of Virginia, by whom there are five children, namely, Uriah, George, Katie, Robert and one other. His profession has been that of a farmer.

F. G. RANKEN,

was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, in 1842, where he resided until seventeen years of age. In 1859 his father's family came to Shelby county, Missouri, remaining five years, when they again moved, going to Adams county. In 1873 they came to this county and located, where they have since remained. He is a son of Robt. Ranken who was born in 1800, and followed the business of buying and selling horses, mules and hogs, trading mostly in the south. The father of the subject of this notice was three times married, his first wife being Miss Matilda Redman, the second, Miss Elizabeth Beach, both of Kentucky, and the last, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Dawson. The subject of this notice has 80 acres of land on the Missouri river, and in connection with farming, tends a warehouse on the river bank.

JAMES H. FULLER,

is the eldest son of Alphonso Fuller, (whose biographical sketch will be found elsewhere) and owns 80 acres of excellent bottom lands which he keeps under the highest state of cultivation and improvement. In 1880 he married Miss Mollie, a daughter of John Archibald.

ISAAC SHELBY,

is a son of John E. Shelby, of Indiana, who was born in 1821, in that state, where he lived until he was twenty three years old, when he came to

Lafayette county, Missouri, remaining only two years and returned to his native state. While there he married a Miss Nancy Griffith, and returning to this state located in Ray county staying five years, then locating in this county, where he resided twenty one years, dying in 1877. Isaac Shelby, the subject of this notice was married in 1879 to Miss Francis, a daughter of Joel Sartain, by whom there is one child, James E.

THOS. A. CHARLTON,

is the son of N. R. Charlton of Indiana, and was born in 1855. He married a daughter of Mr. J. J. Harbert, being in his twenty-sixth year when the union was consummated. His father was born in the same state in the year A. D. 1821. Mr. Charlton, the subject of this sketch is brim full of energy, and with constant and unflagging industry and economy will in the no distant future make his mark and be closely identified with the interests of this county.

CARTER B. DEAN, M. D.

Carter Braxton Dean was born in Harrison county, Indiana, on the 14th day of August, 1841. His father, Alfred Dean, was a leading farmer and school teacher of the locality in which he lived, and our subject was reared upon the farm, and early received the advantages of instruction from his father, who was at that time teaching in the schools of that neighborhood. At the age of eighteen Carter commenced to learn the carpentering trade, and after he had finished his apprenticeship he worked at that calling until the outbreaking of the great civil war. In the summer of 1861 he was engaged on a steamboat, running on the Ohio and Tennessee rivers for some months, and then returned to Indiana and entered Hartsville University, where he spent six months. While attending the university he boarded with a cabinet maker for whom he worked mornings before going to school and evenings after returning, and thus defrayed a part of his expenses. When his scanty earnings were exhausted he was compelled to leave college and returned to steamboating, and worked on a government transport until the fall of 1862, when, having again saved a little money, he returned to the university at Hartsville, and remained there during the succeeding scholastic year, and then engaged in teaching until the spring of 1864. He then enlisted in the 134th regiment of the Indiana volunteer infantry, commanded by Col. James M. Gavin, and went south to the seat of war. When the six months term of service for which he enlisted had expired he returned to his native state and taught school in Bartholomew county. It was during this time that he commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. H. C. Shorb, and when he had prosecuted his studies for three years he attended the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, and soon after began the practice of his

profession at Hope, Indiana. After remaining there only about six months Dr. Dean came to Missouri, and settled in Carroll county in the month of September, 1869. He located first six miles north of Carrollton, but subsequently moved to Wakanda Station where he lived and practiced medicine about six years. In September, 1880, our subject went to Norborne and engaged in the drug business there, which he has since continued with good success. Dr. Dean was married at Columbus, Indiana, on the 30th day of August, 1869, to Miss Orpha Boyer. The issue of this union has been two children, Roscoe N. and Lynnetta, both now living. Dr. Dean is a leading member of Wakanda Lodge of A. F. & A. M. By his own unaided efforts, indomitable energy and pluck our subject secured a professional education and then worked himself into a lucrative practice, and gained the confidence and respect of the whole community.

JACOB T. BROADHURST.

Jacob T. Broadhurst was born in Platte county, Missouri, April 22, 1846. His father, John F. Broadhurst, was a leading farmer and one of the first settlers in the territory known as the "Platte purchase." Our subject was attending school in his native county at the commencement of the war between the states, and that put an end to all educational progress and the further prosecution of his studies was thus prevented. In 1861, though but fifteen years of age, our subject, in company with his father and a number of others, started to join the confederate army under Gen. Sterling Price at Lexington, but while carrying a message from one squad of recruits to another, young Broadhurst was cut off by union soldiers and forced to flee the state. He made his way to Leavenworth, Kansas, and from there went with a private wagon train across the plains to Fort Lyon, on the Arkansas river. This trip occupied four months and at the expiration of that time Mr. Broadhurst returned home and joined the "Home Guard" service. After the close of the war he engaged in furnishing ties to the Missouri Valley R. R. company for two years and found it so profitable that he was enabled to enter a more congenial business. Accordingly in company with Henry Wheeler, also of Platte county, he went to Pomeroy, Kansas, and there entered the general merchandise trade under the firm name of Wheeler & Broadhurst. They continued this business in Pomeroy during three years and then, in 1873, removed to Norborne, Carroll county, Missouri, and have since continued the same line of business in that town. Mr. Broadhurst was married on the 7th day of October, 1874, to Miss Lucy S. Belt, daughter of Joseph Belt, of Carroll county. The issue of this marriage has been three children: George, Sudie and an un-named daughter. Mr. Broadhurst is a member of the M. E. church south, and his wife of the Christian church, at Norborne. He is also a member of Egypt Lodge No. 360, I. O. O.

F., at Norborne. Mr. Broadhurst is a live and prosperous merchant and a good citizen.

WASHINGTON FORD, M. D.

Dr. Washington Ford is a native of Saratoga county, New York, and was born on the 24th day of May, 1848. His paternal ancestry were of English and his maternal of Dutch extraction. His great-grandfather emigrated from England to America and settled in Connecticut prior to the war of the revolution. Martin Van DeWarker, great-grandfather of our subject on his mother's side, came from Holland to New Amsterdam, (now New York) at a very early day, and was a soldier under Gen. Washington in the war for American independence. Lyman Ford, father of the subject of this article removed from New York to Illinois in 1857 and the next year came to this state, but Washington was left behind to complete his studies at Fort Edward Seminary, which school he was attending at the time of the removal of his father's family to the west. After leaving school our subject commenced the study of medicine, and while pursuing his studies engaged in teaching school to secure means to enable him to attend the best colleges and to secure the best advantages in mastering his chosen profession. He attended lectures, first at Belvue Medical College, New York City, in the year 1872, and three years later entered Rush Medical College, at Chicago, and in 1878 graduated therefrom with a diploma and a certificate from the faculty for proficiency in surgery. Dr. Ford came to Carroll county, Missouri, in 1873 and engaged here for a time in teaching before completing his medical education. He began to practice in March, 1878, and during the time until 1880, he was located at Miles Point, on the Missouri river, in the southwestern part of this county, where he engaged an extensive and paying practice. He then removed to Norborne and has since lived and kept an office in that town. During the civil war, Dr. Ford, then a boy of only fifteen years, was drummer of the 105th Illinois infantry, and was with Gen. Sherman in his famous "March to the sea." Dr. Ford is a leading member of Carroll Lodge, No. 249, A. F. and A. M., at Norborne. He is a pleasant, agreeable gentleman and a successful and popular physician.

THOMAS C. BROWN.

The subject of this sketch was born in Ray county, Missouri, November 10th, 1840. His paternal ancestors were Scotch, and his maternal of English extraction. His father, Nathaniel Brown, moved from Maryland to Warren county, Missouri, in 1825, and five years later to Ray county, where he continued to reside until his death in 1877. The maiden name of our subject's mother was Catherine Clemens. Thomas C. Brown was educated in the district schools of his native county, and at the age of

twenty-three years entered the drug store of D. D. Bullock, at Richmond, in the capacity of clerk. After remaining in this position during one year Mr. Brown quit and left the state, temporarily, to avoid troubles growing out of the civil war, which was at that time raging fiercely. He went to New Mexico, but remaining there but a short time he returned to Leavenworth, Kansas, and from there went in the autumn of 1864 to Colorado. While there he worked part of the time in the gold mines and a while in a drug store, and was occupied in all about two years, and then came back to his home in Ray county, where he farmed for one season, and then engaged as clerk in the drug store of Taylor & Donaldson, at Richmond, where he remained until July, 1869. While engaged with Messrs. Taylor & Donaldson, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Mollie F. Morrison, daughter of William Morrison, of Ray county. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, two of whom, Luzon B. and Ona, are now living. In July, 1869, Mr. Brown removed to Norborne, in Carroll county, and in company with Henry C. Garner, opened a drug store in that town, which business they have jointly conducted with good success ever since. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brown are leading members of the Christian church. He is also a member of the masonic fraternity, and of the A. O. U. W., at Norborne. Mr. Brown is a courteous, affable gentleman and a successful business man.

GIDEON B. SHIRKY.

The subject of this sketch was born on the 20th day of November, 1844, in Rockingham county, Virginia. His parents are also natives of that State, and are yet living in Rockingham county. Gideon B. Shirky grew up in his native county, and until the age of seventeen years assisted his father with work upon the farm. After completing the common school course, he attended the Academy of Newmarket and subsequently finished his education at Roanoke College. When the dark cloud of civil war burst over our land in 1861, Mr. Shirkey joined his fortunes with the cause of the south, enlisting in the tenth Virginia Volunteer cavalry, and fought through all the terrible battles of the campaign in the old Dominion state. He was four times captured, but each time effected his escape and rejoined his command. After the surrender of the Army of Virginia, he returned to Rockingham county, and resumed the avocation of farming which business he continued until 1873 when he engaged with Messrs. Loenback & Co., of Baltimore, as traveling solicitor. At the expiration of his engagement with this firm, he came west and located on a farm eighteen miles east of Richmond in Ray county, Missouri, where he remained but one year, and then came to Norborne, in this county, where he has been engaged in business ever since. Mr. Shirky is the only resident member of the firm of Shirky, Goodson & Co., and is business

manager of their large general merchandise store at Norborne. In the month of May, 1874, our subject was married to Miss Eugenia Mansur, daughter of Isaiah Mansur, of Ray county, Missouri. One child, a bright little girl named Allie, has been born of this union. Mr. Shirky is a member of the Masonic fraternity, with membership in Carroll Lodge, at Norborne, and is an active enterprising business man and a leading citizen of that growing substantial town.

ANDREW J. HYNDS, M. D.

Andrew Jackson Hynds was born in Morgan county, Indiana, on the 9th day of July, 1846. He is of Irish origin, his father, John Hynds, having been a native of Ireland. His mother's maiden name was Permelia Richey. She was born in Ohio, but her ancestors were Irish. In 1855, the father of our subject emigrated with his family to this state and settled near Kirksville in Adair county, and here Dr. Hynds received the greater part of his education at the North Missouri Normal School, which institution he was attending at the beginning of the civil war. Dr. Hynds, then a youth, of sixteen years, enlisted in Company D, Capt. Greenstreet, of the Eleventh Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, commanded by Col. Lipscombe and served until the close of the war. He was the youngest member of the regiment. He was discharged at St. Louis in 1865, and at once returned to Adair county, and resumed his studies in the Normal school, from which he graduated, three years later, with the degree of Bachelor of Sciences. In 1870 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Burton, at Kirksville, with whom he continued for three years attending lectures in the meantime at Rush Medical College at Chicago, from which institution he graduated in 1873, the faculty conferring upon him the title of Doctor of Medicine. He began practicing at Milan, Sullivan county, Missouri, but soon after removed to Norborne, in this county where he now resides and practices his profession. Dr. Hynds was married in October, 1876, to Miss Mary F. Foncannon, of Adair county, Missouri. Two children, Mary and John, have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Hynds. Our subject is a member of Carrol lodge, No. 249, A. F. & A. M., at Norborne. He is an able and popular physician, and a pleasant genial gentleman.

JASPER N. CUNNINGHAM.

Jasper N. Cunningham was born on the 18th day of December, 1844, near Morristown, Tennessee. His father, James Cunningham, was a native of Virginia but reared in Tennessee. Our subject attended the schools of his native county until the outbreaking of the great civil war which destroyed all educational advantages and closed the schools of the south. Since the war closed Mr. Cunningham resumed his studies and

completed the Academic course at Fall Branch, Tennessee. After finishing his education the subject of this sketch taught school for one year in his native state and then came to Missouri and located in Carrollton where he taught in the public school of that city for four years and in the district schools of the county for two years longer. In the month of February, 1876, Mr. Cunningham formed a co-partnership with W. S. Crouch of Carrollton and they jointly founded and have since conducted a prosperous trade in Lumber and Farm machinery at Norborne. Mr. Cunningham is resident partner and manager of this business. Mr. Cunningham was married at Carrollton, on the 31st day of December, 1874, to Miss Ella M. Wright, daughter of James Wright of Chillicothe. This union has been blest by the birth of three children, named as follows: James W., born October 9th 1875; Francis S., born June 3d, 1878; Willie Myrtle, born July 23d, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church at Norborne. Our subject is also a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Royal Arch Chapter. He is a stirring merchant, a popular gentleman and a valuable member of the community in which he resides.

JOSEPH H. OATMAN.

Joseph H. Oatman is a Kentuckian. He was born in Garrard county on the 15th day of September 1839. His father died when Joseph was fifteen years old and the family soon after removed to Andrew county, Missouri. Our subject laid the foundation of his education at Harrodsburg before leaving Kentucky and finished it in this state. Mr. Oatman was among the earliest to respond when Governor Jackson made his first call for volunteers at the commencement of the late war. He served in the confederate army during two years. After his enlistment his mother Mrs. Lucinda Oatman was banished from Andrew county and she went to Illinois where she died in 1865. After the war Mr. Oatman removed to Lexington, Missouri, and was engaged in different business enterprises, there, until April 1869, when he came to Carroll county and located at Norborne. Here he formed a co-partnership with other gentlemen and handled agricultural implements and hardware for a time and then dealt in grain and produce until October 1879, when our subject entered the general merchandise business with G. C. Crutchley which he has since continued. Mr. Oatman was married on the 5th day of September, 1867, at Lexington, Missouri, to Miss Elizabeth J. Alford, daughter of Thomas Alford of that city. The issue of this union was two children, James A. and Mary E., both of whom died in infancy. Mr. Oatman was also called upon to suffer the loss of his wife January 29th, 1873. Mr. Oatman is a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist church and also belongs to

the Masonic Lodge at Norborne. He is one of the oldest citizens of that place and one of her best and most active business men.

MAY W. BURTON.

May W. Burton was born in Howard county, Missouri, October 30, 1839. His father, Joseph Burton, was born in the state of Kentucky, but reared chiefly in Randolph county, Missouri. He was married in 1837, to Miss Orpha Brooks, of Randolph county, Missouri. The issue of this union was seven children, the eldest of whom is our subject. May W. Burton was reared on a farm in Randolph county, and attended during the winter term, the district schools of his father's neighborhood, completing his education at Silver Creek Academy, in his native county. After leaving school he engaged in clerking for Patton & Samuel, of Huntsville, who were, at that time, the leading dry goods merchants of that place, and continued in their employ until they quit the business. Then for two years he clerked for N. B. Coates, and subsequently went to College Mound, in Macon county, and continued the same business there, with Messrs. Gorham, & Burton, until the commencement of the late civil war. On the 10th day of August, 1861, Mr. Burton enlisted at Marshal, in Saline county, in the confederate state guard, under call of Gov. Jackson. At the expiration of one year, the time for which he had enlisted, he joined the regular confederate army, company A, 10th Missouri infantry, commanded by Col. Stein. He was promoted to the position of 1st lieutenant, and served during the remainder of the war, participating in some of the hottest and most closely contested battles of the Trans-Mississippi department. He was captured at Helena, Arkansas, July 4, 1863, and held a prisoner in close confinement at Alton, Illinois, for a time, then at Johnson's Island, and again at Ft. Delaware, until January, 1865, when he was exchanged, and at once returned to his command and was placed in charge of the quartermaster's department, in which position he continued until his regiment surrendered at Shreveport, Louisiana, in June, 1865. Mr. Burton was married in October, 1865, to Miss Mattie McLean, daughter of Charles McLean, of Randolph county. They became the parents of five children, named in order of birth as follows: Mattie May, Orpha M., Charles M., Minnie and Pearl, all of whom are now living. In the month of November, 1865, Mr. Burton engaged in the dry goods business, in company with John N. Stewart, at the town of Renick, in Randolph county, and continued in that avocation three years, and then came to Carroll county and located at Norborne, where he, in partnership with his brothers Benjamin W., and Speed, opened a dry goods store. They continued in partnership until 1872, and then his brothers retiring, Mr. Burton continued the business. He is still engaged in merchandising at Norborne under the firm name of Burton &

Co., and is doing a large and lucrative business. He is a leading member of the Christian church and also of the A. O. U. W., at Norborne. He is an experienced and popular business man and a highly respected citizen.

ROBERT GILLIES.

On the 4th day of February, 1857, Robert Gillies was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland. He lived in his native city until he was nineteen years of age, and received his education and learned the jewelry trade there. To learn this business he served an apprenticeship of six and a half years. In 1877 the subject of this sketch left Scotland and came to the United States. After landing at New York he went to Maryland and spent a few months in that State, after which he came to St. Louis, Mo., and spent two years working at his trade in that city. He then went to Kansas City, and after spending a short time there came to Norborne, in this county, and established a watchmaker and jeweler's store, which proved a success, and which he has conducted very profitably ever since. Mr. Gillies is a very competent workman, and an agreeable and popular gentleman.

HERMAN HASS.

Herman Hass was born near Nordon, in the province of Hanover, Germany, on the 23d day of November, 1843, where he was educated and resided until his eighteenth year. He had the good fortune to receive exemption pardons from military duty both from the king of Hanover and the emperor of Germany, and was thus enabled to immigrate to America at the age mentioned above. Landing at New Orleans, he came up the Mississippi river to St. Louis, and thence direct to Carrollton, Carroll county, at which place he arrived November 12, 1860. He had learned the trade of a shoemaker in his native land, and at once began working at that business when he had settled here. He was employed at journey work for about a year, and then opened a shop on his own account in Carrollton, and remained there engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes during four years, at the expiration of which time he removed to Miles Point, on the Missouri river, in this county, and worked at his trade at that place for three years. In 1874 he went to Norborne, and until 1877 conducted a boot and shoe shop in that town. He then formed a partnership with Chas. Smith, and entered the retail grocery trade, which business they have ever since conducted at Norborne under the firm name of Chas. Smith & Co. Mr. Hass was married in this county on the 15th day of April, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Ranzelman, who has borne him four children, named as follows: Mary Katrina, Henrietta Wilhelmina, Dora and John. Mr. Hass is a member

of both the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. fraternities, and is a public-spirited, enterprising citizen.

ADOLPH J. HANSS.

Adolph J. Hannss was born in Altenburg, Germany, in 1833. He was raised and educated in the province of his birth. He was the son of Christoph. Hannss, a farmer in Germany. The subject of this sketch learned the millwright's trade when quite young, and followed no other calling while in the "old country." He was but eighteen years old when he first came to America. He has made several trips across the ocean. He came to America to remain in 1854, stopped at Niagara Falls and helped to build the suspension bridge. When he quit work on this bridge he returned to Germany and remained until the next spring, when he revisited America and located at Newburgh, Wisconsin, and followed the millright trade. He lived there about fifteen years. The following four years he spent in Minnesota and Wisconsin together, after which time he moved to Carroll county, Missouri, where he located, and he has lived in this county ever since. Having had enough military experience in Germany, he would not enter the late war, but paid \$300 bounty to keep out of it. He now owns a farm of 160 acres in section 2, of Egypt township, and has it well improved. Mr. Hannss was first married in 1856, to Miss Augusta H. Jecke, who died in 1871. He was again married in 1873 to Miss Johanna Pauline Kristen, from Prussia. He has ten children, five sons and five daughters. Six children by his first wife and four by his last. One child by first wife dead. In religious belief Mr. Hannss is a Lutheran. He is an Odd Fellow, and has belonged to lodges in Wisconsin, Carrollton and Norborne.

PETER C. WILSON.

Peter C. Wilson was born in Cabell county, West Virginia, September 15th, 1840. He was raised and educated in the county of his birth. His father, Samuel Wilson, was a millwright by trade, and died in West Virginia when Peter was quite small. At the age of 18, Peter moved to Carroll county, Missouri, and settled in Moss Creek township, where he lived for 17 years. He has been gradually adding to his first purchase of land until he has a tract of land of 333 acres, (300 acres of fine prairie bottom land, and 33 acres of timber). The latter lies in Sugar Tree township. The farm is well improved and but one-half mile from Norborne, on the Wabash and St. Louis R. R. Mr. Wilson deals pretty extensively in live stock. He was first married in Carroll county, November, 1863, to Miss Mary A. Morell, who only lived about three months, dying on the 23d day of February, 1864. He was subsequently married to Mrs. Clarinda M. Hudson widow of John Hudson and daughter of John Lee,

of Carroll county. She also died in December, 1876. Mr. Wilson has a son and a daughter living: Cliffe Lee and Clarinda Margaret. One child died when but two weeks old. Mr. Wilson is a member of the M. E. church south. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and is in fellowship with Carroll Lodge No. 249. In 1861 Mr. Wilson enlisted as a volunteer in the cause of the "sunny south," under the first call of Gov. Jackson; served six months in the state service and then joined the regular service under Gen. Shelby and served until 1863. The battles in which he was engaged are given in the Soldiers Record of this work. After the war Mr. Wilson returned to his farm near Norborne and is a popular and prominent citizen.

JOHN P. FINLY.

John P. Finly was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, in September, 1823; raised and educated in the same county, the county of his birth. His father, Samuel E. Finly, was a Kentucky farmer, and died when John was 18 years old. This left the management of the farm to John, which position he occupied until he was 24 years of age. He was first married in July, 1847, to Miss Catharine A. Callahan, who died about four years afterward. Mr. Finly left Kentucky in the fall of 1850, and moved to Ray county, Missouri, where he lived for ten years. He purchased a farm in Ray county near the Carroll county line in 1852. In 1860 he moved to Miles Point, Carroll county, and remained there for five years. He next moved to Livingston county, and resided there one year. In 1867 he moved back to Carroll county, and settled on the farm about six miles northwest of Norborne. He traded this place for the one on which he now resides, in section 28 of Prairie township. His farm has 180 acres of fine improved prairie land, on which is a good house and barn. Mr. Finly married his second wife, Miss Mary Rimmer, in Ray county. This wedding took place in the month of May, 1854. Mr. Finley has one son, Samuel, by his first wife, who is living in Colorado. His second marriage was blessed by ten children. Seven sons and three daughters, all now living. One of his daughters married James Donaldson, of Carroll county. Politically Mr. Finley is a democrat. He has always voted the democratic ticket. He tells of his having had his vote challenged by the registrars under the Drake code, after the war, and he in every case answered their questions as dictated to by his political principles, which were decidedly democratic.

NATHANIEL M. WHITE.

Nathaniel M. White was born on the 2d day of March, 1846, in Pittsburg, Penn. His father, Joseph White, died while on a trip to Ohio, for his health, when Nathaniel was but eight years old. The subject of this

sketch was educated in Pittsburg, and in Ohio. He moved to Scioto, Ohio, when 12 years old, where he arrived at maturity. In 1866, he moved with the family to Ray county, Mo., where they resided until 1870. His mother died in November, 1869. In 1870, he came with his brother, T. D. White to Carroll county, and located on section 3, township 52, range 25. He owns in full partnership with his brother, about 1400 acres of land, nearly all well-improved land. The buildings on the place consist of a frame dwelling house, and two good barns. There are 3 good orchards on the place, two of which are fruit bearing. Mr. White and his brother are extensive live stock dealers. They ship on an average 250 cars of live stock to the St. Louis and Chicago markets. Mr. White is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has been honored with the degrees of master mason, "Royal Arch," "Red Cross," and "Knights Templar." He belongs to Carroll Lodge, No. 249, at Norborne, George Washington Chapter, No. 24, at Carrollton, and the Tancred Commandery, No. 25, at Moberly, Mo. Mr. White is active, energetic and full of vim, and enterprise, and may well be classed with the leading live stock dealers in the state.

THOMAS J. MASON.

Thomas J. Mason, was born in Carroll county, Mo., July 5th, 1830. He has been reared and educated in his native county, by his father Thomas Mason. His avocation through life has always been farming. In his early life, educational advantages were very limited. The school house of those days was such as only the woodman's axe and growing timber afforded. The entire building was made of logs, including the chimney, the benches, etc. The windows were made by leaving out the log the entire length of the house. We may then conclude that the advantages offered for Mr. Mason's mental improvement in his youth were few and limited. In 1857, he purchased the farm upon which he now lives, in section 27, Egypt township. In the first purchase there were but 120 acres, which he paid for in three years. He has now 200 acres of prairie land, and 25 acres of timbered land. His farm adjoins the town of Norborne. Mr. Mason was first married to Miss Martha J. Snediger, in the spring of 1857. She was a daughter of Robert Snediger, of Ray county. She died in November, 1873, and Mr. Mason was again married in October, 1878, to Mrs. Maria J. Austin, widow of David Austin, and daughter of James Dawson, deceased. Mr. Mason is the father of seven children, all by his first wife. Four sons and three daughters; three sons and two daughters still living. Oldest daughter married Wm. Barlow, who is now dead. Politically, Mr. Mason is a democrat. He says he voted for Breckenridge, in 1860, for President, and his voting before and since that time has been in accordance with those sentiments.

all sons, only two of them are now living. Henry Wetherholt was a man of rigid morals and was exceedingly popular.

JAMES PAYNE,

born in Knox county, August 26, 1804. He was reared and educated in the county of his birth. He is a son of Joseph and Polly Payne, of Kentucky. His mother's maiden name was Stewart and she was of Scotch descent. Joseph lived to reach the age of ninety-five. He was one of the Kentucky pioneers. James lived in Kentucky until 1855 when he moved to Ray county, Missouri. After staying there a year he moved to Carroll county, and purchased a farm about three miles north of the present town of Norborne. This was at that time the most unsettled part of the county. Mr. Payne lived on this place until he moved to Norborne, with the exception of about seven years he spent in making tours through California, his family, however, remaining at home. He made one trip to California in 1854 from Kentucky and the other in 1859. The last trip he made by water. He was in California when the late war broke out, and returned home in 1863 to find his family divided, two of his sons advocating the Federal cause and two the confederate cause. Mr. Payne himself was not disturbed by either side. As soon as the railroad extended as far west as Norborne he moved to that town. He has built two houses there, one of which he is now living in. He married Miss Harriett Ridgell, of Kentucky, May 12, 1825. A large family of sixteen children, nine sons and seven daughters were born to them. Four daughters and two sons still survive, all married but one son. Mrs. Payne is a member of the Methodist church. He was, while a young man, a colonel in the old "muster roll" days of Kentucky. He was in Panama, on his return from one of his California trips, at the time Walker, the filibuster, was creating an excitement.

WILLIAM H. HESS,

born June 29, 1845 in Lafayette county, Mo. He is a son of Joseph and Margaret Hess. His father was a wagon-maker and of German descent. His mother's maiden name was Dunbar and of Scotch descent. When three years old his father moved to Richmond, Ray county, Mo. William was educated wholly in Richmond, completing his education in Richmond college. When he became of age he commenced farming in Ray county. In 1868 he bought out a restaurant in Richmond and ran that for two years. Subsequently he engaged in the hotel business at R. & L. Junction in Ray county. He remained there two years. In 1872 he went to Warren county, Kentucky and was engaged in farming for two years; he returned in 1874 and lived in Lexington, Missouri, for eighteen months. In the following year he spent a few months in Iowa and in the

WILLIAM PAYNE.

Wm. Payne was born in Knox county, Kentucky on the 12th day of January 1832. He was reared and educated in the county of his birth and remained there until the 25th year of his age. He moved to Ray county Mo., in December 1856; purchased land in the neighborhood of Millville and sold during the "Oil excitement" realizing a good profit. Ray county was the home of Mr. Payne for 16 years. He visited Colorado in 1861, in May 1863 went west to California, visited Oregon and Idaho and returned to Ray county Mo., in September 1865. He made a trip through Texas in 1867 looking for a suitable place to locate. Finding no country that pleased him better than Missouri for farming, he returned the summer of the same year and purchased a farm in Ray county near his former home. After living on this place for five years he moved to Carroll county three miles north of Norborne. This place he has well improved. It consists of 120 acres of fine prairie land, and 10 acres of timbered land, on the place is a two-story frame residence, a barn and fine orchard. Mr. Payne and family have lived on this farm since 1872. He married on the 2d day of February 1854, Miss Mary Mayse of Knox county Kentucky. Nine children have been born of this union, of which number, three sons and four daughters are living. He has three daughters married and living in Carroll county. Mr. Payne is strong in the faith of Democracy, cast his first presidential vote for Bell in 1861, and has voted the Democratic ticket ever since. Mr. Payne is one of the prominent men of Carroll county and a much respected citizen.

HENRY WETHERHOLT,

born February 12th 1820, in Virginia. He was a son of John and Mary Wetherholt, and of German descent. Henry was raised and educated in Fayette county Pa. He moved with the family when about nineteen years of age to Bellmont county Ohio. He came to Missouri in 1840 and settled first in Lewis county, he lived there until 1857, when he moved to Carroll county Mo., and settled on a place two miles south of Norborne. The farm consists of 240 acres, and it was his home until the time of his death, April 11th 1879. In his will he left his property to his wife in trust for all her children. Mrs. Wetherholt now lives in Norborne and rents out the old home place. Mr. Wetherholt's wife was a widow of Lemuel G. Hatcher. Her maiden name was Sarah D. Chambers, daughter of William and Mary Chambers of Kentucky. Four sons and one daughter were born of this marriage. Elizabeth C., Sarah M. (wife of Jonathan Shackelford,) Mary L., John Henry and Theodocia V. (wife of A. J. Shackelford.) Elizabeth C, Mary L. and John Henry have departed this life. Mrs. Wetherholt had five children by her marriage,

fall of 1875 he returned to Missouri and settled down in Norborne, Carroll county, Mo., where he has lived ever since, engaged in the livery business. Mr. Hess was married May 14, 1871, to Miss Ella Noell, daughter of Nathaniel Noell, deceased, of Saline county. They have had five children born to them. Only two are now living, Annie Pearl and Fannie Willie. Mr. Hess is a member of the Christian church, and expects to spend the remainder of his life in Norborne.

JOHN A. CREASY,

born December, 13, 1833 in Campbell county, Virginia. His father, Fleming Creasy was a millwright and general mechanic. When six years old John A. came with his father to Carroll county, Missouri. He was reared and educated in Carroll county, receiving his schooling from the primary schools. He had but little opportunity to attend school, but being of a studious mind accomplished a great deal by private study; he is in fact a self-educated man, and is most proficient in branches that pertain to mechanical sciences. He first began life for himself as a wagon-maker in Carroll bottom, near Miles Point. He sold out there on account of bad health and moved to Russellville, Ray county, and engaged in the merchandising business; he remained there six years with good success. Indeed he may justly be considered the father of Russellville as he was the first one to start a store in that place. He was in Russellville during the war. In 1864 he moved to Macon, Ill.; remained there nine months and then moved to Pike county, Ill. In 1866 he moved to DeWitt, Carroll county, Mo. There he was engaged in the steamboat commission business until 1869, when he moved to Norborne and started a lumber-yard and was at the same time ticket agent for the North Missouri railroad. Subsequently Mr. Creasy has had a varied business experience. In 1879 Mr. Creasy invented a wind pump for which he received a patent. The pump is called the "Iron Champion." It is manufactured in Norborne with the exception of the castings. The demand for the pump is rapidly increasing. Mr. Creasy was married in Carroll county, May 21st to Miss Frances A. Marlow, daughter of William Marlow, deceased. She died October 6, 1873 and Mr. Creasy was again married December 7, 1875, to Miss Louisa M. Carpenter, daughter of E. W. Carpenter, of Lexington, Mo. Mr. Creasy had six children by his first wife. Of these three sons and two daughters are still living. One of the daughters married George F. Crutchley, of Norborne. By his second wife he had five children; of these a son and a daughter are still living. Mr. Creasy is a member of the M. E. church south. Mrs. Creasy belongs to the missionary Baptists. His first wife was a member of the Methodist church. He is a member of the masonic fraternity and is in fellowship with Carroll lodge, No. 249.

at Norborne. Mr. Creasy is an enterprising man and takes a great interest in the county's welfare. He will continue with the company in the manufacture of the machines of which he is the inventor and patentee. Mr. Creasy has made several trips to California. He has one son, Charles William, who in his love for machinery imitates his father. He is at present telegraph operator at Missouri City.

HENRY WENZEL,

Was born in Germany, February 8, 1819. His father was a farmer in Germany. Henry served out his time as apprentice in learning the stone and brick mason trade. He served 4 years of the time required by law in the military service. He came to America in December, 1844, landed at New Orleans on Christmas day. He settled in St. Louis, and worked at his trade for three years. In 1848 he came to Carroll county, where he has been engaged in farming ever since. He first purchased 80 acres of land 4 miles east of Norborne. In 1866 he purchased the place on which he now lives. It contains 260 acres, and lies in section 21 of Egypt township. The farm is well improved. Mr. Wenzel owns altogether 540 acres in Carroll county, besides two houses and lots in Norborne. He was married March 4, 1855, to Miss Louiza Hecke, a German lady of Chariton county. She died August 16, 1880. They have had born to them seven children: Lena, born October 23, 1856; Louiza, born August 5, 1858; Frederick, born September 13, 1860; Katie, born December 10, 1862; Henrietta, born January 1st, 1865; Lewis, born August 26, 1866; Wilhelmina, July 25, 1869. Henrietta died September 17, 1866. Mr. Wenzel is a prominent member of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Norborne. His wife was a member of the same church. Two of his daughters are now married. Lena married Henry Haurtman, of Lafayette county, and Katie married Wm. Coleman, of Carroll county. Mr. Wenzel is a thrifty farmer and a prominent citizen in his neighborhood.

FRANK SCHIES,

was born in the province of Baden, Germany, March 25, 1837. He is a son of Andrew Schies, a wagon-maker. He was educated in the national schools of Germany. He came to America with the family when 16 years old; landed at St. Louis *via* New Orleans, in 1852. In 1853 the family moved to Carroll county, and settled on Turkey Creek. In course of time his father entered land, near the present site of Norborne. This was afterward exchanged for land where Norborne now stands. At his father's death, Frank fell heir to this tract of land, which he sold at the commencement of the building of the town of Norborne, and bought land one mile northeast of the town where he now resides. Mr. Schies was married August 13, 1862, to Miss Magdalena Reck, a native of Germany. They

were the parents of five children: Eva, Mary, Frank, and Theresa. Sophia, the oldest, died in 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Schies belong to the German Methodist church. Mr. Schies is an old settler and a good and successful farmer.

MICHAEL J. McAULIFFE,

was born November 12, 1835, in Cork county, Ireland, son of Timothy McAuliffe, a farmer, who died in December, 1841. After his father's death the family moved to America, and landed in New York city. In 1843 they moved to Boston. Here Michael learned the carpenter's trade. At the time of the late war he was a member of an independent company of the Montgomery Union Association, but fortunately had no fighting to do. After the war he came west, stopped at Chicago a year, and worked at his trade. In 1866 he went to St. Louis, and there worked on Jefferson barracks. He remained in St. Louis three years, and moved to Carroll county, Missouri, and improved a farm in Sugar Tree township, which he sold two years afterward, and purchased and improved a place of 160 acres three miles west of Norborne, in section 20, of Egypt township, and has ever since lived on it. Since Mr. McAuliffe's stay in Carroll county, he has worked considerably at his trade, both in the towns of Carrollton and Norborne. He was married in the city of Boston, October 25, 1863, to Miss Eliza B. Feely, daughter of Dan'l Feeley, of Ireland. They have been blessed with four children, 2 sons and 2 daughters: James Henry, born August 19, 1864; Mary Ann, born August 24, 1866; Daniel Joseph, born April 7, 1872; Eliza, born August 12, 1874. Daniel J. died January 12, 1873, with cerebro spinal meningitis. Mary Ann died April 9, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. McAuliffe are members of the Catholic church, and have had their children baptized in the same faith.

WILLIAM B. VEST,

was born May 2d, 1829, in Terre Haute, Indiana. He is a son of Little B. and Leah Vest. His father was a millwright by trade and he taught William the milling business. When William was three years old the family moved to Spencer, Owen county, and here William was chiefly educated. When 16 years of age he came to Franklin county, Missouri, and lived with his grandfather Vest, with whom he remained for three years and learned the blacksmith trade. In 1849 he went to Troy and was engaged in horseshoeing, etc., until 1854, when he opened a plow and wagon shop in Lexington, Illinois. He remained there but a year and then visited Iowa and finally settled in Lexington, Missouri, in July, 1856. He was engaged with the firm of C. Carpenter & Co., in the manufacture of general farming implements. The firm was afterward changed to the style of Carpenter & Vest. He was in Lexington for three years.

From this time on he had a varied business experience. He sympathized with the south but was not engaged in war. After the war he went back to his farm that he owned near Buckner, Jackson county, Missouri. He moved to Norborne, Carroll county, Missouri, in April, 1881, and leased the Bethel Mills in partnership with George Van Trump. Mr. Vest married Miss Susan McCulloch, December 26, 1850, she was from Lincoln county, and only lived about a year and a half after their marriage. He was again married in 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Williams of Lincoln county. She died June 16, 1859. He was a third time married in October, 1860, to Miss Amanda Rainey, of Jackson county. She died March 5, 1867; and Mr. Vest was a fourth time married on the 12th of October, 1869. His present wife was widow Carrie Taylor, whose maiden name was Griffith. He has had twelve children. By his first marriage he had no children; by his second he had three; by the third he had four, and by his last marriage he has five. He has also raised one stepdaughter, a child of his present wife. Mr. Vest is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and holds membership at Buckner, Jackson county, Missouri. He intends moving his family to Norborne to live.

JOHN W. EDWARDS,

was born April 18, 1831, in Bond county, Illinois; son of William Edwards an Illinois farmer, who moved to Prairie Bottom in Carroll county, Missouri, and died in this county in 1865. John was at home with his father until he was thirty-three years old, when he began farming on a place he had bought in 1856. He built some improvements on the place in 1868, and has made it his home ever since. The family lived in Ray county for eight years, with that exception they have made Carroll county their home since they have been in the state of Missouri. His present house is in section 7, Egypt township, three miles northwest of Norborne. Mr. Edwards enlisted in the late war in defense of the Union, under Col. Mulligan, but was captured at Lexington, Missouri, in the first fight he took part in. He was sworn out of service by the Confederates. He was married in April, 1865, to Miss Catharine Robinson of Carroll county; one child only, a son, was born of this union, named Andrew Jackson. He was born in August, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Edwards is one of the oldest settlers in his section of the county and has killed a great many turkeys and deer in his section during the time of the early settlement of the county. In 1873 he had the misfortune to lose his left leg by getting it caught in a wagon wheel, the wagon being loaded with hay at the time. He is still full of energy and does as much work as many men who are physically sound.

HENRY C. BRENNEMAN,

was born in Fairfield county, Ohio. He is a son of John and Nancy Brenneman. Henry was the fifth child that was born to his father's third marriage. He was educated and raised in Fairfield and Allen counties, Ohio. He came to Missouri in June, 1869, and bought a farm in section 5, Egypt township. The farm contains 140 acres, all well fenced, three sides of the farm have fine hedge fences. There is a frame dwelling and barn on the place, and a fine peach and apple orchard. He was married in Ray county, Mo., November 25th, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth Wicher, daughter of Caleb Wicher. Three daughters and one son have been born to them, all living, and named as follows: Maud, J. Ernest, Bertha V. and Leona A. Mr. Brenneman and wife are both members of the Christian church. Mr. Brenneman is one of the substantial farmers of his locality; he pays considerable attention to buying and feeding cattle.

DANIEL HEINEY,

was born July 12th, 1842, in Wayne county, Indiana. His father, George Heiney, was a farmer, and Daniel was raised a farmer, which business he has since followed. He began farming for himself when 22 years of age; his father died in 1850, and he rented his mother a portion of the land and lived with her on the place. In 1870 he moved to Carroll county, Mo., and purchased a farm of 80 acres in section 8, of Egypt township; he improved this, and by making subsequent purchases of adjacent lands has obtained in all, 320 acres. It is all well improved, and lies four miles north-west of Norborne; he has thrived well since coming to Missouri. Mr. Heiney was married September 12th, 1867, to Miss Mary C. Reade, daughter of George W. Reade, of Indiana. They have one son and one daughter, named Horace and Dottie. Mr. Heiney is a member of the A. O. U. W. order at Norborne, and also of the Patrons of Husbandry, Carroll Grange, No. 2060, which has its hall at Norborne. He has his property insured in the Continental Fire Insurance Co., and his life is insured in the A. O. U. W. fraternity. He is a very successful farmer.

LEWIS W. OVERHOLTZ,

born November 28th, 1830, in Preble county, Ohio, and raised and educated in the same county. He has been raised a farmer and has always been engaged in farming. He moved to Carroll county in 1869, and bought a piece of land in section 7, Egypt township, five miles north-west of Norborne; he has improved his place, and lived on it since he purchased it. He married Miss Nancy Frum, daughter of David Frum, of Preble county, Ohio, February 1st, 1854; five children, four sons and one daughter, have been born to them: Andrew, Emily Ann, George Wash-

ington, Francis Marion and Elmer Ellsworth. Emily and Francis are still living; Emily is now the wife of George W. Reed, of Ray county, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Overholtz and both children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Overholtz is also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry Grange at Norborne.

GEORGE W. METCALF.

George W. Metcalf was born on the 10th day of February, 1839, in White county, Ind., near the famous Tippecanoe battle ground. In 1845 he moved to Carroll county, Mo., with the family. His father, J. E. Metcalf, was formerly of New York; he died in 1855, with cholera, leaving George W., who was the oldest son, to look after the support of the family. At the beginning of the war he was in his 23d year, and enlisted in defense of the union, in the second regiment cavalry Missouri volunteers, under Capt. G. W. Marshall. He was engaged in a number of battles and skirmishes, as the soldiers' record of this work will show. He was discharged in St. Louis, and returned to Carroll county after the war; he lived upon the old homestead during three years after the war, and then purchased a farm for himself, in the same township, upon which he has ever since made his home, with the exception of three years he spent traveling through different western states. Mr. Metcalf was first married on the 21st day of May, 1868, to Miss Catherine Knippschild, of Carroll county. They became the parents of one child, John H., who died in infancy. Mrs. M. also died in about a year after her marriage, and our subject was afterwards married, October 22d, 1871 to Miss Eliza E. Davis, also of Carroll county. The issue of this union has been five children, three of whom, Mary E., Dora E. and Eliza J., are now living. Mr. Metcalf is a leading member of the Grange, and takes great interest in everything pertaining to agriculture.

THOMAS D. WHITE.

The gentleman whose name heads this article is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in the city of Pittsburg on the 22d day of March, 1842. He was educated in his native town, and lived there until he was fifteen years of age. His father had died three years before, and Thomas was obliged to go to work for his own support. He accordingly secured a position at the Union Stock Yards at Alleghany City, and remained there one year, during which time he acquired a knowledge of the stock shipping business, which no doubt influenced his choice of a calling in after life. In 1857 the family removed to Scioto county, Ohio, and our subject and his brother engaged in farming there. The care and management of the business devolved chiefly on Thomas, who was the eldest son. After living in Ohio during nine years, our subject came

with his mother's family to Missouri, and stopped at first in Ray county, where they rented a farm for one year, after which Mrs. White and her sons bought lands together, lying in both Ray and Carroll counties. After a residence of four years in Ray they came to this county and improved a farm in Egypt township (section 3), four miles northwest of Norborne. On this place the brothers have resided ever since. Their mother, Mrs. Elizabeth White, died in Ray county, November 18, 1869. Thomas D. White was married on the 25th day of March, 1880, to Miss Jennie F. Loyd, of Indiana. One son, Joseph Ellsworth, has been born to bless this union. The subject of this sketch and his brother are among the most extensive stock dealers in Carroll county, and ship more stock from Norborne than any other firm. During the year 1880 they shipped one hundred and seventy carloads of live stock out of this county. Mr. White is a leading member of Carroll Lodge No. 249, A. F. and A. M., and also of the grange at Norborne, and is a leading business man and prominent citizen of that community.

JOSIAH F. HUDSON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Stokes county, North Carolina, on the 23d day of January, 1823. When he was about six years old, his father, David Hudson, removed with his family to Patrick county, Virginia, and there Josiah was educated and reared to the age of sixteen years on a farm. In 1839 the family immigrated to Illinois, and settled in Clinton county, where our subject was engaged in farming until 1843, when he came to Carroll county Missouri, and settled a short distance north of the city of Carrollton, and this county has been his home ever since. In September, 1859, Mr. Hudson bought the farm upon which he now resides. This place comprises one hundred and twenty-seven acres of fine prairie land, well improved, and enclosed by good hedge fences. In addition to this prairie tract Mr. Hudson owns ten acres of good wood-land. He was married in March, 1860, to Miss Eda A. Clowdis, daughter of George W. Clowdis, of this county. Four children have been born of this union, three of whom are now living. Their names are as follows: Josiah, Jr., Mary Catherine and David C. In the year 1847 Mr. Hudson went to the "Lone Star State" and joined the Texas rangers, with whom he served in the war against Mexico during fourteen months, and was in many fierce battles with Mexican banditti and freebooters on the frontier. The recital of all of his interesting experiences would make a book in itself. When the war ended he returned to Carroll county, Missouri, where he remained until the spring of 1850, and then went overland with a wagon train to California. There he engaged in mining for gold, but met with such poor success that in 1852 he returned to Missouri. Not satisfied with his first experience, he deter-

mined to try his fortunes once more in the gold fields of the great new west, and accordingly went out again in the spring of 1853 to California. This time he remained in the mines until the fall of 1857, and made considerable money, which he invested in a store building and a stock of goods at Nevada City, only to lose it all by fire a few days later. He then spent about two years in Sonoma county, California, engaged in farming. He came back to Carroll county Missouri, in July, 1859, and remained here until 1870, when he made another trip to the Golden State, and while there engaged in a variety of occupations. Upon this last trip his wife accompanied him, and when they returned they settled permanently upon the old homestead in this county, where they now reside. At the beginning of the civil war Mr. Hudson enlisted under Gov. Jackson's first call for volunteers, and served faithfully throughout the war in the confederate army. He is a member of the Baptist church and the Masonic fraternity at Norborne, and is well esteemed and respected by all his neighbors and acquaintances.

HENRY C. PILE.

On the 29th day of August 1843, Henry C. Pile was born in Adair county, Missouri. Six years after his birth, Milton K. Pile, his father, removed with the family to Carroll county, Missouri, and here the subject of this article received his education and has resided ever since. He was reared to farming and has always pursued that vocation. When the great Civil war began, in 1861, Mr. Pile enlisted for the defense of the Union, in the 23d Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was in active service for three years. He participated in a number of hard fought battles and was once captured by the enemy. He was one of "Sherman's Yankee Boys" on the famous march "from Atlanta (Georgia) to the sea." When the war was over and peace once more restored, Mr. Pile returned home to Carroll county, and at once resumed the peacable vocation of farming, which he has steadily continued to the present time. Mr. Pile was first married, in 1870, to Miss Martha B. Markham, daughter of Win. C. Markham, deceased, formerly of Carroll county. The issue of this union was four girls, three of whom are still living. Mrs. Pile died in the month of February 1880, and our subject was subsequently married to Miss Nancy C. Payne, a native of this county. Mr. Pile is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge at Norborne.

MICHAEL WAGNER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Baden, Germany, in the month of December 1810. He received his education in his native city and served an apprenticeship there, to the shoemaker's trade and worked at that occupation until 1836, when he came to America. In the year 1838, he

settled in Lexington, Lafayette county, Missouri, and was married there, in 1842, to Miss Frances Meyer, a native of Germany, who came to the United States three years after the coming of her husband. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Wagner commenced a bakery business in Lexington, but at the end of one year quit it, and purchasing land in Carroll county, moved upon it with his family, and never afterwards engaged in any business but farming. He was disabled by severe rheumatism, from which he suffered greatly, during the last eighteen years of his life. Mr. Wagner died on the 12th day of April 1867, of pneumonia after a short illness. He was a leading member of the Roman Catholic Church, and much esteemed and respected by his friends and neighbors. Two sons, William and John, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wagner. The first named, is living with his mother at Norborne, and John is married and resides upon the old homestead, just north of that town. Mrs. Wagner is now keeping the "Wagner House," a very excellent hotel, at Norborne.

COLONEL CALVIN MINTON.

Calvin Minton was born in Washington county, Virginia, June 25, 1821. His father, James Minton, a leading farmer of Washington county, sold his property and removed to Knox county, Tennessee when Calvin was in his ninth year. The Minton family is of Scotch origin, Ebenezer Minton, great grandfather of our subject having been a native of Scotland. Calvin Minton was chiefly educated in Tennessee, and lived there, engaged in farming for about twenty years. He was married in Roan county, that state, August 15, 1842, to Miss Rebecca Thompson, daughter of Robert Thompson, and three years afterwards removed to Indiana, and farmed in Morgan county for about seven years and then went to Iowa and settled upon a farm he had improved near Osceola in Clark county. He lived there at the outbreaking of the civil war. Mr. Minton enlisted in the Union army in July 1861, and was three years in active service. He was elected first lieutenant when his company was organized, and was soon after promoted to the office of captain of company F, sixth Iowa, volunteer infantry. After quitting the regular service, in 1864, he was commissioned by Gov. Stone, Colonel of Iowa militia. During the time Col. Minton was on duty in the regular service he participated in a number of the chief engagements of the war. He was wounded at Jackson, at Mission Ridge, and also at Vicksburg. Col. Minton came to Carroll county from Iowa in the autumn of 1868, and settled in Egypt township upon the same farm that he now owns and occupies. Nine children have been born to Col. and Mrs. Minton, seven of them, three sons and four daughters, are now living, and have their homes in this state. Col. Minton has a good farm, a pleasant home and is an agreeable and clever gentleman.

JAMES CLEARY.

James Cleary was born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, in the month of June, 1833. His father died when James was quite young, and our subject was taken to Brooklyn, New York, and put in the family of his uncle, Rev. Wm. P. Hogan, pastor of St Paul's (Catholic) church, to be reared. Two of his brothers had come to the United States some time before, and were placed by their Uncle in the university of Notre Dame, at South Bend, Indiana. As soon as James was old enough he was put to school at St. Paul's in Brooklyn and remained there during two years, and until his mother arrived from Ireland in 1850. Mr. Cleary, after leaving school began to learn the carpentering trade in Philadelphia, but did not complete his apprenticeship until after he joined his mother in St. Louis, whither she had gone and established her home. The family lived in St. Louis until 1854, and Mr. Cleary was steadily at his trade during the time they were there. In 1854, the subject of this article removed to Carrollton and engaged there as contractor and builder for three years, and then turned his attention to farming, which business he has ever since followed. He purchased the farm upon which he now resides, in Egypt township, in the year 1856 and began improving it the year following. The tract at that time consisted of only one hundred and sixty acres, but Mr. Cleary has added to it from time to time since, by purchase, until it now comprises six hundred acres of excellent farming land, well improved, and well stocked. He is also the owner of several other tracts of land in Carroll county. Mr. Cleary was first married in 1862 to Miss Catherine Conway. They became the parents of three children: John Henry, William Thomas and James. Mrs. Cleary died five years after her marriage, and our subject was married to Miss Emma Jones, of Jackson county, Missouri. The issue of this union has been three children named as follows: George Walter, Pierce Emmett, Charles Carroll. Mr Cleary is a leading member of the Catholic church at Norborne, and is a pleasant, agreeable gentleman, a kind neighbor and a valuable citizen.

EDWARD P. MEEHAN.

On the 28th day of March 1844 Edward P. Meehan was born at Jersey City, New Jersey. His parents were both natives of Ireland. His father was a farmer in New Jersey and in 1852 left that state and removed with his family to Peoria county, Ills., where our subject acquired the greater part of his education, and lived upon the farm until he was sixteen years of age. He learned the blacksmith trade in Brenfield, Illinois, and worked at his trade until 1869 when he came to Carroll county and located at Norborne. Here he built a shop and set up a forge. Mr. Meehan con-

tinued blacksmithing for some time in Norborne. In 1873 Mr. Meehan was elected collector of the Revenue for Egypt township under the then existing law and discharged the duties so acceptably that he was three times re-elected to the same office. During the year 1876 he served as a member of the Norborne council and in 1878 was elected Mayor of that place which office he has ever since filled. He has also filled the office of Justice of the Peace since 1880. Mr. Meehan was married on the 23d day of May 1871 to Miss Mary A. Lininger, of this county. Four children have been born of this union all of whom are now living. Their names are as follows, viz: Edward P., Jennie E., George T. and Robert Emmett. Mr. Meehan is a member of Carroll Lodge, No. 249, A. F. & A. M., at Norborne. At present he is engaged in addition to his duties as mayor and Justice, in the real estate and insurance agency business. He has lately been elected president of the Farmers Bank in Norborne. The large number of times he has been elevated to positions of honor and trust bear ample testimony of the esteem and high regard in which he is held by his fellow townsmen.

GEORGE R. MA-GEE.

George R. Ma-Gee was born in Lewis county, Missouri in the month of April 1845. His father Thomas L. Ma-Gee was a prominent farmer of that county and our subject was reared on a farm and assisted his father in its management until the commencement of the great civil war. Mr. Ma-Gee, then a youth of seventeen years, enlisted first in the confederate army under Colonel Porter, but was subsequently forced by General McNeal—notorious on account of the wholesale massacre of defenceless prisoners at Palmyra,—to enter the federal army. Prior to this he had been kept in close confinement at Palmyra, Lagrange and Alton. He was in service altogether about three years. After the close of the war Mr. Ma-Gee came to Carroll county and located near Miles Point. He has been a resident of this county ever since. He was first married, in 1866 to Miss Mary L. Weatherholt. The issue of this union is two children, Henry T. and George, H., both still living. Mrs. Ma-Gee died in October 1869 and our subject was afterward married to Miss Mary A. Dawson. They became the parents of four children, two of whom, Edgar R. and Mabel G., are still living. In 1868 Mr. Ma-Gee entered the drug store of Brown & Garner at Norborne for the purpose of learning the business and after remaining with them for three years opened a drug store in the same town on his own account. He subsequently became interested in a dry goods and grocery store in addition to his drug trade and besides both of these enterprises he owns a good farm two miles south of the town of Norborne which he lets to tenants. Mr. Ma-Gee and his wife are both members of the M. E. church, south,

and he is also connected with the Masonic Fraternity, the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W. He is a prosperous merchant and an agreeable and affable gentleman.

WILLIAM H. BARRETT.

On the 5th day of March, 1837, Wm. H. Barrett was born in Oxford county, Maine. His father, John Barrett died when William was but three years old, and his maintenance and education devolved upon his mother, who never again married. He was educated wholly in Maine, though the family lived part of the time in Abington, Massachusetts. He attended Hebron academy at the age of nineteen years, and again after attaining his majority. While living at Abington, Massachusetts, our subject learned the shoemaking trade. In 1858 he went to Mason county, Kentucky, and taught school at Sardis until his health failed. He then moved to Illinois and engaged in farming, which employment greatly improved his health, and after two years residence in Illinois he went to Washington county, Kansas, and engaged there in farming until 1862, and then sold out and went to New York city. He lived in that city three years, during the last two of which he served upon the metropolitan police force. Mr. Barrett came to Carroll county in 1867 and bought a farm in the western part of the county, and resumed that business. In 1871 he exchanged this farm for one in Ray county, which he still owns, and moved upon it. He lived there until 1876 when he came to Norborne and built a store house, and the succeeding fall moved his family to that town and opened a restaurant and fancy grocery store. In 1880 he closed the restaurant department and Mrs. Barrett opened a millinery store instead. Mr. Barrett was married in Carroll county to Miss Margaret Coggburn, daughter of Rev. G. B. Coggburn, of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Barrett and his wife are both members of this church.

ANTHONY LIMBIRD,

was born in Linconshire, England, on the 11th day of August, 1833. His father, James Limbird, was a farmer and Anthony was reared to the same occupation, and was occupied with its duties until his twenty-first year, when he emigrated to the United States. He stopped first at Sandusky, Ohio, and worked on a farm near that city for one year, and then went to Van Wert county, same state, and, after working on a farm for some time, he bought lands and commenced farming on his own account. In 1858 he moved to Allen county, Ohio, and was soon afterward married to Miss Ermina Chapel, of that county. In 1861 our subject left his farm in Allen county and enlisted for the defence of the union under Major McLaughlin, an old Mexican soldier, who had been commissioned to raise troops in Ohio. Mr. Limbird continued in the service until the

end of the war, and participated in many hard-fought battles. He was once captured and held for seven months as a prisoner of war. After the close of the war Mr. Limbird spent only one year in Ohio, moving, with his family, to Carroll county, Missouri, and locating on a farm three miles south of Norborne. Upon this farm he lived eleven years and in 1877 moved to the town of Norborne and commenced the grocery business which he has ever since continued, very profitably, at the same place. He carries a large stock of staple and fancy groceries and family supplies. The first Mrs. Limbird died in 1869, and our subject was subsequently married to Miss Cynthia Read, daughter of Alvin Read of Norborne. Eight children have been born to Mr. Limbird, four by each wife. Six of them are now living. Their names are as follows: Elizabeth, Josephine (now Mrs. Roselle), Ollie, Annie, Artie and Charles, Minnie, the third child by the first, and George, the first by the second marriage are dead. Mr. Limbird and wife are both members of the M. E. church, north, but have no connection with any church organization in their present locality. The subject of this sketch owns considerable property in Norborne, and is interested in the advancement and improvement of that town.

ORSA ELLIOTT.

Appomattox Court House, in Virginia, is the birth place of Orsa Elliott. He was born on the 8th day of October, 1858. His father, John W. Elliott, was killed in battle when Orsa was only five years of age and he was left to the care of his mother with whom he lived until he reached the years of manhood. In 1869 the family removed to Missouri and settled in Brunswick in Chariton county, where our subject attended school during four years. He then clerked for Messrs. Kennedy & Plunkett, dry goods merchants of that place. He afterward clerked for the same firm at DeWitt and had altogether, about six years experience in that calling. Mr. Elliott finished his education at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, in the spring of 1880 and in September of the same year came to Norborne, in this county, and opened a general merchandise store in partnership with John Von Arb, a young gentleman of about the same age as himself, who was reared and educated in Brunswick, Missouri. The style of the firm is Elliott & Von Arb, and though lately started in business, they have conducted themselves so well and dealt with all so fairly that they already enjoy a fair share of patronage, and their trade is constantly increasing.

JAMES W. McFALL.

James W. McFall was born in Wayne county, Ohio, June 9, 1833. John A. McFall, his father, moved to Richland county, Ohio, when James was but one year old and there the subject of this article was reared and

educated. He graduated from Delaware College, in Ohio, in the fall of 1855, after having spent five years in close study at that institution. After leaving college he came to Memphis in Scotland county, Missouri, and there began teaching school and reading law. After remaining in the office of Birch & Kays, at Memphis, during two years he passed his examination and was admitted to the practice of law and enrolled a member of the Memphis bar and practiced in the courts of Scotland county for two years. When the civil war broke out, Mr. McFall enlisted in the twenty-first regiment of Missouri volunteer infantry, and was at once elected first lieutenant and soon afterward promoted to the captaincy of company C. Partisan feeling ran high in Scotland county, at the commencement of the war and our subject was fired upon, by a cowardly assassin in ambush, as he was riding along the road one day, and so severely wounded as to confine him to his room for several months. After the war was over Mr. McFall entered the general merchandise business at Memphis, which he continued with one interruption until 1875, when he removed to this county and settled, first at Miami station, where he sold goods and practiced law for two years. He then moved to the town of DeWitt, and engaged in the same business there. In the month of May, 1880, Mr. McFall removed to Norborne and entered the store of J. E. Sinift in connection with the practice of his profession. One year afterwards in partnership with a Mr. Hays he bought out the business of Sinift and they have since continued it under the title of Hays & McFall. They do a general grocery business and carry also, a stock of glass and queensware. Capt. McFall was married in Memphis, Scotland county, Missouri, to Miss Elizabeth Ellen Gough, daughter of John F. Gough. The issue of this marriage has been four children: Francis Marion, John J., Lilly, (died in infancy) and Bessie. The captain is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Memphis, Missouri.

ROBERT N. BANISTER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Ray county, Missouri, and spent eleven years in attendance upon Richmond College from which institution he graduated in 1873. He taught school during two years after leaving college and then began the study of law in the office of his father, Judge Nathaniel Banister, at Richmond. After devoting about two years to the study of his chosen profession, he was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1876, and the same year was elected to the office of city attorney of Richmond. In the spring of the year 1877, our subject went to the state of Mississippi, with the design of entering the practice of law there, but the death of his father in May, following, caused his return to Richmond, and he never again went south. In the fall of 1878, Mr. Banister came to

Carroll county, and located for the practice of his profession at the town of Norborne where he has ever since resided.

JOSEPH B. BRADLEY.

Joseph B. Bradley was born in the city of St. Louis, Mo., April 4th, 1855, and was reared and educated there. His father, Gen. Joshua T. Bradley, was a lawyer by profession, and attained considerable prominence at the Illinois bar. He was a non-commissioned officer and U. S. Paymaster during the civil war. The family were living in St. Louis at the time of the birth of Joseph. His father lost all his property by the war and, in consequence could not give his son material assistance when commencing life. Joseph first engaged as bell boy at the Planters' House in his native city, and was, subsequently, cabin boy on different Mississippi river steamboats, and later in life he ran on the Ohio, Little Red, White, St. Francois and Missouri rivers, in almost every capacity from deck-sweep to second mate. Mr. Bradley quit steamboating in 1874, and located at St. Charles, Mo., where he learned the business of sewing-machine repairing in all its details. Mr. Bradley was married at Wells-ville, Mo., in April, 1878, to Miss Maggie A. Burkhalter. He went to Kansas soon after his marriage, and there his wife and infant child both died in 1879. The same year he returned to Missouri and located at Norborne, Carroll county, where he still conducts a music and sewing-machine store, and is also insurance agent. In politics Mr. Bradley is a democrat. He belongs to the Christian church and is an active worker in the Sunday school.

THOMAS KENTON.

Thomas Kenton was born in Lafayette county, Mo., on the 24th day of September, 1837. His father, John Kenton, was one among the earliest settlers of this county. The family is connected with the famous Kentons who figured so prominently in the pioneer settlements of Kentucky. The subject of this sketch, although born in Lafayette county, was reared in Carroll county, whither his father removed in Thomas' infancy. He was educated in the old log school-houses so common in the west at an early day, and worked upon his father's farm until he was grown. Farming has always been his chief occupation, and he now owns four good farms in Carroll county, including the one upon which he resides in the suburbs of Norborne. In the month of October, 1872, he removed to Norborne, in order to give his children the advantages of good schools in the acquisition of an education. He bought the only livery stable in the place, and has since conducted it in addition to buying and selling live stock, in which business he is engaged to a considerable extent. Mr. Kenton was married on the 11th day of June, 1863, to Miss Minerva Craig, daughter

of John Craig, of Ray county. From this union eight children have been born, six of whom, four boys and two girls, are now living. Mr. Kenton is a member of the A. O. U. W., at Norborne, and is a highly respected and valuable citizen.

HENRY H. FRANKEN.

Henry H. Franken is a native of Surinak, Prussia. He was born on the 15th day of August, in the year 1849. His father started with the family to America when Henry was but three years old, but was taken with sickness on the passage and died on ship board. The balance of the family reached the United States and came direct to Missouri, settling at Boonville, in Cooper county, where our subject was educated and learned the saddlery and harness making trade under John Durr, a leading saddler of that place. He completed his apprenticeship in 1868, and after being employed one year at journey work he opened a shop at Boonville on his own account, but, at the end of six months, removed his stock to Jamestown, in Moniteau county, and carried on the business there during a year and a half, when he sold out and returned to Boonville. He then engaged as clerk with Meistrell & Smith, in a dry goods and grocery store. In the month of March, 1874, he removed to Carroll county and opened a small saddlery and harness shop at Norborne, where he has since lived and prospered in business. Mr. Franken was married on the 22d day of April, 1874, to Miss Sibylla A. Koenig, of Boonville. Four children have been born of this union; three boys and one girl, all now living. The subject of this article is a leading and active member of the Roman Catholic church at Norborne, and contributed liberally to the building fund of the church which has just been erected by that religious denomination at Norborne.

GEORGE W. THOMAS.

George W. Thomas was born near Carrollton, Carroll county, Missouri, on the third day of November, 1847. His father died when George was quite young, and his mother removed soon after to Macoupin county, Illinois, where our subject was educated and grew up to manhood. Mr. Thomas entered a drug store at Scottville, Illinois, early in the year 1868, for the purpose of learning the art of compounding medicines, and remained in that position until June, 1869, when he came to Missouri and settled in Carroll county, where he has since resided with the exception of time spent in the adjoining county of Ray. He first began the drug business on his own account in the town of Hardin, Ray county, in 1875, but soon after sold out to R. V. Seward, and in 1880 he bought the stock of W. H. Clinton of Norborne, and has since conducted a good business there in drugs, medicines, paints and books, stationery, etc. Mr. Thomas was married at Norborne, on the 31st day of March, 1873, to Miss Louisa M.

Sibert, daughter of B. F. Sibert, who was killed in this county during the war. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have three children, all now living; viz., Charles A., George W. Jr. and Nellie May. The subject of this sketch is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Norborne. He is a live business man and a substantial property holder of that place.

CHARLES BECK.

Charles Beck, the subject of this sketch, was born in the city of St. Louis, Missouri. When he was five years old he removed with his father's family to Columbia, Monroe county, Illinois, and lived there until the late civil war began. He was educated in the schools at Columbia, and then served an apprenticeship at the saddlery and harness making trade in the same town. By the time his apprenticeship was ended the war for the union commenced, and Mr. Beck enlisted in the 22d Illinois volunteer infantry, and thirty days afterward he was sworn into regular service for three years or until the war should end. He served faithfully and bravely through four long years, and participated in some of the hottest battles of the war. He was three times wounded and once taken prisoner. He is still disabled from hard physical labor by wounds which he received in battle. After the war was over our subject worked at the harness making trade with his brother-in-law in Illinois, for two years, and then came to Missouri and located at Boonville, where some of his relatives resided. He worked on a farm in the county near that town during 1869-70, but receiving a sunstroke in the summer of the latter year, was obliged to quit farming. He then came to this county and settled at Norborne, where he worked in the harness shop of H. H. Franken, during four years. In 1877 he bought a stock of goods and began the saddlery business on his own account at Norborne. His business has prospered beyond his anticipations, and he is now the owner of some very desirable property in that place besides having a flourishing trade. Mr. Beck was first married in 1874, to Miss Mary Paulina Hoberecht of Boonville. They became the parents of one son, John William, who was born February 7, 1875. Mrs Beck died two years after her marriage, and our subject was afterward married to Miss Elizabeth Cash of Cooper county, Missouri. The issue of this marriage has been two children: Anna Carolina, born October 18, 1878; Clara Sophia, born April 21, 1881. Both Mr. Beck and his wife are members of the Lutheran church, and he also belongs to the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. at Norborne.

GEO. W. CUMMINGS.

Geo. W. Cummings is a native of Clark county, Kentucky, and was born on the 10th day of May, 1843. He lived in that county until he was

ten years of age, and then his father removed with the family to the state of Indiana, and there George received his education and lived with his parents until the beginning of the civil war. Mr. Cummings enlisted in the union army, at first in the 7th Indiana infantry and afterward in the 117th infantry, and the 9th cavalry regiments. He served throughout the entire war and was in a number of hard fought battles. He went back to Indiana after the war, and farmed there until the Autumn of 1867, when he came to this state and located at first in Ray county. After living in that county for ten years he removed to Carroll county and began a butchering business at the town of Norborne, which he continued for about three years. In April, 1880, he was elected city marshal of Norborne and discharged the duties of the office so acceptably that, one year later, he was re-elected by a handsome majority, for two years longer. Mr. Cummings was married in the year 1864, to Miss Cassie Ma Coun. They became the parents of two children, Max and Julia. The latter died at the age of five years. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings are both members of the Christian church, and he also belongs to the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. fraternities.

HENRY M. WHEELER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, June 6, 1848. His father was George Wheeler, a farmer of that county. Henry was seven years old when the family removed to Missouri and settled in Platte county, and he received his education and grew up there. He began business for himself, in the year 1870, at Parkerville in Platte county, in partnership with R. P. Wood, in the general merchandise line. He only remained in Parkerville during one year, when he sold his interest in his business to his partner, and moved to Pomeroy, Kansas, and in company with J. T. Broadhurst, opened a general merchandise business there. They conducted their store at Pomeroy for two years, and then came to Norborne in this county, where they still carry on the same line of business. Messrs. Wheeler & Broadhurst are enterprising men, and they enjoy a fair proportion of the patronage of Norborne and vicinity. Henry M. Wheeler was married in September, 1869, to Miss Mary J. Williams, of Platte county. Three children were born of this union, two of whom, Claude Merlin and Floy Ella, still survive. Mr. Wheeler and his wife are members of the Christian church at Norborne.

JOSEPH WHEELER.

Joseph Wheeler is a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky. He was born on the 5th day of April, 1811. Soon after his birth the family removed to the line dividing Nicholas and Mason counties, and there the subject of this sketch was reared and educated. After he grew up he engaged in farm-

ing, and spent forty-five years of his life at that business, before he left his native state. In 1856 he came to Carroll county and settled on a farm in the western part of the county. After remaining there for four years he went to Illinois, and remained in that state occupied in farming until November, 1873, when he returned to this county and located at the town of Norborne. On the 20th day of November, 1873, he opened the first grocery store in that town. This enterprise proved successful, and he has since built up a large and profitable business. In addition to his store house and stock of goods, Mr. Wheeler owns very desirable property in Norborne. He was married in Nicholas county, Kentucky, on the 2d day of February, 1832, to Miss Rebecca Dotson. They became the parents of seven children, six of whom are living at the present time. Their names are as follows: Charlotte Mary, Valentine, John W., Sallie, Nancy, Samuel, Martha. Valentine, the eldest son, died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler are members of the church of United Brethren. They have lived together for more than half a century, having passed their "golden wedding" on the 2d of February, 1881. Mr. Wheeler enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him, and is one of the good old pioneer citizens of Norborne.

WILLIAM R. HAYS.

William R. Hays was born in Grayson county, Virginia, on the 15th day of July, 1821. His father, John Hays, a leading farmer of that county, sold his property in the "Old Dominion," and removed to Lexington, Missouri, when William was nine years old, and our subject was educated and grew up in Lafayette county. He lived on his father's farm until eighteen years of age, and then commenced to learn the carpenter's trade at the town of Lexington, and lived there, engaged at his trade, until the year 1847, when he went across the plains with a wagon train carrying goods to Sante Fe and other Mexican trading points. He was absent on this trip from April until October. The train was several times attacked by the Comanches and other tribes of hostile Indians, by whom the western plains were, at that time, thickly invested. After several narrow escapes from death by savages and much suffering from hunger, thirst and diseases incident to camp life upon the great prairies of the route, the train reached its destination and disposed of its freight. Mr. Hays then returned to Lexington and engaged in business there during the next three years. He was married, in that city, on the 28th day of April, 1848, to Miss Margaret A. Craig, daughter of "old uncle Jack" Craig, a native of Kentucky, though then living in Ray county, this State. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hays; four, only, of whom, two of each sex, are now living. In 1850 Mr. Hays removed to Ray county and bought a farm upon which he lived for twelve years, and then removed to Richmond and entered the retail grocery business at that place. He remained there during sixteen

years and until his children were educated at Richmond college. From Richmond he removed with his family to Norborne, in this county, and bought the hotel at that place which he repaired and refurnished. Mr. Hays has since given the management of this hotel into the hands of his eldest son, and, though he still makes his home there, he has retired from the business. He is a highly esteemed and respected old gentleman, and a great friend of young people.

WILLIAM F. MONTGOMERY.

On the 2d day of September, 1833, William F. Montgomery was born in Washington county, Kentucky. He was reared there on a farm, and received such educational advantages as the district schools at that period afforded. At the age of eighteen years he began to learn carpentering, and during his apprenticeship he also acquired a knowledge of the painter's trade. He remained in his native State until the year 1868, and then went to Iowa where he lived during two years engaged at his trade. In 1870 he came to Carroll county, stopping first near Bogardis Mound from which place he went to Carrollton and spent two years in the employ of G. W. Brasher, a stock dealer and grain merchant of that place. He then moved to Mandeville and worked at his trade there for two years, and then in 1876 removed to Norborne where he has since resided, following his joint occupation of carpentering and painting. Mr. Montgomery was first married, in Boyle county, Kentucky, in October, 1858, to Miss Agnes Moreman. The issue of this union was six children, four of whom are now living. His wife died in 1870, in this county, and our subject was again married. The lady becoming his wife this time was Miss Delia Lock, daughter of Dr. Lock, deceased, formerly of this county. Three children have been born of the second marriage, one of whom, a daughter, died in infancy. Mr. Montgomery owns property in Norborne, and is so well pleased with the place that he intends to make his permanent residence there.

BENEDICT STEMPLÉ.

Kreuznach, Prussia, is the birth place of Benedict Stemple. He was born on the 30th day of December 1828. He lived in his native land until his fifteenth year when his father, Andrew Stemple brought him with the rest of the family to America. Landing at New York they made their way directly to Lexington, Missouri and came from there soon after to Carroll county where the subject of this article has made his home ever since. About one year after the arrival of the family in this county the father killed himself by the accidental discharge of a gun and the care of the family and management of the farm devolved upon Benedict. His mother died in 1867. The subject of this article made a trip to California

with the tide of emigration to that state in 1850, and spent about two years in mining for gold, there. He then returned to his home in this county and has since been engaged in farming here except the time he was in the state militia during the civil war. In 1877 Mr. Stemple visited his fatherland and spent some months amid the scenes of his childhood. This visit was something of a disappointment inasmuch as the old familiar faces he most desired to see were gone and their places filled by strangers. Mr. Stemple was first married, in Carrollton, on the 5th day of April, 1853, to Miss Eva Schies. The issue of this marriage was nine children, four of whom, all daughters are living now. Mrs. S. died in the month of May, 1876, and Mr. Stemple was subsequently married to Miss Lizzie Schenk a lady whom he met on the occasion of his last visit to his native land. The second Mrs. Stemple has borne her husband two children one of whom, a daughter, is now living. Mr. Stemple's children are educated in both german and english and he designs giving his daughters a musical education. He belongs to the Trinity Lutheran church and Mrs. S. is a member of the catholic church at Norborne. Mr. Stemple is an agreeable, clever gentleman and a valuable citizen.

SAMUEL HIGGINBOTTOM.

The town of Oldham in England is the birth place of the subject of this sketch. He was born on the 8th day of May 1819. He was educated in his native place and reared to the trade of a cotton spinner which occupation he followed in England until he was twenty three years of age and then came to America and settled at Slatesville in the state of Rhode Island. Here he worked as a machinist during three years and then removed to Waltham, Massachusetts and after staying a year and a half there, to the county of Winnebago, Illinois, where Mr. Higginbottom bought a farm and engaged in farming until 1861. He then engaged with the Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. Co. as locomotive engineer and ran over their road during the succeeding five years. In 1869 the subject of this sketch came to Carroll county and after farming for one year located at Norborne and began the manufacture of wagons which business he has, ever since, continued with good success. Mr. Higginbottom was married, in 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Andrews of Winnebago county, Illinois. They became the parents of eleven children, eight of whom, three sons and five daughters are living. Mr. Higginbottom has been a member of I. O. O. F. fraternity since he was twenty one years old. He is one of the substantial and valuable citizens of the thriving little city in which he lives.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

HENRY C. BUTTS,

born January 1st, 1850, in Schuyler county, Mo., son of George W. and Jemima Butts, natives of Virginia. In 1854 Henry moved in company with his parents to Mercer county; his father was a soldier in the 7th Missouri regiment, in the late war, and died at Springfield in 1862. Henry lived in Mercer county on the farm until 18 years old, when he came to Carroll county, and located near Coloma, but afterwards moved on section 1, Fairfield township, where he still resides; he was married March 4th, 1875, to Miss Orrel A. Johnson, daughter of William and Sibbel Johnson. They are the parents of one child, Cora S. Mr. and Mrs. Butts are both members of the Baptist church.

WILLIAM COX, M. D.,

born December 11th, 1832, in Randolph county, North Carolina; son of Thomas and Mary Cox, natives of N. C. His father was the founder of Franklinville, in that state, and owned at one time a controlling interest in the cotton mills of that town, running as many as 118 looms. This property was all destroyed during the war. William spent his boyhood days working in his father's mills and factory. In 1857 he went to Boone county, Ind., and read medicine with Dr. Morfitt; he attended the St. Louis medical college and graduated in 1870; since then he has practiced medicine in Iowa, and Carroll county, Mo. He moved to this county in 1872, and besides having an extensive practice he owns 120 acres of land in section 5; he was married July 15th, 1855, to Miss Matilda Gilliam, a native of Jasper county, Ind. They are the parents of four children: Sarah J., Albert D., William C. and Charles F. Dr. Cox is a mason and a member of the Baptist church.

JAMES H. CREEL,

born April 28th, 1844, in Adair county, Ky., son of Simeon and Margaret Creel, natives of Kentucky. He came in company with his parents to Carroll county, Mo., in 1850. He was married May 25th, 1863, to Miss Brunette Fielder, daughter of James and Monica Fielder. Since Mr. Creel's marriage he has lived seven years in Trotter township, and the remainder of the time in Fairfield, where he now resides, engaged in farming; he deals extensively in live stock. Mr. Creel has four children: Maggie, John S., Ada C. and Pinkey; he began life a poor boy and has acquired fine property, owning at the present time 280 acres of fine land; he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

ISAAC C. CRUZEN,

born December 9th, 1840, in Harper's Ferry, Jefferson county, W. Va.; son of Richard R. and Arclia W. Cruzen. Isaac moved in company with his parents when twelve years old to Saline county, Mo., where Isaac grew to manhood. In 1860 he went to Colorado and remained a year. In 1861 he enlisted in the army, in Price's command, and was afterwards transferred to Shelby's; he was engaged in forty-one battles, and received one wound. At the close of the war he commenced farming in Saline county, and moved to Carroll county in 1873, locating in Fairfield township, on a quarter section. He also owns 160 acres in Prairie township; he was married December 28th, 1870, to Mary E. Hill, daughter of Jackson and Eva Hill. They have two children: Oda A. and William M. Mr. and Mrs. Cruzen are both members of the Methodist church.

PETER F. ELSAS,

born April 18th, 1845, in Carroll county, Ohio. Son of Christian and Margaret Elsas, natives of France, who came to America in 1825. Peter's early life was spent in working on a farm and attending school during winter. At the age of fifteen, he began learning the tanner's trade, but after working at his trade one year became physically disabled, and was obliged to quit working at the tanner's trade, and attended college at Mt. Union, near Alliance. Mr. Elsas has been teaching school almost constantly ever since. He came to Carroll county, Mo., in 1868, and where he has since made his home, with the exception of three years he spent in Ohio. Mr. Elsas is one of the prominent teachers of Carroll county.

EPHRAIM C. GRIGSBY,

born December 21st, 1837, in Spencer county, Indiana. Son of Nathaniel and Huldah Grigsby, natives of Kentucky. Nathaniel Grigsby was a schoolmate of Abraham Lincoln's, and his brother, Aaron Grigsby, married Sallie Lincoln, sister of the President. Ephraim's grandfather Grigsby was taken prisoner, when quite young, by the Indians in Kentucky; the rest of the family were killed and he was taken to Canada and kept prisoner for seven years. He afterward came to Missouri, and bought the site where Mandeville now stands. Ephraim's grandfather Cummings was the first white child born in the state of Indiana—born at Vincennes. The subject of this sketch came to Carroll county when 18 years old, and taught school six years. He returned to Indiana in 1861, and enlisted in Co. C, 42d Indiana Volunteers, as second lieutenant. During the war he was engaged in nine regular battles, a great many skirmishes, was wounded three times. He received his discharge Oct. 9th, 1864. Upon his return he went to Iowa and married Miss Sophia L. Stauber, Nov. 24th, 1864, at Moravia. After their marriage they lived in

Indiana two years, and then moved to Carroll county, Mo., and settled on section 23, where he now resides. They have five children, Clara H., Cornelieus L., Clement C., Sophia T. and Sylvester D.

WILLIAM J. GROW,

born April 22d, 1848, in Carroll county, Mo., son of Ananias and Sallie Grow. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Virginia. William lived on the farm with his parents until Feb. 12, 1870, when he married Miss Mahala A. Withers, daughter of George and Margaret J. Withers, and a native of Illinois, and began farming. During the civil war he was pressed into service, and made one raid with Weldon, and returned home. He afterwards joined the state militia. He has three children living: Willie W., Linie C., and Antonia.

WILLIAM HARROLD,

born Nov. 30th, 1836, in DeWitt county, Illinois; son of Jacob and Mary Harrold. William grew to manhood on his father's farm. He was married, September 21st, 1859, to Miss Mary A. North, of Ohio, daughter of William and Nancy North. In 1865, Mr. Harrold moved to Iowa, but remained a few months and then located in Linn county, Kansas, where he made his home for five years, and then moved to Carroll county, Mo., settling in section 10 of Fairfield township. He owns 380 acres of land in Carroll county, and 200 acres in Kansas. In addition to farming, Mr. Harrold pays considerable attention to raising and dealing in stock. He has five children: James H., Nellie, Ida, Nancy and John W. He is a master mason and belongs to the lodge at Mandeville.

JOHN T. MAYFIELD,

is a son of Thomas W. and Rebecca J. Mayfield, *nee* Hill, and was born in Bullitt county, Kentucky, August 9, 1836, his father a native of North Carolina and his mother a Kentuckian, she dying in 1869. In 1861 the subject of this notice moved to Vermillion county, Indiana, and engaged in farming. In 1865 he moved to Saline county, this state, where he resided until 1868, when he located in this county on the farm where he now resides. He owns over four hundred acres of land, is extensively engaged in stock-raising and is one of the leading farmers of the county. He was married in May, 1858, to Miss Sarah Masden, of Kentucky, by whom there are four children now living, Elizabeth E., Warren T., Daniel V. and Lottie J. He and Mrs. Mayfield are earnest and influential members of the Christian church, and he is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

WM. T. HELPENSTINE,

born October 11, 1849, in Davis county, Indiana, son of James and Anna Helpenstine, natives of Kentucky. He grew to manhood on his father's farm. He was married June 16, 1871, to Miss Nancy J. Chattin, daughter of Nathaniel and Susie A. Chattin. To this union were born four children, Elmina, Sarah A., James C. and Oliver B. Mr. Helpenstine moved to Carroll county in 1878 and purchased the farm upon which he now resides in section 9, of Fairfield township. He is engaged in dealing in live stock as well as farming. He is a member of the Methodist church.

WM. W. JENKINS,

born August 1, 1838 in Nelson county, Kentucky; son of Jeremiah and Margaret Jenkins, natives of Kentucky. William spent his early life in working upon his father's farm. He was married August 4, 1859 to Sarah E. Mayfield, native of Kentucky and daughter of Wesley and Jane Mayfield. He moved to Missouri in 1861, locating at first in Scotland county. In 1867 he removed to Saline county, where he remained but one year and then settled in Carroll county, on section 33, where he now resides. Mr. Jenkins has seven children living: Margaret J., Mary, Martha, John W., Willie F., Daniel P. and Minnie M. Mr. Jenkins and family belong to the M. E. church, south. He is an odd fellow and a present justice of the peace.

RICHARD LEE,

born February 3, 1827, in Cheshire, England, where he grew to manhood, raised on a farm with his father. In the spring of 1854 he came to America, landing in New York city and finally locating near Painesville, O. He was there engaged in farming and raising cattle and sheep. In 1865 he removed to Livingston county, Mo., and was engaged in the same business. He came to Carroll county in 1875 and entered into sheep raising very extensively, having on hand at the present time about 3,000 head of the best kind of stock. He owns 320 acres in section 32 and 320 acres in section 4 of Fairfield township and rents 720 acres besides, all of which makes a range of 1360 acres. Mr. Lee was married in April, 1853, to Miss Mary A. Robinson, a native of England. They have three children living, Thomas C., Richard J. and William R., and one daughter, Mary E., deceased. Mr. Lee is the largest wool-grower in the county.

JOHN W. LOWERY,

born December 16, 1843, in Carroll county, Mo., son of Charles B. and Rebecca Lowery. John grew to manhood on his father's farm. March 31, 1862, he enlisted in Co. K, Third Missouri cavalry, but some time after the regiment was broken up and he was in the part that consolidated

with the Seventh regiment, Company M. He was engaged in the battle at Springfield and several other skirmishes. He returned home in August, 1865, and in 1866 was married to Miss Marv Denham, daughter of Alfred and Elizabeth Denham, natives of Kentucky. They are the parents of five children, Hannah L., Minnie E., Alice J., George D. and Carrie J. Mr. Lowery owns 120 acres in section 11, of Fairfield township. In 1875 he went to California and was engaged in farming there for three years. His father kept the first store in the northwestern part of Carroll county; was obliged to haul his goods with ox teams from Lexington.

JAMES L. McLEOD,

was born March 30, 1829, in Delaware county, Ohio; son of John and Eliza McLeod, natives of Pennsylvania. He lived with his parents on the farm until 16 years of age, when he attended the Central college, Franklin county, for about two and a half years. He then attended the Granville college, a Baptist school in Licking county, for one year. After completing his education he began teaching and preaching. He was married July 4, 1852, to Miss Mary Sedring, daughter of Josiah and Sarah Sedring, natives of Pennsylvania. In 1859 he took charge of the Baptist church at Columbia City and preached for three years. He then traveled two years for the Home Missionary society. Was afterwards located as pastor in Oswego for nine years. His wife's health failing her he moved to Carroll county, Missouri, and settled on a farm in section 2, of Fairfield township. Since coming to this county he has been engaged in the ministry. His sons manage the farm and attend to his fruit trees; the raising of which he makes a specialty. He has five children: Francis E., Nelson W., Cassius L., Sumner L. and Corinne A.

BENNET MENEFEE,

was born March 4, 1827, in the state of Virginia; son of Charles and Mary Menefee. He spent his boyhood in the county of his birth, and moved with his parents to Muskingum county, Ohio, where he remained at home until twenty-five years old, when he moved to Mercer county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. He was married, May 1, 1859, to Lucy H. Wood, native of Michigan, and daughter of Reuben and Phoebe Wood. Mr. Menefee came to Missouri in a wagon, in January, 1869, and located at Mandeville, Carroll county, on sections 2 and 3. He still owns 120 acres in Illinois. Mr. Menefee did not bring his family to Missouri until 1879. He has six children: Mary A., Nettie, Olive, Walker, Iona and Milton.

WILLIAM REDDING,

was born April 15, 1841, in Chariton county, Missouri; son of Isaac and Elizabeth Redding. William was reared and educated in Keytesville. Part of his life was spent in clerking in a dry goods and grocery store. In the fall of 1864 he went to Nebraska City, and was engaged in trading in stock, etc., for ten months. He returned and settled in Livingston county, Missouri, where he followed the pursuit of farming for nine years. In 1876 he moved to Carroll county and bought 200 acres of land in section 24, of Fairfield township, where he has since made his home. He has added 220 acres to his former purchase. Mr. Redding was married November 19, 1863, to Miss Mary E. Wood, daughter of B. F. and Ann Wood. They are the parents of six children: Felix, Loan B., Eugene, Frank, Ora Lee and Brick. Mr. Redding is a master mason at Mande-ville Lodge, No. 373.

THOMAS RONEY,

was born November 26, 1822, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; son of John and Jane Roney, natives of Pennsylvania. Thomas' grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary war, under Washington, at the battle of Brandywine and other battles. When but two years old, Thomas moved with his parents to Montgomery county, and in two years afterwards to Lebanon county, where he lived until he was twenty years old, moving at that time into Baltimore county, Maryland, and followed the pursuit of farming and was also engaged in furnishing timber for railroads. In 1850 he removed to Ray county, Missouri, and in 1854 he removed to Carroll county and located on the farm where he now resides. He now owns 440 acres of good land, and besides farming deals extensively in live stock. Mr. Roney was married December 27, 1853, to Miss Martha E. Barham, a native of North Carolina. Mrs. Roney died January 29, 1867, leaving three children living. Mr. Roney was again married March 10, 1867, to Miss Sarilda Cayse, a native of Kentucky. To this union were born four children. His wife died October 27, 1877, and he was married the third time, March 24, 1878, to Miss McGarvin, a native of Ray county, Missouri. They have one child living, Ava P. Mr. Roney and wife are members of the Baptist church. He is a republican in politics and held the office of justice of the peace from 1861 until the township organization was discontinued. He was a federal during the late war and a member of the home guards, in Captain Philips' company, and afterwards belonged to Captain Hoover's company.

ALFRED J. ROSE,

was born August 8th 1827, in Robinson county Tennessee, son of John Rose. Alfred lived with his father until he was twenty years old, during

which time his father moved at least, three times to Illinois, and back to Tennessee. In 1847, he and his father went into the Mexican war, joining Co. B. 1st Regiment, 1st Brigade, Ill. Infantry; in which war his father was killed. During Alfred's boyhood days, he was bitten with a cotton-mouth snake, which came near killing him, and did cripple him for life. After his return from the Mexican war, he went to Tennessee, and there married Martha Harris, daughter of Allen Harris, March 31st 1851. In 1852, he moved to Carroll county Mo., and purchased 280 acres of land near Mandeville. In making this purchase he walked to Plattsburg, 55 miles, and return, and bought it under the "Bit act." In 1862, he joined Ballew, Mirrick and others, and entered the Confederate army. He was soon taken prisoner, and exchanged, and afterwards, attached himself to Clark's Regiment under Gen. Frost. His wife died a few days before his return from the army, and he was again married June 6th 1866 to Mrs. Milda A. Leonard, relict of James Leonard, who died while in the Union army, leaving three children. Mr. Rose has four children by his first wife, and seven by his second. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church South.

PLINY D. SWANK,

born July 19th 1848, in Brown county, Ohio, son of David and Morrill Swank. His father is a native of Ohio, and his mother of Maine, a descendant of the Morrills of that state, a family that has been conspicuously in history, since the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in 1620. Pliny, in company with his father moved to Iowa, when twelve years old, where he spent eight years of his life, in farming and various pursuits. He then went to New Orleans and remained a short while. In 1878, he removed to Carroll county and was married June 20th 1878, to Miss Annie Shields, daughter of Benjamin Shields of Carroll county. Since then Mr. Swank has been engaged in farming and stock raising. He has one child, Hattie E.

GEORGE STEMME,

born January 30th 1854, in Carroll county Mo., son of John and Eda Stemme. His father is a native of Germany, and one of the most successful farmers in the county. George was raised to work in his father's grist and saw mills. He was married March 27th 1878, to Miss Lucy Green, daughter of John W. and Marietta Green of Illinois. They are the parents of one child; Emma. Mrs. Stemme is a member of the Methodist Church. Their farm is located in section 27 of Fairfield Township.

BAILEY WALKER,

born December 10, 1846, in DeWitt county, Illinois; son of James and Jane Walker, natives of Kentucky. Bailey Walker spent his early life in a flouring mill. In Aug. 1862, he enlisted in company G, 107th regiment, Illinois infantry. During his service he engaged in battles at Franklin, Nashville, Atlanta, Kenesaw Mountain and others. He received his discharge June 9, 1865 at David's Island, New York Harbor, and returned to his former occupation as a miller in DeWitt county, Ill. He came to Carroll county, Mo., in 1868, and began farming. On April 7, 1870, he was married to Miss Elizabeth E. Lane, Daughter of Payton and Susan B. Lane, natives of Tennessee. They are the parents of four children: James A., George W., Rebecca A., and Nathan F. After he was married he went to Bates county, Mo., and back to his native county in Illinois, but returned to Carroll county in 1879, where he still resides, being engaged in farming.

REV. OLIVER P. WHEELER,

born in Brown county, Ohio, May 14, 1825; son of Benjamin D. and Abigail Wheeler. He was raised in the county of his birth, and followed farming up to March 24, 1842, when he was married to Miss Viletta Mott, native of Indiana. In 1854, he came to Carroll county and settled where he now resides. Mr. Wheeler commenced preaching in 1857, in the Methodist church, and two years after he united with the Christian church and has preached in that church ever since. He preached in Iowa for 8 years, and afterwards joined the north Missouri conference, and at present has charge of the Bethlehem church in this county. He has five children living: Abigail R., Martha J., Olive I., Joseph C., and Catharine L. Mr. Wheeler also manages his farm which consists of 70 acres located in sections 20 and 21.

JOHN WHITWORTH,

born Aug. 31, 1828, in Alabama; son of Isaac and Elizabeth Whitworth, natives of Tennessee. John was raised on a farm, and lived with his parents in the county of his birth until 16 years old. He, in company with his father, moved to Carroll county in 1844. In 1846 he enlisted in the Mexican army in Mitchell's regiment under General Sterling Price. He returned home in 1850, and took an overland trip to California, where he remained 6 years engaged in mining. In 1856 he returned to Carroll county, Mo., and begun farming in section 10 of Fairfield township. During the late civil war Mr. Whitworth joined the home militia. He was married Sept. 4, 1846 to Miss Amelia J. Matthews, native of Kentucky. His wife died May 18, 1879 leaving eight children living: George

W., Elizabeth, Isaac, John L., Nancy J., Truax, Edward G., and William R. Mr. Whitworth was again married, May 1, 1880, to Mrs. Lincoln Shirley, daughter of John and Fannie Smith. Mr. Whitworth is a member of the Christian church.

DEWITT TOWNSHIP.

JACOB E. ARMITAGE,

born Oct. 7, 1842, in Morgan county, Kentucky; son of John Armitage. Jacob was raised and educated in the county of his birth. He moved in company with his father in 1853, to Moniteau county Mo., and remained there until 18 years old, when he enlisted in the Union army in the 5th Missouri volunteer cavalry. He served to the close of the war, and after its close he went to Carroll county, near DeWitt, and was engaged in farming for four years. In 1868 he engaged in the grading of the M. K. & T. R. R., between Calhoun and Windsor. He was engaged in this business but eight months and then returned to Carroll county and farmed two years more. In 1873 he began merchandising in DeWitt, and has since been engaged in various business pursuits, such as dealing in stock, shipping grain, etc., until up to the present time when we find him proprietor of the Valley House in DeWitt. In Feb. 1877, Mr. Armitage was forced to do the unpleasant act of killing a man in self-defense. He was tried and acquitted. He was married Dec. 27, 1865, to Miss Margaret M. Eagan, daughter of Josiah Eagan. They are the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters.

WILLIAM A. AUDSLEY,

born October 8, 1850, in Saline county, Missouri. Son of Joseph and Margaret (Jennings) Audsley, natives of England. William was raised in Saline county on the farm of his parents. He was married January 1, 1875, to Miss Mary O. Robinson, of Carroll county, who died May 2, 1880, leaving one child, William E. Mr. Audsley came to Carroll county in 1875, locating in DeWitt township on 160 acres of land, where he is at present engaged in farming and stock raising. He is a member of the M. E. church.

JOHN B. BARRETT,

born October 9, 1824, in Louisa county, Virginia, son of Charles Barrett. When thirteen years old John went to Henderson, Kentucky, and lived with his cousin, Alex. B. Barrett, with whom he learned the tobacco business. He remained with his cousin ten years, and then moved to Camden, Missouri, and there engaged in buying, handling and shipping

tobacco to Europe. He carried business on in this place in connection with Wm. Barrett, of Richmond, Virginia, and Alex. B. Barrett, of Henderson, Kentucky, but managing the entire business himself. He remained in Camden for eight years, and then went to Louisville, Kentucky, and engaged in the same business with Alex. B. Barrett. In 1866 he returned to Missouri, and spent several years in Camden and Chilli-cothe. He afterwards lived in Boone county for four years, and then moved to DeWitt in 1876, where he has since resided. He is at present in partnership with P. P. Guillet, engaged in the tobacco business. Mr. Barrett was married April 18, 1849, to Miss Nellie Drummond, of Lafayette county, daughter of Richard H. Drummond. Mrs. Barrett died February 10, 1876. Eight children were born to this union, four of which number still live—two sons and two daughters. Mr. Barrett is an Episcopalian.

DR. DANIEL T. BROOKS,

born July 8, 1842, near Bangor, Maine. Son of William and Mary Brooks. His father moved to Ohio when he (Daniel) was an infant, and settled in Athens county, where Daniel was raised. He acquired his literary and general education at DeCamp Institute, Pageville, Ohio, where he served as janitor of the school building to assist in defraying his expenses. He taught school and worked at various kinds of hard labor in order to acquire means with which he could educate himself. In 1861 he went to Philadelphia and read medicine under Dr. J. R. Ludlow. In 1862 he joined the 30th Ohio regiment of Volunteer infantry, and was appointed assistant surgeon, and was assigned to duty in the hospital at Frederick City, Maryland. He continued to serve at different places as surgeon until the close of the war, during which time he received severe wounds, and lost an eye by sunstroke. After the war he returned to Ohio, and not being able to resume active practice, he confined himself to office practice for five years. He took his first course of medical lectures in Philadelphia in 1867, and his second at Starling medical college, at Columbus, Ohio, and graduated in 1874. In 1878 he came to Carroll county, Missouri, and practiced in the town of DeWitt and vicinity, where he is still located. He took a course of lectures at the American medical college in St. Louis, and graduated there in 1881. Dr. Brooks was married July 8, 1863, to Miss Averilla Townsend, daughter of Leonard S. Townsend. They are the parents of two children—Stanley H. and Lizzie L.

ALPHEUS CHAIN,

born January 20, 1836, in Columbus county, Ohio. Son of Hugh Chain, a carpenter now living in Kingston, Missouri. Alpheus moved

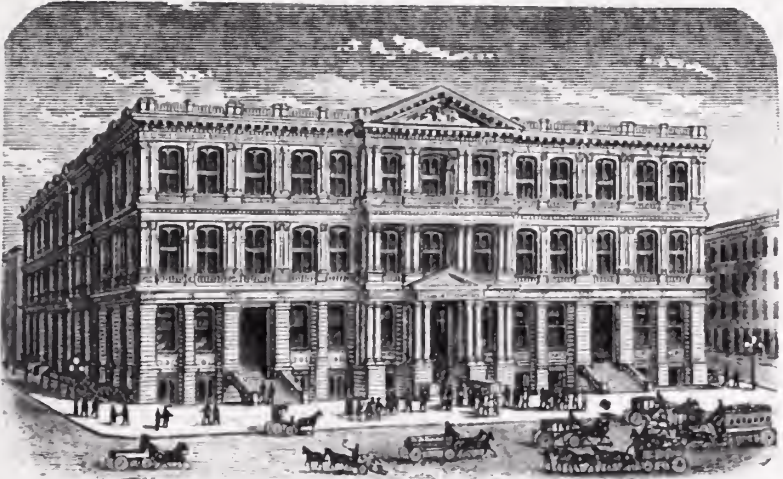
to Missouri in company with his father when twenty-three years old. He received his education in Ohio, and learned the carpenter's trade under his father. He afterward worked at his trade in Kentucky and Tennessee, arrived at DeWitt, his present home, in 1867, and has followed his trade ever since. During the late civil war, Mr. Chain enlisted in the confederate army and served six months in company H, of Colonel Hughes' regiment. He was married in 1863 in Caldwell county, Missouri, to Miss Virginia A. Moree, daughter of Jeremiah Moree. They are the parents of three children, two daughters and one son. Mr. Chain has been in business in DeWitt longer than any other firm without change.

EUGENE CUNNINGHAM,

born August 15, 1828, in Cork county, Ireland. He was raised and educated in the old country and there learned the stone-cutter's trade. When twenty-four years of age he came to America, landing in Philadelphia; and after a short time located in Mayville, Kentucky, where he was employed as contractor in the construction of stone bridges on the Mayville & Lexington R. R. He subsequently was engaged as contractor in other states. In 1855 he superintended the construction of the government building at Fort Riley, Kansas. Mr. Cunningham was in Denver, Colorado, at the outbreak of the war. He went with a party of volunteers to Texas and joined the 1st Texas cavalry in defense of the south. He was in the battles of Chastinola, Pea Ridge, Corinth, Iuka, Grand Gulf and others. Was taken prisoner at Grand Gulf and sent to Alton prison, where he came near dying of starvation, and took the oath and was paroled. He moved to Dewitt in 1867 as a railroad contractor, and while there purchased a farm, settled on it and has been a citizen of that community ever since. He was married in 1864, to Miss Amanda Ward of Warrensburg, Missouri. They have two sons and three daughters living. Mr. Cunningham belongs to both the Masonic and Odd Fellows Fraternities. He is Junior Warden in the former and treasurer in the latter.

ANDREW ELLER,

born February 15, 1809, in Miami county, Ohio; son of Adam and Nancy Eller, natives of North Carolina. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Andrew spent his early life with his parents in Ohio and Indiana. He was married in December, 1832, to Miss Martha McConnell, a native of Ohio. She died March 15, 1849, leaving three children: Elizabeth (now Mrs. Smith), Isabella (now Mrs. Dillahunt) and Christopher C. Mr. Eller was again married in 1850, to Miss Mary Flanagan, who lived but one year; and Mr. Eller was married the third



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, ST. LOUIS, MO.



GOVERNOR McNAIR'S RESIDENCE, IN 1820.
THE FIRST ELECTED GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI.

time July 19, 1855, to Mrs. Isabella Johnson, a widow with two children, whose maiden name was Brand, and a native of Virginia. To this union was born four children: Mary A. (now Mrs. Ellsworth), Mazie F. (now Mrs. Vines), John B. and Newton E. Mr. Eller came to Carroll county in 1870, and settled on his present farm of 160 acres. He lost three sons and a step-son in the late war. Thomas was killed at the battle of Stone River by a cannon ball; Andrew J. died of typhoid fever at Stone River; David died of pneumonia at Knoxville hospital, and William N. Johnson, his step-son, was killed at Kennasaw Mountain while on the skirmish line. They all belonged to Co. D, 79th Indiana volunteers. Mr. Eller and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

JOHN D. GRIFFITH,

born March 30, 1835, in Somerset county, Maryland; son of Daniel W. Griffith, who moved to Missouri when John was but four years old, and settled in Howard county. John moved to Carroll county in 1848, and has been a resident of the county ever since; engaged in farming his place about three miles from Dewitt, and, at the same time, running a hardware and implement store in Dewitt. Mr. Griffith was married in June, 1854, to Miss Sarah M. Hollister, daughter of John Hollister of Carroll county. They have five children living, three sons and two daughters; one son, Thompson E. Griffith, is married. Mr. Griffith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church south, and the Odd Fellows Fraternity.

DAVID GLADWILL,

born May 1, 1845, in Callaway county, Missouri; son of John and Sarah A. Tabor-Gladwill, natives of Virginia. David enlisted in the fall of 1862, in company A, 9th Missouri battalion, commanded by Col. L. A. Pindle. He served until the close of the war, and after remaining one year in the southern states he returned home in 1866. He was married in October, 1868, to Miss Alice Koons, a native of Schenectady county, New York, and daughter of Jacob Koons. To this union were born five children: Minnie, Mattie, Willie, Hattie and Byron. Mr. Gladwill came to Carroll county in 1876, and is engaged in farming and cheese making. He is a member of the M. E. Church south.

PHOCION L. GUILLET,

born February 16, 1860, in Carroll county, Missouri, son of Phocion P. and Annie E. Guillet. When but four years of age he accompanied his mother to London, England, and there joined his father, who was a sea captain at that time. The family went from London to Shanghai, China,

and spent several years in that city and the cities of Pekin, Hong Kong, and other places. During their travels the youthful Phocion saw the islands of Java, St. Helena, etc. They landed in New York in 1867, and came to Carroll county, soon after, *via*. Niagara Falls. The subject of this sketch acquired his education principally in Carroll county. He at first began clerking for Weltner, Bros., in DeWitt, and in 1880 opened a grocery store with E. E. Estle, and is still engaged in that business.

SAMUEL BALCH,

son of John W. Balch, of New York, and Melinda Balch, of Pennsylvania, was born in Knox county, Ohio, on the 19th of March, 1847. His early life was passed in his native state, following the profession of milling. In 1865 he came to Carroll county, bought a farm and engaged in cultivating it, and feeding and shipping stock, and also in the dray business in DeWitt. He owns a saw mill in Smith township also. His landed estate alone reaches 570 acres. On the 9th of November, 1874, he married Miss Minnie, a daughter of Richard Green, of Macoupin county, Illinois, and is the father of two children, Ernest and Frank. Mr. Balch follows milling as a profession.

JOHN DARRAH,

son of John and Sarah Darrah, *nee* Patterson, of Pennsylvania, was born in Lancaster county, that state, Aug. 10, 1816. His parents moved to Fairfield, Ohio, when John was only five years old, and at the age of nine went to Delaware county, living there about eight years, thence to Hancock county, where he resided till 1866. He was a blacksmith by trade and worked with his father until he attained his majority, and then went to farming. He was married on the 25th of December, 1839, to Miss Martha Moore of Pennsylvania, by whom there are two children living: Jefferson and Henry C. In 1842, he moved to Iowa, Mrs. Darrah dying in the month of August following, and Mr. Darrah shortly after returning to Ohio. He was again married to Miss Susan, a daughter of Judge Roller of Hancock county, Ohio, by whom he has five children: Margaret, Mary, Albert, Sanford F. and Agnes. He came to this county in 1866 and soon became prominently identified with the interests of the county, owning 144 acres of land. He is republican in politics and takes an active part in every canvass.

DANIEL H. SCHOFIELD,

was born the 4th of July, 1844, in Rochester, N. Y., and is the son of Timothy and Catharine Schofield, *nee* McGlachlin, both of Ireland. The subject of this notice came to Ohio when quite young, spending his early life in Cincinnati in the drug business. He also served an appren-

ticeship at the saddler's trade. When the tocsin of war sounded, he was among the first to enlist in the three months service, afterwards enlisting in Battery L, 1st Ohio light artillery. After his time was out, he enlisted in the navy under Commanders Neil and Porter, and was discharged Aug. 1st, 1865. In 1867 he came to this county and engaged in farming. On the 15th of January, 1869, he was married to Miss Margaret, a daughter of John and Susan Darrah, by whom he has five children, namely: Susan H., Robert J., Daniel H., William B. and Mary E.

ELI S. MILES,

is the son of Dorsey and Martha Miles, formerly Martha McKinney, and was born in this county on the 18th of December, 1853. Dorsey Miles, his father, came to Carroll about 1845, and has been prominently identified with the interests of the county. His mother was a daughter of George McKinney, who came to DeWitt in 1830, there being but four families within eight miles of DeWitt at that time, Mr. McKinney dying Nov. 26th, 1876. Eli S. the subject of this notice, is an extensive dealer in stock, making a specialty of feeding and shipping. He owns a farm of one hundred and eighty acres.

TRUMAN S. KILE,

was born March 17, 1853, in Saline county, this state, and is a son of George and Mary Kile, formerly Mary J. Ferrel, the father being from Ohio, and the mother from Indiana. Truman S. spent his early life in Saline county, on a farm. In 1874, he went to California, remaining nearly three years and returned. He was married on the 25th of December, 1878, to Isabella, daughter of Walter O. and Frances E. Squires, of this county, by whom he has two children, Francis E. and Mary C. Mr. Kile follows farming, having three hundred acres under cultivation, and well improved. He is a member of De Witt Lodge, No. 39, A. F. & A. M.

JOHN FOSTER.

John Foster is a son of Stephen and Elenor Foster, (*nee* Veasey), of Pennsylvania, and was born in Beaver county, that state, on the 4th of April, 1827. Until 11 years old, Wm. Foster spent his time in the county of his nativity, when his parents moved to Ripley, and in a few years to Clark county, Indiana. On the 2d day of January, 1851, he married Miss Catharine, a daughter of John Ross, of Clark county, Indiana, residing there until 1868, when they emigrated to Carroll county, Mo., and bought the farm on which he now resides. Mrs. Foster died November 21st, 1873, leaving four living children, namely, Stephen D., Simpson A., Ruth A., and Charlie. In 1876, while on a visit to the Centennial, he

married, on the 14th of July, at Unionville, Pa., Miss Addie R., daughter of Caspar and Rhubama Gutermute. By this marriage there are three children, Omer W., Ella and an infant. Mr. Foster is one of the most prosperous farmers and stock raisers in the county, owning 240 acres of No. 1 land, raising the past year about 1200 bushels of wheat.

JESSE H. WORK,

was born December the 25th, 1826 in the State of Indiana, and is a son of Samuel Work, a native of Virginia. In 1851, he was married to Miss Sarah J. Bowers of Indiana. They resided in Indiana after their marriage until 1866, when they emigrated to Missouri, locating in Carroll county where they now reside on a farm of 220 acres, cultivating and raising stock, his annual feeding numbering about 100 head of cattle. On the 1st of January, 1871, his wife was called to her eternal rest, leaving two sons, William E. and Samuel B., who together with Mr. Work, carry on the farm. Mr. Work is a member of the Christian church and his wife lived and died in the same sublime faith.

FRANCIS F. AUDSLEY,

was born near Leeds, Yorkshire, England, in May 1835. His father emigrated to the U. S., in 1846, locating in Saline county, Missouri, leaving Francis in England attending school, he following to this country in 1851, being then but sixteen years old. He was engaged with his father, who still resides in Saline county, in farming until his marriage on the 6th of January, 1860, to Miss Harriet E., daughter of Samuel and Mary Sullivan of Saline county. He remained in Saline until 1864 when he served one year in the enrolled militia. Coming to Carroll county, he enlisted in company F, 44th Missouri infantry. Two months afterward he was made 2d Lieutenant of company A, same regiment, commanding the company most of the time. After his discharge he bought a farm and now owns two hundred and ninety acres under cultivation and well improved. In November 1866 he was elected one of the county judges, serving one year, then resigning to accept the appointment of county clerk, which he filled till 1870. In 1872 under township organization he was elected supervisor of DeWitt township. Since then he has followed farming. He has six living children, namely, Mary E., Frank W., Elizabeth, Edith, Hattie and Emma O. Mr. Audsley is now Post Master at Pleasant Park, and is a member of the M. E. church, south.

WILLIAM S. HOLLISTER,

was born in Carroll county, Missouri, October 20, 1847, and is a son of John and Mary Hollister, formerly, Mary Yoho; John Hollister his father a native of New York and his mother a native of Ohio, coming to this

county as early as 1840. The father was Post Master at Pleasant Park for many years. The mother at the age of 79 is still living on the old homestead. The subject of this notice, William S., spent his life at home farming from choice. He was married on the 19th day of February, 1874, to Miss Mary F. daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth McKinney, old Settlers, and among the most respected in the county. By this marriage are three children, namely: Wilber L., Lutie B., and John W. In addition to farming Mr. Hollister is engaged in stock raising and owns one hundred and twenty acres of land. Mrs. Hollister is a member of the M.E. church, south.

WILLIAM W. HIATT,

son of Joshua and Mary Hiatt *nee* Cooper, natives of Indiana, was born on May 3d 1848, in Henry county, Indiana. For twenty years he resided in his native county, and in 1869 came to Carroll county, Missouri, in the month of February, and has since then resided here. His early days were spent in a woolen factory in his native state, thoroughly learning that business. Since he has lived in this county he has followed farming. Mr. Hiatt on the 6th of March, 1878, was married to Miss Hattie Darrah, daughter of Alexander and Hester Darrah now residing near Carrollton, the father being a native of Ohio, and the mother from New Jersey, they having come to Missouri in 1865. Mr. & Mrs. Hiatt are members of the M. E. church.

JACOB PHLEGER.

Mr. Phleger is a son of John Phleger, a native of Pennsylvania, and Lydia Phleger, formerly Lydia Gilbert, also of Pennsylvania. Jacob Phleger was born September 10, 1829 in the state of Maryland. He served an apprenticeship as millwright in Maryland and Virginia, and while at his trade as millwright he learned the milling business. In 1852 he came to Saline county, Mo., where he assisted in establishing several flouring mills, running one of his own for several months. In 1854 he settled at DeWitt, this county, and run a small flouring and saw mill combined until 1865. Shortly after he bought a steam saw mill and erected it below DeWitt, and run it till 1869. He erected a new flouring mill at considerable outlay, and in six months it was burned. He purchased another steam saw-mill which he controlled until he erected his present fine flouring mill in DeWitt. In 1853 he married Miss Mary J., daughter of David and Jane Gilbert, of DeWitt. by whom he has had four children, namely, John D., James H., Mary G. and Burnice.

HUMPHREY PERRY.

Mr. Perry was born October 18, 1846, in St. Clair county, Mo. His father, John Perry, is a native of Missouri, and his mother, Mary Perry, formerly Mary Huffman, was from Virginia. The family moved into Saline county, where he remained with them until 1864, during which year he enlisted in Company F, Eighteenth Missouri infantry, serving until July, 1865. He then left for Buchanan county where his father had removed and remained until the spring of 1866, when he returned to Carroll county. In 1869 he returned to Buchanan county and on the 31st of January of that year he married Miss Sarah C., daughter of Jonathan and Florilla Waller, of that county. In May, 1873 they came back to Carroll county where they still reside. Mr. Perry is the father of five children, two only of whom are alive, namely, Sarah A. and Ella M. Mr. Perry is a farmer, owning forty acres near DeWitt. He is a member of the Christian, or "New Light" church.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

J. Q. Adams was born in Pike county, Illinois, January 14, 1846. His father, Nelson Adams, was a native of Kentucky, and his mother was Miss Elizabeth Britwell, also of Kentucky. The subject of this notice was raised in Illinois where he was engaged in the stock business until 1877, when he came to Carroll county and engaged in farming, butchering, etc., and is now interested with Sylvester Briscoe in the DeWitt ferry. In the month of May, 1867, he married Miss Martha A., daughter of Robert B. and Susan J. Hayes, of Green county, Ill., by whom he has two children named Robert Nelson and Henry Perry. Mr. Adams is a member of Pittsfield lodge No. 95, I. O. O. F., of Pittsfield, Illinois.

J. F. M. LOGAN.

J. F. M. Logan was born May 3, 1834, in a place called "Greasy," Macoupin county, Ill. He is of Irish descent. His father, Jas. E. Logan, was three times married, J. F. M., being the only child of the first wife. At eight years of age he was taken to Ralls county, Mo., and two years after his father brought him to this county. He followed farming for several years but finally left home and for some time followed the water in the Gulf of Mexico. He also went to New Mexico and traveled over 600 miles on the Rio Grande river in a skiff. At El Paso he, with others, were arrested as filibusters, but released by the intervention of United States officers in charge of Fort Franklin. He enlisted in Texas in the confederate service, was taken prisoner and paroled, and returned home. On the 24th of November, 1865, he married Miss J. W. Simpson, a daughter of Hardin Simpson, Esq., by whom he has had seven children,

six of whom are living, namely, Maria C., S. Phocion, Sarah E., Ruth P., William Henry and Nannie M. His present avocation is farming.

PHOCION P. GUILLET,

born in Somerset county Maryland, in March 1834; son of Pierre and Mary J. Guillet. His father Pierre was a refugee from France, was compelled to leave on account of being complicated with his brother in an attempt to rescue Napoleon from the British. His brother was executed, and he made his escape to America. He died in New Orleans in 1837. In 1841, Phocion, in company with his mother and family moved to DeWitt, Carroll county, Mo. It was here that the subject of this sketch was raised and educated. When 18 years old he went to sea with his brother-in-law who was ship master, and sailed from New Orleans to Havre, France. He spent 15 years at sea and experienced some notable adventures. He commenced sea life as a cabin boy, and when 21 years old was made captain of the brig Lodebar. During the time spent at sea, he visited the principal sea ports of England, France, Spain, South America, East Indies and China; while on the coast of China he had his wife and only child with him. The most historic place visited by them was the Island of St. Helena, where he spent a day and saw the bed and house in which Napoleon died. He abandoned the life of a sailor in 1867, and settled down in DeWitt, Carroll county, Mo., where he has since resided. He at first engaged in milling, and subsequently in various kinds of business. He is at present in the tobacco business. Mr. Guillet was married May 4, 1859, to Miss Annie E. Kendrick, daughter of William Kendrick of DeWitt. They have but one child: Phocion L. Mr. Guillet and family are members of the Christian church. He is a good templar.

DR. GEORGE R. HIGHSMITH,

born Dec. 4, 1848, in Savannah, Georgia; son of Ewing and Mary E. Highsmith. The name Highsmith is of German origin and was formerly Hockenschmidt. The members of the family are quite numerous, and have been prominent in various parts of the Union. George's mother's maiden name was Wallace, of Scotch descent. She died when George was but three years old, and his father, Ewing Highsmith was again married. George left home to work for himself when 14 years old, and began working on farms, and any place that he could obtain employment. He managed to attend school a short term in each year at the Palestine Academy, in Crawford county, Illinois. He begun teaching when as young as seventeen years. In 1868 he came to DeWitt, Carroll county, Mo., and taught school in adjacent districts until 1870, when he attended the normal school at Kirksville, Mo., and although he only attended three

months his standing in his classes was such that the rule requiring not less than two years attendance was suspended and he was permitted to graduate, receiving the degree of Bachelor of science. Mr. Highsmith spent his leisure hours while teaching in reading medicine under Dr. Wm. B. Towles, formerly of DeWitt. In 1872 he took his first course of lectures at the Missouri Medical college. In 1874-5 he took his second course of lectures at McDowell college in St. Louis, and graduated in that year. He began practicing in DeWitt, where he has since been following his profession. Dr. Highsmith was married Oct. 17, 1877, to Miss Emma F. McKinney, daughter of Jonathan McKinney, of Carroll county. He and his wife are members of the M. E. church, south. He also belongs to Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities. In the latter order he has held all the official positions. He is now enjoying a fine practice.

BERRY J. JONES,

born April 23, 1847, in Carroll county, Mo.; son of William P. and Arty (Woolsey) Jones. His father was a native of Alabama, and his mother of Tennessee. Berry spent his early life at home on the farm. In August, 1864, he enlisted in company F, 44th Missouri volunteer infantry, and served until August, 1865. He was married Jan. 6, 1869, to Miss Ruth E. Perry, native of Saline county, Missouri, and daughter of John and Mary Perry. They are the parents of three children: Mary E., John W. and Alpheus J. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Christian church.

JAMES G. JONES,

born January 25th, 1845, in Carroll county, Mo., son of Berry W. Jones, of whom mention is made in the history of De Witt township, of this work. James was raised on the farm and spent his early life at home with his parents. He was married February 23d, 1873, to Miss Mary K. Hodges, daughter of John and Louisa Hodges, of Randolph county, Mo. To this union were born four children: John E., Charles C., James E., and Clara E. Mr. Jones owns 80 acres of land located in De Witt township. He enlisted August 19th, 1864, in company F, of the 44th Missouri infantry, and served until the close of the war. He received his discharge August 15th, 1865.

JAMES E. KNAPPENBERGER,

born April 25th, 1856, in McComb, McDonough county, Ills., son of John Knappenberger, who lived in McDonough county until James E. was ten years old. His father was almost constantly in the public service as county official; he served eight consecutive years as county treasurer; he moved to Brunswick, Mo., in 1866, and has since resided there. James

E. was raised and educated in Brunswick; he moved to De Witt, July 1st, 1880, and took charge of a drug store.

JAMES S. LOGAN, M. D.,

born February 3d, 1812, in Hamilton county, Ohio. The family is of English and Irish descent, and one whose members have filled various prominent positions. Gen. John A. Logan, senator from Illinois; Olive Logan, the authoress; William Logan, senator from Kentucky in 1801, and George Logan, senator from Pennsylvania, at the same time, were all relatives of Dr. James S. Logan. His father, James Logan, left Ohio in 1815 with his wife and three children, and moved to Perry county, Mo., where he remained for twelve years, and then moved to Jackson county, Ills. At the age of twenty-one James S. volunteered in the Black Hawk war, and served till its close, for which service he received a land warrant and sold that for \$125. He read medicine with Dr. J. I. Felix, of Columbia, Ills; he was with this preceptor two years, then went to Ralls county, Mo., and engaged in the drug business. Two years later he attended lectures at Kemper college, now Missouri Medical college, in St. Louis. He located in De Witt, Carroll county, in 1844, and has been practicing medicine in that locality ever since. Dr. Logan was a slave-holder before the war, but was opposed to secession, and adopted republican principles at the beginning of the war. In 1870 he was elected representative to the state legislature; he is now a greenbacker. He was first married in 1832 to Miss Cynthia M. Haynes, of Illinois; she died in 1839, and he was subsequently married to Miss Caroline Castle, of Vermont. She died in 1853, and he was the third time married to Miss Nancy C. Davis, of Boonville, Mo., a cousin of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, president of the late confederacy. Dr. Logan has one son, Francis, by his first wife, and three sons living, by his last wife, John P., Thomas M. and William R. The doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been for forty years. In religion he advocates the doctrine of the Universalists.

DR. JOHN P. LOGAN,

born September 20th, 1854, in De Witt, Carroll county, Mo., son of Dr. James S. Logan. The subject of this sketch was raised in the county of his birth, and has always had a fondness for the study of medicine. Before attending medical college he read under his father and in fact practiced at the age of 18; he had an important case at this age. It was a Swede who was taken down with the pneumonia; he cured his patient, and by doing so secured the practice of a great many Swedes and others. He attended the Missouri medical college when twenty-three years old, and graduated there in 1876. Immediately after graduating he returned to De Witt and readily acquired practice. Dr. Logan was married June 28th, 1876,

to Miss Rush Carle, who lived near De Witt; they are the parents one child, a daughter, named Beulah.

WILLIAM MARQUESS,

born Feb'y 28th, 1837, in Preston county, W. Va. Son of John and Nancy (Evans) Marquess. William lived in W. Va. until the spring of 1860, when he removed to Knox county, Mo., and in the fall of 1861 enlisted in Company D., of the 21st Mo. Infantry. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and received his discharge in June, 1863. He came to Carroll county in the fall of 1865, and settled on the farm where he now resides, which consists of 340 acres of land. Mr. Marquess was married March 17, 1864, to Miss Emaline Barnes, daughter of Jordan and Mary Barnes. They are the parents of three children—Ona Belle, Addie Bird and Maud Ellen. Mr. and Mrs. Marquess are members of the M. E. church.

FRANCIS E. MAY,

born in Pocahontas Co., W. Va., July 10th, 1844. Son of Allan and Ann (Piles) May, natives of Virginia. His father was murdered in Vernon Co., Mo., Nov. 26, 1866, by three men by the name of Pixley. Francis lived with his parents until August, 1862, when he joined the Saline Co. Militia, Sept. 10th, 1863, he enlisted in Co. K. of the 23d Mo. Infantry. Was in the battles of Atlanta, Jonesboro, and with Sherman through the campaign. He received his discharge July 26, 1865, and returned home. He was married Oct. 6, 1868, to Miss Susan Teter. Four children were born to this union: Ida B., Oliver N., Bertha A. and Ella S. Mr. May is a member of New Light church. Politically he is a Republican.

JAMES MCKINNEY,

born December 7th, 1834, in Carroll county, Missouri. Son of George and Margaret McKinney. James spent his early life at home with his parents working on the farm. He was married in February, 1862, to Miss Amanda Britton, who died June 18, 1873, leaving three children: William E., James T. and Maggie C. He was again married March 1st, 1876, to Miss Sallie R. Darr, daughter of Willis and Maria Darr. Mr. Darr died in 1880, and Mrs. Darr in 1855. Mr. McKinney, the subject of this sketch, departed this life June 20th, 1877. Mrs. McKinney is still living on the old homestead, in section 20, of Dewitt township, and is a member of the Christian church.

JONATHAN MCKINNEY,

born November 17, 1821, in Lauderdale county, Indiana. Son of George and Margaret (Eppler) McKinney. His father was a native of Tennessee,

and emigrated to Dewitt, Carroll county, in November, 1830. He was post master at Dewitt for over thirty years, and the second post master in the county. He died in August, 1861, and his wife lived until 1873. Jonathan's early life was spent at home, in the pioneer days of Carroll county. In 1850 he traveled overland to California, with a party of sixty men. It took him 103 days to make the trip. He worked in the mines with good success, and returned home the following year and has since followed farming in Dewitt township. He was married March 27, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth Hensley, daughter of James and Millie Hensley. They have six children: Sarah M., (now Mrs. Kuhn), George W., Mary F., (now Mrs. Hollister), Emma F., (now Mrs. Dr. Highsmith), William W. and Stonewall J. Mr. and Mrs. McKinney are members of the M. E. church, south.

JOHN W. MILLER,

born June 30, 1843, in Scott county, Indiana. Son of Jacob Miller, of Indiana. He was educated in the county of his birth, and raised on his father's farm. John first began farming for himself in 1863. In 1869 he moved to Carroll county, Missouri, bought a farm near Dewitt and was engaged in farming it for twelve years. In 1881 he connected himself with the firm of Rucker Brothers, in Brunswick, and purchased the dry goods stock of Weltner Brothers, in Dewitt. Mr. Miller was married February 18, 1863, to Miss Sarah Hamacher, daughter of David Hamacher, of Indiana. They are the parents of three children: William, Annie and Mamie. Mr. Miller and wife are members of the M. E. church, south. He is also a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities.

JAMES G. PERRY,

born Jan. 28, 1840, in St. Clair county, Missouri. Son of John and Mary (Hoffman) Perry, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of Virginia. James spent his early life in Saline county, and when twenty-one years old enlisted in company L, 7th Missouri volunteer calvary, and served until Nov. 14, 1864. In 1865 he removed to Buchanan county, and in the following year he came to Carroll county and settled on the farm in DeWitt township, where he now resides. He was married March 10, 1867, to Miss Mary R. Davis, a native of Ohio. They were the parents of four children—Martha A., Annie M., Eva E. and Hattie. His first wife died March 8, 1875, and Mr. Perry was again married February 29, 1876, to Mrs. Sarah C. Culbertson. To this union were born four children—Clemina E., Susie May, John J. and an infant. Mr. Perry is a member of the Christian church.

ELIAS PERRY,

born in Saline county, Missouri, and was raised on a farm. His father, John Perry, is one of the oldest citizens of Carroll county. • Elias enlisted in the Union army in 1861, joining the 18th Missouri veteran volunteer infantry, organized by Col. Morgan, of Laclede, Missouri, and served until the close of the war. Was in a number of hard fought battles, and was with sherman on his March to the sea. He was taken prisoner at one time and held over six months. After the war he returned to Carroll county, and has since been engaged in farming. He was married in Saline county in 1857 to Miss Amelia C. Gilbert, daughter of David Gilbert. Mr and Mrs. Perry are both members of the Baptist church.

WILLIAM S. RUCKEL,

born January 27, 1872, in Columbia county, Pennsylvania. Son of Jacob Ruckel. His father died when he (William) was but nine years old, leaving no means by which his children could obtain an education. William, although thrown on his own resources, managed to support himself and acquire an education sufficient to carry on ordinary business. The last school he attended was the Danville academy, in Columbia county. Soon after this, at eighteen years of age, he entered an iron foundry and learned the art of moulding. He was three years in this foundry, and then spent three years in Philadelphia and six years in Baltimore at the same business. In the latter city he was married April 8, 1852, to Miss Sarah B. Northam, of Virginia. In 1857 they moved to Carroll county, Missouri, and purchased a farm a few miles north of DeWitt, and has been a citizen of the county ever since. He has filled the office of notary public since 1871; served as justice of the peace for twelve years, and was elected judge of the county court in 1880. He has three children living, two sons and one daughter. The latter is married. Mr. Ruckel was appointed postmaster of DeWitt in 1870, and is still serving in that capacity. He is a member of the Baptist church, and the I. O. O. F. Has been a member of the latter for thirty years. He owns 308 acres of well-improved land and some property in DeWitt.

THOMAS I. SINCLAIR,

born October 17, 1841, in Muskingum county, Ohio. Son of George and Sarah (Young) Sinclair. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch parentage. His mother was born in Virginia. Thomas lived at home working on the farm until he was twenty-one years old, when he removed to Iowa, and in Februry, 1864, enlisted in company K, of the 3d Iowa Cavalry, and served until August 19, 1865. He removed to Carroll county, Missouri, in the fall of 1865, and settled on the farm where he now lives, and owns 160 acres of land. Mr. Sinclair was mar-

ried January 3, 1871, to Miss Mary J. Crosby, who was born February 10, 1848, in Manchester, England. She is a daughter of Samuel Crosby, a resident of Carroll county, Missouri.

DR. NIMROD A. SPENCER,

born January 15, 1844, in Hampshire county, Virginia; son of Dr. John Spencer, who raised his family in Hampshire county; and out of seven sons had six to become professional men. Nimrod studied dentistry under his brother Dr. E. L. Spencer, for five years, and then attended the Baltimore Dental College, and completed his studies there in 1866. He commenced practicing in La Harpe, Illinois, where he remained two years, and then went to Lexington, Missouri, and entered into partnership with his brother. He subsequently practiced in Missouri City and Parkville, Missouri. In the latter place he was also engaged in the drug business. He located permanently in Dewitt, Carroll county, Missouri, in 1872. Dr. Spencer was married at La Harpe, Illinois, in August, 1867, to Emma James, daughter of Samuel James. They have one son and two daughters living. Since Dr. Spencer came to Dewitt he has been connected with two drug houses, but is now paying his whole attention to his profession and meeting with success. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

ELIAS STARKEY,

born December 16, 1854, in Bethalto, Madison county, Illinois. He was educated in the town and county of his birth, and lived there until fourteen years old. He is the son of Edmond and Martha Starkey. His mother died when he was six years old, and his father married the second time a lady who made life unpleasant for Elias after his father's death. Elias left home and went to Macoupin, Illinois, and when fifteen years old came to Dewitt, Missouri, and secured a position with the North Mo. R. R. Co. He was first watchman and afterwards fireman on a locomotive run by his brother-in-law, George Duncan. He followed the business for one year, and then returned to Illinois and remained with his brother until of age, at which time he fell heir to a small estate. With this he built a small store house in connection with his brother. This enterprise proved to be a failure, and when he returned to Dewitt in 1877 his entire capital consisted of a horse and buggy. He engaged in farming near Dewitt and raised several crops. He afterwards clerked in Norborne a short time, and in May, 1881, purchased a grocery store in Dewitt. Mr. Starkey was married August 27, 1879, to Miss Sarah E. Baker, daughter of John Baker, of Dewitt. They are the parents of one child, Ada Belle, born August 29, 1880. Mr. Starkey desires to give his daughter a general and classical education.

CEBE WALLACE,

born January 8, 1853, in Jackson county, Alabama. Son of John E. P. J. Wallace. His father left Alabama when he (Cebe) was but nine years old, and moved to Indiana, and lived in that state and Kentucky until 1866, when he removed to Dewitt, Carrol county, Misssuri. Cebe's chances for obtaining an education were very poor, but he acquired a fair education by private study. Has a fondness for writing humorous articles for the press. He began learning the drug business with Kerby & Heidel, of Dewitt. After remaining with this firm for four years, he clerked at other places for several years. He was afterwards connected with the firm of D. C. Wallace & Co., grocers, for one year. He then clerked in Fulton and Brunswick, and subsequently clerked on the Missouri River steamers "Ida Stockton," "Governor Allen" and "Gate City." Was on the "Governor Allen" when sunk between Miami and Laynesville. After this he engaged in the drug business in Dewitt, and has been so engaged ever since. Mr. Wallace was married in Dewitt, in November, 1875, to Miss Ella Davis, daughter of Braxton B. Davis. They are the parents of two children: Chiola and Edgar C.

MASON WISE,

born December 14, 1844, in Callaway county, Missouri. Son of Richard Wise, a farmer in Callaway county. Mason was raised on a farm, and completed his education at the Westminister college in Fulton. At the age of eighteen he commenced clerking in a store in Fulton, and was engaged as a clerk for three years. In 1868 he moved to Dewitt, in Carroll county, and opened a general merchandise store and is still engaged in the same business meeting with excellent success. Mr. Wise was married October 7, 1868, to Miss Hettie Fullilove, daughter of L. B. Fullilove, of Callaway county. They are the parents of three children, living: Walter Lee, Ferd. and Lewis R. They have three daughters dead. Mr. Wise and wife are members of the Christian church.

WILLIAM D. WELTNER,

born December 25th 1860, in Hocking county Ohio. He was educated in the county of his birth, and raised on a farm. Was manager of his father's farm for several years before going into the mercantile business in DeWitt, Carroll county, in 1880, when he purchased the grocery house of C. Brown, and embarked in the grocery business. Mr. Weltner is one of the live business men of DeWitt, and is meeting with good success.

JOSEPH WILKINSON,

born January 14th 1840, in Ashtabula county, Ohio; son of Henry and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Wilkinson, natives of England. Joseph spent his

early life in his native county on the lake shore, where he followed farming. He was married December 29th 1863, to Miss Caroline Hamilton, a native of Saratoga county, New York, and daughter of William and Sarah J. Hamilton. They are the parents of eight children, living: Sarah E., Ella, William H., Thomas and Joseph, (twins,) Edgar and Frederick, (twins,) and Maggie. Mr. Wilkinson moved to Carroll county in 1871, and located in DeWitt township. He has a farm of 200 acres of land, and in addition to farming, he deals extensively in live stock, and raises thoroughbred stock.

FREDERICK B. WROCKROFF,

born in 1829, in Sweden. He spent his early life in Austria, and in 1849, visited the United States and South America. In 1855, he removed to the United States and located in Saline county Mo., where he lived for three years. From Saline he moved to Chariton, and in 1865, came to Carroll county and settled in DeWitt Township, where he has paid considerable attention to grape raising, having a vineyard consisting of four acres. In June, 1861,(?) he enlisted in Co. E. of the 9th Mo. Cavalry, and served until August 19th 1865. He was married October 23d, 1862, to Miss Fannie Fetzer, native of Parkersburg, W. Va., and daughter of John G. and Eliza Fetzer. They are the parents of three children, living: George E., Ernest W. and Jennie May. Mrs. Wrockroff is a member of the M. E. Church South.

MIAMI TOWNSHIP.

ALONZO T. KENDRICK,

is a son of B. D. and Elizabeth Kendrick, and was born in this county, October 12th 1840. Being raised on a farm, he acquired but a common school education. He learned the stone-cutter's trade, and followed the business for ten years in different parts of the state. He then took charge of the Carroll County Sand-stone Quarry at White Rock, as Superintendent, a position he holds still. He was married on the 23d of December, 1868, to Miss Hattie E., daughter of Wylie and Catharine Dumm, by whom he has two children living, Otis A. and Dora E. Mr. Kendrick is a member of DeWitt Lodge No. 39, A. F. and A. M., a member of George Washington Chapter Royal Arch Masons, at Carrollton, and a member of the M. E. Church South.

DUDLEY THOMAS,

born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 5th of June, 1819. He came to this county with his father, David Thomas, when 17 years of age, and

settled near Carrollton. On the 12th of February, 1841, he married Miss Elizabeth Miles, of Livingston county, Alabama, and came to Carroll county the same year. Soon after their marriage they moved to Miami Township, and erected a cabin on the farm now occupied by his widow. In 1846, Mr. Thomas enlisted in Price's Regiment for the Mexican war, taking part in several battles, returning home in the fall of 1847. He also took part in the Mormon troubles of this county in 1838. During our late war Mr. Thomas was out a short time with his old commander of the Mexican war. He was a practical farmer, and followed that profession until his death, which took place on the 2d of December, 1878, leaving six children: Orlando L., Marcelia, Genevra, Angeline, Millie A. and Dudley D. Mr. Thomas was an Elder in the Christian Church, his widow holding the same faith; she residing on the old homestead of 520 acres, which is well improved. Mr. Thomas was a Master, and Royal Arch Mason, holding his membership at Carrollton when he died.

BENJAMIN D. KENDRICK,

son of John and Melinda Kendrick, was born in Lewis county, Kentucky, on the 28th of May, 1818, and came to Carroll county in the fall of 1837. He entered 80 acres of land in section 8, where he now resides. On the 9th of October, 1838, he married Miss Elizabeth Thomas, of Kentucky. He farmed one year, and then commenced to quarry rock from what is now the celebrated "White Rock Quarry," and has followed that business in connection with farming since. In 1850 he went to California, where he remained one year. In October, 1865, Mrs. Kendrick died, leaving five children: Oscar B., Alonzo T., Martha P., Francis A., and Benjamin D. On the 24th of February, 1867, he was again married to Miss Isabella, a daughter of Moses and Mary Wright, *nee* Taylor, by this union there are two children: Edgar L., and Mary Belle. Mr. Kendrick joined the M. E. church, south, in 1849, and has been a prominent and consistent member since; he is also a master mason, holding membership in DeWitt lodge. His farm embraces one hundred and seventy acres, and includes the noted "White Rock Quarries."

JOHN M. DUMM,

son of Wylie and Catharine Dumm, *nee* Akers, was born in DeWitt, this county, on the 25th of December, 1845, his parents coming to this state in 1840. The subject of this brief notice spent his early life in this county, being left at an early age to take care of himself. In summer he worked on a farm, and in winter he attended school, getting a good common education. In the month of May, 1870, he married Miss Mary F. Naismith, whose parents were early settlers of this county. By this union there is one child, Arthur F. Mr. Dumm farmed for two years, then went to Col-

orado, where he remained five years, returning, he engaged as book-keeper in the Carroll County Sandstone company, and is also in charge of the company's stone at the quarry. At the spring elections of 1871, he was elected clerk of Miami township, a position he now holds.

JOHN BURRUSS,

living in Miami township, is one of the most enterprising men in the county, owning over 600 acres of land, and is prominently identified with the interests of the county. He owns the controlling interest in the ferry over the Missouri at Miami. Buys grain, stock, etc., extensively.

ROBERT FERRILL,

is a son of Henry and Martha Ferrill, *nee* Jones, of Kentucky, and was born in Saline county, this state, on the 15th day of February, 1827. His early life was spent at his home in Saline. He spent three years in Mexico, returning in 1851, and located in Miami township, Carroll county. On the 26th of October, 1851, he was married to Sophia J. McDermid, of Warren county this state, by whom he has five children living: Joseph H., Martha F., Eliza J., Hiram O., and John D. For a number of years he run the ferry across the Missouri river at Miami, and now owns 83 acres of land on the banks of the river.

GEORGE W. WALDEN,

son of William and Elizabeth Walden, *nee* Foster, of Virginia, was born in Cumberland county, that state, on the 14th of September, 1829. In 1847, he removed to Kanawha county, and in 1850 to Saline county, Mo., and in the spring of 1855 back to Kanawha, Virginia. Mr. Walden was educated in the common branches in Virginia, went to Cincinnati and graduated in 1861, since which time he has been practicing medicine. On January 16th, 1871, he came to Carroll county, locating at Miami, where he still lives, practising his profession. He was married Dec. 12, 1858, to Martha, daughter of Azariah and Mary Casdorph of Virginia, by whom he has four children living, to wit: Mary E., Nancy M., Henry C., and Florence E.

JOHN A. FRAZIER,

born in Warren county, Ohio, May 17th, 1815, is the son of John and Nancy Frazier. In his infancy, his mother moved to Trumbull county, Ohio, where he spent his early life, following farming. He learned his trade of blacksmith, and followed it in different parts of the state. On the 6th of April, 1837, he was married to Miss Minerva Evans of Ohio, and, in 1844, went to Laporte, Indiana, where he lived twenty-three years, fol-

lowing farming, blacksmithing and preaching for the Christian denomination. In 1863, he went as chaplain of the 73d Indiana Infantry, and became major of the regiment, and in command of the regiment. Was taken prisoner, and sent to Libby Prison ten months, and in 1865, he resigned his position in the army. In May, 1865, he came to this county and kept a store for two years, when his wife died. Two years afterward, he moved to Miami Station and opened a hotel, which he still keeps.

ROCKFORD TOWNSHIP.

DR. FLAVIUS S. CROPP,

son of Silas F. and Sallie A. Cropp, formerly Sallie A. Noel, both of whom are Virginians by birth. The doctor was born on the eighteenth of April, 1825, in Virginia. His early life was spent in his native state, attending school, principally at New Baltimore Academy. He attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, coming to Missouri in 1851, and to this county in 1853, where he has continued to reside. During the war he took sides with the confederacy, and when the war closed he resumed the practice of medicine. In May, 1854, he married Miss Sarah J. Bailey, she dying in 1865. In 1866, he married Mrs. Judith Cleason, of this county, she dying in 1867, leaving one child, Ida. In 1875 he was again married, the lady being Lydia V. Harrison of Virginia; she dying in December, 1879, leaving two children, Lillian Hayne, and Aldridge Noel. Dr. Cropp is a member of Wakanda Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and in religious ideas a Campbellite.

WILLIAM HUMPHRIES.

Mr. Humphries was born in Carroll county, on the 24th day of May, 1837. He is the son of Henry and Elizabeth Humphries, formerly Elizabeth Ashby, the father being a Kentuckian and the mother a native of Missouri. William spent his early life at home farming. On the 8th day of November, 1858, he was married to Miss Louisa Jenkins, of Ohio, a daughter of William and Lydia A. Jenkins. By the marriage they have two children living: William H. and John N. In 1865 Mr. Humphries moved to Fulton county, Illinois, where he resided one year, and returned to Carroll, where they still reside on a farm of 414 acres, following farming and raising stock. He is one of the most prosperous and successful farmers and stock raisers in the county. Mr. Humphries is a member of the Christian church, and a member of the fraternity of Odd Fellows at De Witt.

EUGENE TOWNSHIP.

ASA BROOKOVER,

born April 16th 1824, in Brown county, Ohio, son of Richard and Isabella Brookover. Asa is the eldest son of ten children. When 21 years old he went to Mason county, Kentucky, and remained 9 years. He returned to Ohio and was married to Miss Ann M. Artherton. He removed to Carroll county, Missouri, locating in Eugene township, in 1854, where he has since resided. He has three children living: C. R. Brookover, Matilda Winfrey and Asa G. Brookover. By industry Mr. Brookover has accumulated considerable property. He owns about 600 acres of land in the bottom and on the bluffs. When he first came to this county deer and turkey were very plentiful. Deer would come in droves and eat his crops.

WILLIAM H. ADKINS.

W. H. Adkins is the youngest of a family of eight children born to John and Sarah S. Adkins of Adair county, Kentucky, only three of whom survive, namely: George, John and the subject of this sketch. John Adkins the father died April 25, 1851, and the mother is still alive. Wm. H. was born in this county in the year 1846. His birth place has always been his home, always having followed the avocation of farming, save during an interval that he was in the state militia. Mr. Adkins owns 60 acres of land, 30 of which is under cultivation. Being a man of energy and push, Mr. Adkins has brought his place up to a first class farm, and enjoys the good will of the neighborhood.

SAMUEL E. DICKSON.

Samuel E. Dickson, is the son of John and Margaret Edwards Dickson, of Londonderry, Ireland, and was the eighth child, and was born in Ireland in 1830. The family came to America and found their way to Carroll county, Missouri, renting a farm in Eugene township, finally becoming the owners. Mr. Dickson was married in 1865 to Miss Louisa Cary, by whom he has had four children, three of whom are now living, namely: Annie, Edward and Minnie. Mr. Dickson is a farmer and is the owner of 200 acres of land. His principal crop is tobacco of which he is a successful grower. He has 85 acres under cultivation and his improvements are all of the best. That evidence of comfort that always follows thrift, is perceptible around the home of Mr. Dickson.

GEORGE W. TATHAM.

George W. Tatham, son of Isaac and Sarah Tatham was born in Eugene township, Carroll county, on the 28th of February, 1833, and

with but little intermission has lived here ever since. At thirteen years of age he became a cripple from rheumatism which unfitted him for manual labor, but did not deprive him of that indomitable energy which has characterized him ever since. He engaged in school teaching and successfully until the fall of 1866, when he was elected circuit clerk and *ex-officio* recorder of the county in which capacity he served with great credit and ability for four years under the administration of Gov. Fletcher. Since then he has served as township clerk, and assessor of the township, and in the spring of 1881 was elected a justice of the peace for two years. He was married in 1861 to Miss Nancy J. McDaniel, of Kentucky, by whom he had eleven children, only three of whom are living, Wm. Isaac, George C. and Lavinia. Mr. Tatham owns about ninety acres of fine tobacco land on which he has lived since 1861. He has about 300 choice fruit trees of different varieties, besides a large vinyard of Concord grapes, and raises only corn and wheat for home consumption. As will be seen, life to him has been passed under great disadvantages, but endeavor, unbending energy and will to surmount impossibilities, has been crowned with success. He enjoys the unlimited confidence of all, and holds his age remarkably well. Isaac Tatham, his father, was from Virginia and died in 1875 at the age of seventy-five years. His mother was from Kentucky, and died in 1845. Three children survive them, Lewis, Thomas and the subject of this sketch.

N. G. BENSON.

N. G. Benson is the son of Daniel and Margaret Benson, originally from Tennessee. In 1843 they moved to Kentucky, staying there only one year, and moving to Nodaway county Mo., in 1844. Their stay in Nodaway county was brief, and they located in this county, locating in Combstownship, where they remained two years and moved to DeWitt, living there until 1849 when they located permanently in Eugene. Mr. Benson has three brothers and one sister living. N. G. Benson was born in this county, and was married on the 21st of January, 1869 to Miss Mary E. Cary and is the father of three children, namely, Corydon, Addie and James Franklin. He is one of the very few successful tobacco growers and usually raises a premium crop of that staple luxury. He has an orchard of one hundred trees of various fruits, all healthy and thriving.

WILLIAM H. HARDWICK.

Thomas Hardwick, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia, and came to this county after residing for a short time in Adair county, Kentucky. Being among the first settlers here he had to go to adjoining counties to get enough men to raise a house. He built what is now known as "Hardwick mill" on Wakanda creek. Wm. H. was

the oldest son and the fourth child of Thomas Hardwick, and was born in this county in 1834. In 1850 he went to California in company with his father where he resided about two years. Returning to this county he permanently located, and is now engaged in farming. Mr. Hardwick served in Capt. Cary's company, Hale's regiment of militia during the war. In 1853 he married Miss Sarah Bricken and is the father of eleven children, six of whom are now living, namely, Jas. W., Mary L., Martha L., Sallie, Ida Jane and Charles. Mr. Hardwick is the owner of 260 acres of fine land in Eugene township, sixty acres of which is the home place; he also owns about fifty acres in Carrollton township, and has one of the choicest orchards in the county.

THOMAS BRYORDY,

was born in 1815 in Cavin county, Ireland. He came to America with his parents in 1831. For years his was a shifting and roving life, living in different states and following various occupations. The beginning of the war found him in Ohio, where he enlisted in the federal service and served continuously until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge. After this he was in Illinois one year, when he came to Carroll county, Mo., and located in Eugene township, where he has since made his home. He aided in the construction of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern railroad, and upon its completion was engaged as "section boss," a position he yet retains. Mr. Bryordy was married shortly after coming to Missouri, to Miss Mary Boston, by whom he has two children; he has a pleasant and comfortable home on the western edge of Wakanda.

JOHN H. HANES,

was born in 1846, in Stoddard county, Mo. Mr. Hanes' father was a native of Tennessee, and his mother of Missouri. When ten years old he moved with his parents to Texas county, Mo., where he remained until the breaking out of the war. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the federal army and remained in service until August, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge, having escaped being wounded, although engaged in several battles. At the close of the war he removed to Carroll county, and located in Wakanda, where he has since resided, being engaged in the mercantile business since 1872. In 1867 Mr. Hanes was united in marriage to Miss Susan Burkhart, of Carroll county; five children have been born to this union, two of whom are now living.

LEANDER B. JENKINS,

was born in 1852, in Butler county, Ky. While still a child his parents moved to Indiana, in which state he remained until attaining the age of

seventeen. In 1869 he had his attention directed to the west, and accordingly removed to Carroll county, Mo., where he has since resided. Mr. Jenkins was married in 1874, to Miss Hattie Wood, daughter of James Wood; two children have been born to them. Though quite young, Mr. Jenkins has been engaged in a variety of pursuits. He commenced life as a farmer, teaching school at intervals, and continued in that occupation for a period of seven or eight years. He entered in the mercantile business in Wakanda, in 1880, and still continues in that pursuit; he is doing a thriving business, and has his brother, Andrew Jenkins, assisting him with his business; and in the management of the post-office, of which he has control.

JOSEPH S. PENCE,

was born in 1836, in Adams county, Ohio, son of Elijah and Elizabeth Pence, natives of Ohio, who were the parents of twelve children, Joseph S., being the tenth child. He was married in Ohio in 1858, to Miss Hattie Dryden; they are the parents of nine children: Hanson L., Ambrose B., Ellsworth, Albert C., Eldon, Asa Clarence, Ira M., Fannie O. (now Mrs. Brookover), and Fredonia D. Mr. Pence came to Carroll county, Mo., in 1869, and located in Eugene township, where he has since been engaged in farming; he is at present living on 60 acres of land in section 10; he was in the federal army in the 39th Ohio regiment, served four years and two months, and came through without wound or capture; he is well preserved and carries his age well.

WILLIAM L. SIMMS,

born in 1830 in Lewis county, Virginia. His father, Elijah Simms, was a native of Virginia. His mother's maiden name was Mary Jones, of Pennsylvania, in which state her father was mayor of Philadelphia, at one time. In 1859 William L. came west and located at Dewitt, Carroll county, Missouri. The following year he removed to Eugene township, where he has ever since, with slight intermissions, made his home. In March, 1862 he enlisted in the federal army, but bad health caused his discharge from service the ensuing September. From that date until within the last two years he was conjointly a farmer and blacksmith, but has lately abandoned the latter business and is now engaged in running an elevator. He owns 40 acres of land and cultivates 160 acres of leased land. Before leaving Virginia Mr. Simms was married to Miss Nancy Tice, of Wirt county, Virginia. They are the parents of six children, all living: Perry, Caroline, Alice, David, Lavinia, and Miriam. Perry, the eldest, is married.

JACKSON THORP,

born in 1829 in Howard county, Missouri. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth Thorp, natives of Madison county, Kentucky, were among the earliest settlers of Howard county, and entered their land at the time the first land sales of that county were made. Thomas Thorp died in 1863 and his wife the following year, leaving six children, Jackson being the sixth child. Jackson Thorp, was married in Howard county, to Miss Elizabeth Ford, and moved to Chariton county before the war. His wife died in 1879 leaving five children, all living and all married but one: William, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Sarah B., and John E. Mr. Thorp was elected justice of the peace in 1866, and has held the office nearly ever since. He is also engaged in farming.

CARROLLTON TOWNSHIP.

WM. M. ALLEN.

Mr. Allen was born in Monroe county, East Tennessee, January 15, 1837. In 1844 he removed with his father's family to Henry county, Iowa, and in 1855 to Carroll county, Missouri, where he has resided ever since. On the 6th day of August, 1861, Mr. Allen enlisted in company L, 7th cavalry, Missouri volunteers, (known as the Black Hawk cavalry) in which organization he served for 23 months, when he was discharged for physical disability. During his term of service Mr. Allen was engaged in what was known in this county as the Perry Todd fight, and the Hurricane fight. He also took part in the battle of Lone Jack, Missouri, and Prairie Grove, Arkansas, besides numerous small skirmishes. After being discharged Mr. A. returned to Carroll county, from thence to Iowa, for a brief period. At the close of the war he returned to this county. He served as constable of Grand River township for four years, and in 1870 removed to Carrollton where he was deputy sheriff for two years. He was then elected city marshal and served for three years. At present he is acting marshal of the city. Mr. Allen was married in September, 1860, to Miss Susan Arterburn, a native of Indiana, but reared in Carroll county. They are the parents of five living children, and one dead. Those living are named, Penelope A., Howard, Robert, Wm. Jasper, and Bessie. The dead child was named Wm. Marion. Mr. Allen is a member of the Odd Fellows order, and is regarded as a jolly good fellow by all who know him.

JOSEPH BAUM,

is a Prussian by birth. Came to the United States about the year 1850, in his eighteenth year, and like many of his countrymen commenced busi-

ness as a peddler in a small way with a pack on foot. Possessed with a fine constitution, invincible will and perseverance, he soon procured a horse, increased his stock of goods and pushed his business through storm and sunshine, taking for goods sold, horses, mules, cows, sheep, with an eye single in having a place to dispose of them. Keeping constantly in view the enlargement of his business at this point, he fitted up a two horse spring wagon and began with a largely increased trade. By his upright and liberal spirit retaining the confidence of his customers, began a general traffic in stock, feeding cattle for market, buying corn and grain. His business increased to such an extent that he was compelled to lay aside his wagon and rent a store-house in Carrollton. Here was the foundation for larger increased out door trade in stock of every description. Here he was compelled to call to his aid Mr. Herman David, whose strict attention to business has made this house one of the first in the town. Owing to such increase, Mr. Baum moved to the city, where his genius has carried him forward to have branch stores in this state and Kansas, and is now a manufacturer of boots and shoes in the city of St. Louis. The business in the town of Carrollton also increased under the diligent and ready eye of Mr. David, and is carried on in the beautiful building put up some four years ago on corner No. 2, known in the early history of Carrollton as the Devil's Corner, but now one of the most civil houses in Carrollton. Though at this time a resident of St. Louis, he is justly entitled to be known as one of Carroll's merited citizens and have a niche in her history.

W. A. BERRY,

born February 11, 1845, in Greene county, Illinois. His father was a native of North Carolina, and his mother a Missourian. Mr. Berry came to Carroll county, Missouri, in 1879. He was married October 27, 1867, to Miss Alice Fisk, of Adams county, Illinois. They are the parents of four children living. Mr. Berry attended school at Payson, Illinois, and has been engaged in teaching school for eighteen years. Mrs. Berry has taught school nearly as long as her husband, and is considered one of the best teachers in the county. In addition to school teaching Mr. Berry has also been engaged in the nursery business, which he has made profitable. He has six acres of land in the nursery, and in addition to fruit trees he raises hedge plants. He is doing much to build up the fruit interests of the county. His nursery is located five miles north of Carrollton on Chillicothe road.

KOSSUTH BIRKENWALD,

born in 1851 in Baltimore, Maryland. He is a son of Solomon and Hannah Birkenwald, natives of Bavaria. Mr. Birkenwald was raised

and educated in Baltimore. In 1866 he moved to Chillicothe, Missouri, and sold goods for two years, when he came to Carrollton, and in connection with his father operated the house where he is now engaged in the mercantile business. They carry a complete stock, and their store is of modern and elegant arrangement. He was married in 1879 to Miss Sophia Rosenstock, of Frederick City, Maryland. They have two children, Milton and Ida.

ALEXANDER C. BLACKWELL.

The ancestors of Mr. Blackwell were among the early families, who first settled in the colonies of Maryland and Virginia, and were conspicuous in civil and military life in the war of the revolution and in the early history of the country, having held responsible positions with honor to themselves and credit to their respective States. His father Col. Joseph Blackwell was a soldier of the revolution, volunteered at the age of sixteen under Patrick Henry, who raised the first company in the colony of Virginia, and afterward mustered into service under Gen. Mercer and fought bravely at Harlem Heights, Princeton, Trenton, Brandywine, and Germantown and at Charleston, South Carolina, where he was taken prisoner, was exchanged in time to be present with his regiment, the 3d Virginia continental troops, at the siege of Yorktown. He was with Gen. Lafayette when he charged the British redoubts, being the first that were taken on that memorable occasion. The mother of Mr. Blackwell was Miss Mary Waddy Brent, daughter of Capt. Wm. Brent, a Marylander by birth, who settled in Virginia about the time of the revolution. She was the mother of two daughters, and two sons that lived to be grown, all of whom emigrated to Missouri. The daughters came in 1833, the sons followed in 1836, and settled at Monticello in Chariton county, commenced the dry goods business and continued there until the spring of 1837. In the fall of 1836, they in company with merchants of Old Chariton, and several citizens of Howard county, bought of Messrs. James Earickson and Tallon Turner, a tract of land on the Missouri river, and laid out the city of Glasgow. Mr. Blackwell and his brother Joseph built the first store house in the city, and moved their goods from Monticello in the spring of 1837, to Glasgow. At the close of the year, his brothers health gave way, and they sold their stock of goods, when the subject of this sketch bought a large tract of land; being the south half of section twenty nine and south east of section thirty, in township fifty three of range twenty three, now principally owned by the heirs of the late George W. Jones, and in February 1838, he was married to Miss Eliza A. Earickson, daughter of Mr. Perry Earickson, a Marylander by birth who came to Missouri in the year 1818, with his brother James, and first settled in Chariton county, and afterwards moved to Howard county, where they lived and died. By

this union they have lived a happy and pleasant life, and were blessed with a large and intelligent family of children, six sons and five daughters. One son died in infancy, and a daughter in her fifteenth year. Capt. Charles E. Blackwell grew to manhood and was killed at Wilson's creek, August 10th 1861. The second son Joseph Addison, died in Texas, in January, 1865, and was buried in the cemetery at DeKalb in Bowie county. Mary Laura, the eldest daughter, is the wife of Capt. Wm. M. Eads, an attorney in Carrollton. Sallie Innis, is the wife of William N. Richardson of Galatin, Daviess county, Missouri. Susan E., wife of Daniel W. Mansur of Norborne, Missouri, died March 18, 1880, leaving two children now with their grand parents. Katie Grayson is single and Isaac Perry both at home with their parents. He has two sons in New Mexico, C. N. Blackwell is of the firm of Brown Manzenares & Blackwell at Socorro, N. M. Malcolm is at Las Vegas, N. M., and of the firm Grass, Blackwell & Stockton, all energetic business men. The subject of this notice was born in Fauquier county, Virginia on the 24th of December 1813, has been a merchant in Carrollton, clerk of the circuit and county courts, and Recorder of Deeds, established the first post office west of Carrollton in the county, the first Justice of the peace in Sugar Tree township and with Hiram Wilcoxson and James H. Savage organized the first district school in the county and put the same in running order in 1840, and has been in real estate business since 1868. He has in his possession many old relics, among which are three old letters, one written by the Father of his Country, dated January 22, 1798, one by his father to Col. Wm. Edmonds of Virginia, dated 10th of October, 1777; the other from Prestly W. O'Bannon dated in 1805 notifying Col. Blackwell of the death of Lieut. Brent who died at Syracuse on the Island of Sicily.

BENNETT W. BOWDRY,

born in Barren county, Kentucky, December 28th, 1842. In 1856 he came to Carroll county and was educated in Dover, Lafayette county, Missouri. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted in Missouri S. G. (The balance of Mr. Bowdry's war record is in the soldiers Record of this work.) Mr. Bowdry was under fire at least 40 times; After his surrender he remained in Texas until 1867, when he returned to Carroll county, and has since been engaged in farming and teaching school. He was married September 23, 1869, to Miss Eliza V. Bailey of Carroll county. They have four children living: James S., Bessie, Hannah Dean, Dolly C., and one dead, Sallie K. In 1881 he was elected assessor of Carrollton township. He and his wife are members of the Christian church, and he is also a member of the Masonic Order.

LEWIS BLAKELEY,

born in August, 1843, in Butler county, Pa., son of Andrew and Sarah A. Blakeley, natives of Pennsylvania. Upon arriving at maturity, Lewis engaged in the oil business, putting up engines, constructing wells, and speculating in oil for two years. In 1862 he entered the army in Co. C., of the 124th Pennsylvania regiment of volunteer infantry. He served about two years, taking part in the battles of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. At the battle of Fredericksburg, he was wounded, but soon recovered. After he returned from the army he was engaged for two years in the oil business in Wirt county, Va., and was very successful. In 1868, he removed to DeWitt, Carroll county, Mo., and engaged in the drug business for one year, after which he went to Norborne, and built the third house in the town. He was there engaged in the drug business for one year, in partnership with C. W. Heidel. He returned to DeWitt, and after continuing in the same business removed to Carrollton, Mo., and has since been milling and following the grocery business. He was married in 1869, to Miss Mary A. Scott of DeWitt. They have two children living, Charles W. and Lewis F. Mr. Blakeley is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the A. K. M. C.

GEORGE W. BRASHER,

born in 1830, in Boone county, Kentucky, son of Geo. W. and Jane Brasher, natives of Kentucky. In the spring of 1857, Mr. Brasher moved to Carroll county, Mo., and engaged in farming until the close of the war, when he engaged in the grain trade, which business he has ever since followed. Mr. Brasher built the first elevator in Carrollton on the Wabash Railroad, and has been considered the leading grain merchant at this point, shipping from 500 to 1000 cars per annum. He was married in June, 1852, to Miss Adelaide Stuck, daughter of Henry Stuck of Florence, Kentucky. She died November, 1853, and he was again married in September, 1860, to Miss Eliza T. Smith, daughter of Isaac Smith of Carrollton, Mo. They are the parents of five children, living, Ezra S., George R., Paul P., Nancy J. and Eliza T. Mr. Brasher and wife are members of the Christian church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, A. O. U. W., and Knights of Honor.

ISAAC RALPH BROWN,

born June 26th, 1841, in Carroll county, Mo., where he grew to manhood and has since resided. His father, William Brown was a native of Tennessee, and removed to Carroll county, in 1838. His mother's maiden name was Sarah A. Ralph, a native of North Carolina. She is still living, in Ray county. Isaac R., is the fourth child of six children. He remained with his father on the farm where he was born until 1874, when he was

elected Clerk of Circuit Court of Carroll county. He served four years, and afterwards was engaged in the livery business for some time, sold groceries for one year, and then became a partner in the large dry goods and grocery house of Ely & Brown, and has since remained in that position. He was married Oct. 8th, 1874, to Mary Amanda Trotter, daughter of Judge Trotter of Carroll county. They have three children, Ralph F., Harry C., and Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Baptist church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been a member for twenty years.

ROBERT EDWARD BUCHANAN,

born in 1832, Rockbridge county, Virginia, where he grew to manhood. He is the seventh child of John Buchanan, a Virginian. Robert E. was raised on a farm, but learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade. In 1857, he moved to Carrollton, and worked at his trade for several years. In 1869 he engaged in the mercantile business and sold goods for six years; travelled awhile for a St. Louis house. In 1875, he was elected Justice of the Peace for Carrollton township and has since filled that office. He was made a mason in 1864. He was master of the lodge in 1879, and at different times has filled all the offices of the lodge. He was married in 1854 to Miss Maria Stevenson of Chambersburg, Pa. They have seven children living, Margaret E., Edward H., William M., Sarah F. S., James R., Frank St. C., and Mamie Hope. Mr. Buchanan was admitted to the bar as a practising attorney in 1880. He and his wife are members of M. E. church south.

GEORGE T. BURGESS,

was born in Putnam county, Ind., son of George W. and Mary A. Burgess, natives of Kentucky. George was educated in the mercantile business; after becoming of age he sold books and papers for a while, and afterwards sold sewing machines. In March, 1881, he bought the grocery store of T. E. Willis, in Carrollton, Mo., and is enjoying a large and extensive trade. Mr. Burgess is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

was born August 11th, 1811, in Franklin county, Va. He is a son of Rodgers and Mary Campbell, natives of Ireland. John Campbell grew to manhood in Cumberland county, Ky. In 1832 he moved with his parents to Howard county, Mo., where he remained until 1835, when he moved to Carroll county, where he has since resided; he was brought up on a farm, which occupation he followed until the spring of 1850, when he commenced merchandising in Carrollton, and continued until 1861, when he was obliged to quit the business on account of war. In 1872 he

was appointed deputy sheriff and served for four years under John W. Clinkscales, and afterwards served four years under George L. Winfrey. In the fall of 1880 he was elected sheriff and is now serving in that capacity. He was married April 4th, 1843, to Miss Sarah J. Graham, of Carroll county, Mo., but a native of Kentucky; they have seven children, all living: Mary W. (wife of John L. Mirick), Isaac R., James H., John F., Sallie (wife of Robert Lozier), Hattie G. and Reed. Mr. Campbell is now seventy years old, and has never had a day's sickness.

MORRIS CARTER,

was born August 24th, 1809, in Ohio. He moved in company with his parents, when ten years old, to Boone county, Ky.; he was married April 30th, 1840, to Miss Polly Cooper, of Boone county, Ky. In 1859 he removed to Carroll county, Mo., locating in Carrollton township, six miles north of Carrollton, where he remained until his death, which occurred November 22d, 1879; his remains were buried near his home at Mt. Zion. Mr. Carter raised a family of ten children, six of whom are now living. Mr. Carter was an industrious and hard working man, and one who attended strictly to his own affairs. During the civil war he took no active part, but was a southern sympathizer; he was a member of the Baptist church, and an esteemed citizen.

JAMES R. CLINKSCALES,

was born May 25th, 1851, in Carroll county, Mo. He is the oldest of nine children of John W. Clinkscales; he was educated at the Missouri State University, at Columbia, and is a graduate of the Columbia Christian College. After completing his education he entered the store of E. R. Smith, as salesman, and continued until 1874, when he was admitted as a partner with Wm. H. Day. Mr. Clinkscales started in life without any means, and has by energy and close attention to business succeeded well; he was married October 3d, 1878, to Miss Annie F. McBain, of Marshall, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Clinkscales are members of the Christian church.

JOHN WILLIAM CLINKSCALES,

was born July 17th, 1821, in Rockingham county N. C., but was raised until sixteen years of age in Patrick county, Va., when with his parents he moved to Carroll county, Mo., and has resided here since 1837. He is a son of Levi Clinkscales, a native of Maryland; his mother's name was Ruth Clayton, a native of North Carolina. After moving to Carroll county Mr. Clinkscales continued to farm until he was elected constable of Carrollton (then Wakanda) township, in 1848. In 1852 he was elected sheriff of the county, serving four years. The second two years he was

elected without any opposition. He sold goods in Carrollton from 1856 till 1872, when he was again elected sheriff, and in 1874 he was re-elected. Since the expiration of his last term of office he has been engaged in looking after his real estate interests, and settling estates. He was married October 16th, 1849, to Joanna P. Thomas, of Carroll county, Mo., but a native of Kentucky. They have four children living: James R., John H., Ruth C. and Frank; they have lost five children. Mr. Clinkscales is a man held in high esteem by all who know him; he is a member of the Christian church, and of the masonic fraternity; his wife is also a member of the Christian church.

DAVID COBB,

was born October 8th, 1838, near Valparaiso, Porter county, Indiana, of parents who had formerly lived in Pennsylvania. Mr. Cobb's young days were spent as the boyhood days of all pioneers' sons were spent, in clearing the forest; while for amusement he hunted the deer, and grew proficient in the search for the woodchuck and the porcupine. Soon after becoming of age he was married to Miss Mary J. Johnson, and moved to Carroll county, Mo., in 1866, locating four miles north-west of Carrollton. In 1879 Mr. Cobb's wife died, leaving him, with three children, to mourn her loss. Mr. Cobb was subsequently married to Miss Della Lane, daughter of Thomas Lane, of Carrollton. Mr. Cobb deals extensively in live stock, and is a man of large views and liberal education, and is a strong supporter of good schools.

DAN. R. BRAND,

born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, Sept. 9, 1831, is a son of Samuel Brand, a native of Frederick county, Va., and Catharine Brand, a native of Franklin county, Penn. His father was at the battle of Baltimore, Maryland, and at Black Rock, N. Y., in the war of 1812. Dan. R. Brand's line of ancestry is traceable to Franco-Prussian Loraine on his father's side, and to Switzerland on his mother's side. In the fall of 1855, the subject of this sketch located in Janesville, Wis., remaining until September, 1862, when he enlisted and served to the close of the war in the 12th Wisconsin battery, an organization that Gen. Sherman pointed out as the battery that saved his army at Atlanta. In 1865 he located in Carrollton, this county, where he still resides. In 1867 he took charge of the *Carroll Journal*, as editor, and conducted it till 1869, when he bought out the *Wakanda Record*. The following year he sold out his interest and engaged in other business. In May 1879, he married Miss Nannie L., a daughter of John Miller, who was murdered during the war by bushwhackers. Mr. Brand by this marriage has one child, Harry W. Mr. Brand is the author of one of the most remarkable documents probably,

that is on file in the U. S. war office. It was written while Sherman's army was in siege of Savannah, Georgia, and forwarded to President Lincoln, and will no doubt, some day see the light. It was returned to the author after being endorsed by Lincoln, Stanton, Grant and Sherman, and was re-delivered to the government through Captain Ide, of the regular army, and is now on file among the archives of the war office. Mr. Brand is a member of several orders, being a Royal Arch Mason, a member of Vesta chapter, O. E. S., a Knight of Pythias, and executive officer of Oriental Lodge, A. K. M. C.

ASA W. COTHRAN.

Among the old men of Carroll county is Mr. Asa W. Cothran, who should be named as one worthy to have his name associated with the old citizens of Carroll county; was born in the county of Henrico in the state of Virginia, on the first day of January, 1792. Left the state with his parents when twelve years of age, and settled in Madison, Kentucky, enlisted to serve in the war of 1812, and was under Capt. Dudley Farris in 13th regiment, Kentucky volunteers, commanded by Col. William Dudley in Gen. Green Clay's division, and was at the battle of the River Raisin on the 5th day of May, 1812. He was to have served 15 months. After the battle, forty-nine prisoners were tomahawked by the Indians, and scalped; two hundred and seventy-nine taken prisoners, and sent to Quebec, and kept in close confinement for twelve months and ten days. Not a prisoner was dangerously ill or died during their close prison life. In June 1814, he returned home, and in 1815 was married to Miss Eliza Canole, of Madison county, and was a farmer until 1827, when he moved to the state of Missouri, near Boones Lick in Howard county. In 1846, he moved to Livingston county, near Bedford, and in 1850 came to Carroll, where he has resided up to this date. Having followed the business of manufacturing chairs, nearly every family in Grand River and Wakanda townships have some of his work in their residences. In 1865, he lost the wife of his youth, by whom he raised a large family, the larger number being daughters, all of whom are married and are known to be most excellent wives, the pride of their husbands, honored by their children, and respected by their neighbors. In 1865, he married the widow of Capt. David Enyart, who fell in the bloody engagement of Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861. Mr. Cothran has been a consistent member of the Baptist church for near 56 years, a quiet and respected neighbor.

FRANK V. CROUCH,

born in April 1851, in Washington county Tennessee; son of Wm. S. and Martha Crouch, natives of Tennessee. Frank took an active interest in his father's business soon after becoming of age, and continued with him

until 1880, when he and his present partner, S. S. Cleveland bought the livery stable of Stearnes and Son. They have a large stable, 30 head of horses and a complete livery stock. Mr. Crouch was married February 26, 1874, to Miss Mollie E. Miller, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of O. J. Miller, of St. Joseph. They have two children living: Jessie and Charlie. Mr. Crouch is a member of the A. O. U. W.

JUDGE CHARLES ABNER CUNNINGHAM,

was born March 20, 1839, in Warren county, Missouri, but was raised in St. Charles, and educated at St. Charles college. He attended law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, graduating in 1861. In 1862 he was admitted to the bar. His health having failed him he went to the mountains and spent five years. He returned to Carrollton, and was for about nine years magistrate of Carrollton township. In November, 1880, he was elected judge of the probate court, and is at this time faithfully and satisfactorily filling the office. Judge Cunningham is a son of Abner T. Cunningham, a native of Maryland. He was married March 17, 1868, to Miss Annie E. Cunningham, of Highland, Kansas, a native of Keokuk, Iowa.

JOHN J. CURTIS,

was born June 22, 1843, in Carroll county, Missouri, four miles northeast of Carrollton, son of Joel Curtis, native of North Carolina. His father moved to Carroll county, in 1835. John J. is the youngest of four children. He was raised on a farm, and has followed that avocation all his life. During the war he served with the militia, and at the time of the capture of Carrollton, he posted to Chillicothe, and prevented the capture of Shanklin's men, who were camped at Coloma, and on their road to assist at Carrollton. Mr. Curtis was married October 28, 1868, to Miss Nancy E. James, daughter of John James, one of the early settlers of the county. Four children were born to them. One, a bright boy of eleven years, was killed by the falling of a school house window, which he was entering for his books. He attempted to enter the window by standing on a stick, which leaned against the house. The stick slipped from under him, and the sash fell and caught his head. He could not reach the ground with his feet, nor help himself in any way. He was found by his father three hours afterward, when life had become extinct. This sad affair happened on February 26, 1881. In their sore affliction the family have the sympathy of the entire community.

GARRETT DARCY,

was born in 1837, in Kilkenny county, Ireland; son of Stephen and Mary Darcy. When 14 years old Garrett began learning the tailor's trade, and

served an apprenticeship of five years. In 1855 he came to America and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked at his trade for two years, and then worked for a couple of years in St. Louis and St. Joe. He went to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and worked until the war broke out, and he then enlisted in the union army, in Gov. Johnson's escort, where he served six months, and then enlisted in the 4th regular cavalry, and served two years, taking part in twelve battles, including the battles of Chickamauga, Murfreesborough, and Nashville. He received his discharge in Texas, and worked at his trade in Texas, New Orleans, St. Louis, and Kansas City, and in 1874 came to Carrollton, and took charge of the tailoring department of the dry goods house of Baum, David & Co. Mr. Darcy is now engaged in the merchant tailoring business for himself in Hale's new block. He was married in 1868 to Miss Minnie Bombeck, of Chillicothe, a native of Germany. They have four children: Ida M., Alice L., Minnie S., and Emma G.

WILLIAM H. DAY,

was born in August 1831, in Mason county, Kentucky. He is the oldest child of Morgan and Lucinda Day. When William H. was but eight years old, his parents moved to Lexington. William H. made a trip to California in 1849; traveled with ox teams, was gone but one year and cleared over \$3,000. He returned to Lexington, Missouri, and was engaged for awhile as clerk in a dry goods house. He was afterward admitted as a partner. When the war broke out he sold out his interest, and after the lapse of a short time, he commenced the business alone. During Price's last raid through Lafayette county he again sold out, and February, 1865, went to Chicago, and with others opened a wholesale fancy dry goods house, known as Day, Tilden & Co. In 1871 he was entirely burned out, losing everything. He remained in Chicago until 1873, and then moved to Carrollton, Missouri, where, in connection with his present partner, Mr. Clinkscates, he opened the store in which they have since been engaged. They have an extensive trade, and carry a very large stock of dry goods and clothing. Mr. Day was married in 1858 to Miss Catharine Ward, a native of Kentucky. They have four children: Annie Morgan, Katie Lucinda, Alice Belle, and Henry Ward. His first wife died in 1867, and he was again married in February, 1869, to Miss Mattie Montgomery, of Louisville, Kentucky. By the second marriage he has four children: James R. Montgomery, William Henry, Louis M., and Mattie M.

HERMAN DAVID,

was born in 1832 in the town of Geinshein, on the Rhine, between Worms and Meins. He is a son of Isaac David, a soldier under Napoleon. Her-

man came to America in 1851, locating in Georgia. He moved to Tennessee in 1853 and in 1858 came to Carroll county where he has since resided. When he first came to this country he was a poor boy, and began peddling, carrying a "pack," on his back. In 1861 he commenced clerking for Mr. Baum, his present partner, and was admitted as a member of the firm in 1864. He was married in 1869 to Miss Caroline Levy, a native of France. They have four children living: Isaac L., Henrietta, Helen and Eugene.

JOHN L. DEATHERAGE,

was born in 1831, in Rappahannock county, Virginia, where he grew to manhood. He is the fourth child of John Deatherage, a Virginian. Mr. Deatherage was educated in the mercantile business. In 1855 he moved to St. Charles county, Missouri. In 1857 he came to Carrollton and sold goods until 1861, when he closed on account of the war, and went to St. Louis and sold goods for three years. From there he went to Kansas City and in 1869 he returned to Carroll county and commenced farming and dealing in live stock. He quit farming in 1874 and gave his whole attention to grain and stock. In the fall of 1880 he was elected on the democratic ticket to represent Carroll county in the state legislature, a position which he has filled to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He was for a short time, during the war, connected with the state militia. He is a member of the M. E. church, south. In 1846 he was married to Miss Ann Eliza Fant, a native of Virginia. He has nine children: Geo. W., Ann C. (wife of Dr. T. S. Floyd), Charles P., Mary J. (wife of A. M. Perkins), John D., Robert H., Buckner F., Elizabeth and Benjamin S. His wife died in 1869. His son, Buckner F., is a talented young attorney in Kansas City, and has a brilliant future before him. Mr. Deatherage is a man of high moral character and is honored with the respect and confidence of the entire community.

EDWARD DEVINE,

was born in 1851 in Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois. He is a son of Patrick Henry and Rosanna Devine, natives of Armagh county, Ireland. Edward commenced learning the tinner's trade in Jacksonville, Illinois, when about ten years old. In 1865 he came to Carrollton and managed the business of Glick & Rairdon for two years. He and his brother afterwards engaged in the hardware business together. He has been engaged in that business in this town for more than fifteen years, and is one of the most successful business men of Carrollton. He carries a large and complete stock of everything usually found in such a store. Mr. Devine commenced life a poor boy, and has by industry, economy, and close attention to business acquired good property. He is a member

of the Catholic church. May 17, 1871 he married Miss Georgia Full, of Carrollton. They have two children living: Mary Rose and Wm. Edward. His wife died September 16, 1878. The funeral services were conducted in the Catholic church in the presence of a large number of friends. Solemn high mass was celebrated by Father Ascheri, and the sermon was preached by Father O'Leary, of Mexico. The remains were buried in the cemetery, by the side of her little child, who died the winter previous.

JUDGE JAMES EDMOND DRAKE,

born May 1, 1827, in Adair county, Kentucky. He is a son of William Drake, a Virginian. When nine years old his father moved with the family to Carroll county and settled on the Wakanda, in the northeastern part of township 52, range 23. It was here that Judge Drake grew up. He married in December, 1851, Miss Nancy Cary. He was occupied in farming till 1860. In this year he was elected probate judge of Carroll county and was the first chosen to that position after the establishment of the probate court. He held his office for four years and since then he has been engaged in various business enterprises about Carrollton. In 1878 he was elected county recorder and is now serving out his term of four years. His first wife died on the 14th of April, 1854; his second marriage was on the 9th of September, 1855, to Mary E. Goodson. Her death occurred in November, 1861, and Margaret E. Goodson became his wife April 17, 1862. Like his second wife she was the daughter of Thomas O. Goodson. In 1876 he was elected mayor of Carrollton. He was raised an old line whig, but is now a leading democrat. Judge Drake has been prominently interested in the masonic fraternity, and for a number of years was master of Wakanda lodge, also high priest of George Washington chapter and has filled the distinguished position of grand king of grand royal arch chapter of Missouri.

ROBERT C. DUNKLE,

born in 1832, in Cabell county, West Virginia, son of William and Elizabeth (Lee) Dunkle. His father is a native of Virginia and his mother of Maryland. Robert came to Carroll county, Mo., locating at Hill's landing and clerked for Hill and other merchants at different times. He afterwards sold goods for himself at Hill's landing—was steamboat agent for several years, and when the railroad was completed to Carrollton he removed to this place and entered into the mercantile business in partnership with John Guitar, in which he was engaged for six years; he then engaged in the grain and stock business for some years and in 1878 took stock in the McDonald Lumber company and has ever since had charge of the yards at Carrollton. Mr. Dunkle was married in 1857, to Miss Virginia Ledom, a native of Ohio, who died in 1867 leaving two children

now living, Charles W. and Ella B., and Mr. Dunkle was again married in 1878 to Mrs. Julia (Button) News, a native of Missouri, and daughter of Alfred Button of New York. To this union were born two children, James and Maud. Mr. Dunkle and wife are members of the M. E. church, south.

CAPT. WM. M. EADS,

born in Harrison county in the state of Kentucky, on the tenth day of May, 1834. His father, the Rev. Martin L. Eads, was born in Spotsylvania county, Virginia. His mother, Miss Elizabeth Collins, was from the adjoining county of Louisa. They moved to Kentucky in the year of 1824, and settled in Harrison county, where his family continued to reside until 1838, when they removed to Missouri and settled in the territory of Shelby, now Knox county, where he entered land, erected buildings, and opened a farm. He had belonged to the Kentucky conference a number of years, but as soon as his family were settled on his Missouri farm, he joined the Missouri conference, and was for nearly thirty years a traveling minister, until age and infirmity caused him to locate. The subject of this notice was raised on his fathers farm, doing the ordinary work incident to the times, attending the district schools in winter, until sixteen years of age. He then entered Central College at Fayette in 1848, paying his board by work of evenings and on Saturdays, and graduated in 1853, taught part of one session in Central College, after Prof. Davis was elected president of Masonic College, Lexington, Missouri, and with Edward W. Mitchell conducted a seminary in Brunswick, from September, 1853, until September, 1854. He came to Carrollton with Mr. David Ball, conducted a high school for three years, leaving said school in a flourishing condition. In 1858 was elected school commissioner of the county for two years, during his liesure hours was reading law and in the winter of 1859 was licensed to practice by the Hon. George W. Dunn, judge of the 5th judicial circuit. In the following year, was the nominee of the democratic party of Carroll county for the legislature, his opponent being Col. James A. Pritchard, an able and talented speaker. It was the warmest conducted canvass for many years, being elected by a handsome majority. He was appointed by Gov. R. M. Stewart, with Col. Charles H. Harden, since governor of Missouri, then state senator from Calloway county, and Doctor William Cloud, to examine the financial condition of the state treasurers and auditors books, and report their condition to the meeting of the legislature; and when the legislature met, was appointed on committee of ways and means, an important committee. The legislature that winter had a number of men in their body, such as John W. Stevenson, Aikman W. Welch, G. G. Vest, present United States senator, Yelverton Peyton, afterward confederate senator, Aaron Conrow, member of con-

federate congress, Thos. L. Price, and many others of ability. The senate was also ably represented by Gen. Monroe Parsons, of confederate notoriety, Samuel B. Churchill, late secretary of state of Kentucky, Thos. B. Reynolds, president of the senate, and others. The lines between the war and anti war parties began early in the session to be drawn, and especially after the Hon. Mr. Cooper, of Alabama, made a speech in the senate chamber to a crowded house, gave evidence of the caste of the senate and house of representatives. In these times of excitement, Mr. Eads was with the union party, and gave satisfaction to a majority of his constituents; violently opposed by those of southern proclivities. In the fall of 1861 he was elected a captain of a militia company that was organized in that year, and served for about a year, the same year became associated in the practice of law with Col. John B. Hale, which said association became the most successful in this judicial circuit, both being versed in the law, took a leading part at the bar in this county, and after the close of the war, their practice increased until their names were docketed on one side of every important case. This law firm soon became celebrated in criminal practice. They never failed to carry their point in every instance. Mr. Eads was well versed in the scriptures, and used it with such telling effect in an argument before a jury, that their decisions were frequently made up before the case was given to them. Their practice in civil cases, increased until it became the most lucrative of any in the judicial circuit, and both became independent men. This association continued for twenty years. Col. Hale had a son he wished to take in as a partner, and Captain Eads a son-in-law, so dissolution took place on the first of January, 1881, by mutual consent, one associating with a son, the other with a son-in-law. Mr. Eads has had a fondness for gathering together a large body of real estate by adding piece after piece, and adjoining Carrollton has a large farm finely improved, with all the conveniences and comforts of life. He has always been a man of remarkable energy, has taken an active part in politics, but has never had any desire for office. Has been a delegate to every state convention for twenty years past, and won a state notoriety in the speeches which he made in placing Major George Deigle in nomination for register of lands, in 1878, and the Hon. Robert D. Ray, for supreme judge, in 1880. The papers all over the state spoke of his speech in nominating Judge Ray, as a masterly effort and contributed largely to the nomination of Mr. Ray. In 1854 he was married to Miss Sarah F. Bayne, of Chariton county, who died in 1856, leaving an infant daughter. His second wife was a Miss Laura Blackwell, (married in 1857) by whom they have five living children, three daughters and two sons. They have two daughters married. Captain Eads has taken great pains in the education of his daughters. His two sons, the youngest of the family, are

sprightly and intelligent, and he is shaping a course to give them a thorough education.

WILLIAM L. EARICKSON.

The subject of this notice, William Lewis Earickson, was born in Jefferson county, in the state of Kentucky, on the 10th day of May, 1816, and came to Missouri with his parents, Perry and Loraine Stuckey Earickson, in the year 1819, who settled on the Bowlinggreen Prairie in Chariton county. In the spring of 1824 he removed to Howard county, in what is known as the Hurricane neighborhood, three miles south of the city of Glasgow, where he was raised and received a limited education, such as was given to farmers sons in the early settlements of Missouri. Here he reached his majority, and entered the dry goods store of Messrs. Ball & Swinney, in Glasgow, and was with them for two years and six months, and then with Messrs. Earickson & Turner, in the same place, for nearly two years, when he purchased their interest, and continued the business in the name of William L. Earickson & Co. His partner was Richard P. Hannonkamp, now of St. Louis. He continued business till some time in the spring of 1842, and sold out to his partner and returned to his father's, and the same year made a large crop of tobacco. On the 10th day of November, 1842, he was married to Miss Martha L. Dickens, of Howard county; in the spring of 1843 moved to Carroll county, and settled two miles north of Carrollton, and remained on his farm till 1847, when he traded the same to A. C. Blackwell for one six miles north of Carrollton, upon which he resided until February, 1865. Owing to the unsettled condition of affairs, he, with his family, moved to Brown county, Illinois, where he resided for two years. While in the state of Illinois he sold his farm and lands in Carroll, and finally returned to Missouri, to Howard county, and bought a part of the farm of Capt. Dickens, on which his wife was raised. Mr. Earickson is a model man in every particular, industrious, a good manager, and delighted in his profession, was a kind friend, was a pattern for his neighborhood in morals. His christian walk and conversation were above reproach. His failure to return to this county, where he had lived so long and gained such a hold on all who knew him or made his acquaintance, is felt as a heavy loss to his old neighbors, one that is not easily regained. He is now in his new home, having all the comforts around him, with rapidly failing health will soon be removed to that home that he prepared for in the vigor of manhood, and from which no man returns. This tribute to his memory is from an old friend who has known him from youth to the present writing. Being no longer a citizen of Carroll, his memory is still fresh with his old friends, and deserves a place in the annals of the history Carroll county.

ROBERT COCHRAN ELY,

born in October, 1838, in Carroll county, Missouri. He lived on a farm until about fourteen years of age, when he engaged as a clerk with the firm of Hill & Ely, Carrollton, Missouri. He remained with this firm as clerk until 1862, when he was taken in as a partner, and has been connected with the house ever since. He is the oldest child of Benjamin and Martha W. Ely. Mr. Ely started out in life a poor boy, and by his untiring energy and close attention to business has acquired a position second to no one in Carrollton. In the fall of 1865 he married Clara Ann Crasby, a native of Missouri. They have four children living: Edward C., Mary Reed, Frank B. and Mattie May. Their second child, Benjamin, died. Mr. and Mrs. Ely are members of the Baptist church.

ALLEN R. ENNIS,

born in 1852, in Lafayette county, Missouri. Son of George W. Ennis, of Kentucky, who came to Missouri in 1842, and located in Lafayette county, where he was engaged in the milling trade until 1876, when he removed to Carrollton and continued in the same business. Allen R. was raised to learn the milling trade, and spent the years of 1874 and 1875 in acquiring a complete knowledge of the business. He came to Carrollton in 1876, and in connection with his father purchased the mill known as the "Farmers' Mill." They have since refitted the mill and are doing an extensive business. Mr. Ennis was married in February, 1881, to Miss Lillie W. Pierce, of St. Louis, daughter of A. S. Pierce, general passenger agent of the Anchor Line of steamers.

TIPTON FINLEY,

was born October 27, 1820, in Boone county, Kentucky. His parents were early settlers of Kentucky. When sixteen years old he came to Boone county, Missouri, remaining there two years and then moved into Saline county and taught school for twelve months at Miami. He removed to Carroll county, during the Mormon war, and was with the besiegers at DeWitt, standing near Williams when he was killed. After that affair at DeWitt he returned to Saline county, but came again to Carroll county in 1840, and was engaged by Sarshall Woods, who lived on what is now known as the Herndon Homestead, to teach school. This was among the first schools in the county, and the only one during that year. Mr. Finley continued teaching in various parts of the county for some time. He was married January 12, 1842, to Miss Sarah A. Berry, daughter of James S. Berry. In that year Mr. Finley settled on top of Bogard mound, where he remained two years and then removed to Stokes mound, buying an interest in the Whiting mills, on Shoal creek.

The mills afterwards washed away, and in 1847 he settled in section 9, Carrollton township, where he now lives. To Mr. Finley's first marriage were born eight children, four of which number still live. His wife died January 17, 1862, and he was again married September 4, 1864, to Miss Nettie Lock, daughter of E. G. Lock. To this second union were born two sons.

MARSHAL R. GITTINGS,

was born December 19, 1837, in Muskingum county, Ohio. In 1848 he moved to Hancock, Illinois, where he grew to manhood. He was raised on a farm, and followed farming until 1859, when he began clerking in a store at La Harp, Illinois. In 1861 he returned to the farm and in 1863 he went south with the military state agent of Indiana, and remained there until the close of the war. In 1866 he moved to Carrollton, Missouri, and bought the hotel known as the Gittings House. In 1879 he was appointed postmaster of Carrollton, which position he has since held. He is also in partnership with his brother, Townsend J., in the book and stationery business. He is a son of Benjamin Gittings, a native of Ohio, and who is now seventy-six years old and living in Carrollton. His mother's maiden name was Susan Baum, a native of Pennsylvania. She died February 26, 1881. Mr. Gittings is a member of the Knights of Pythias and a member of Oriental Lodge, A. K. M. C.

TOWNSEND J. GITTINGS,

was born January 26, 1852, in Hancock, Illinois. Townsend J. is a brother of Marshal R. Gittings, whose parentage was made mention of in his biographical sketch. Townsend J. started out in life for himself at the age of fourteen. He commenced with the book business in Carroll county, Missouri. Afterwards engaged in the restaurant business. He was also engaged in the hotel business with his brother. In 1880 he took charge of the Carroll House in Carrollton and run it for a while. He is now one of the firm of Gittings Bros., who carry a large and complete stock of books and stationery. He was married November 26, 1875, to Miss Flora A. Shinn, of La Harp, Illinois. She is a daughter of R. K. Shinn, one of the leading merchants of La Harp. Mr. Gittings is a member of the I. O. O. F.

COL. JOHN B. HALE,

was born in Brooke county, Virginia, February 27, 1831. Is the son of the Rev. John Hale, a native of Maryland. His mother was Miss Elizabeth Blackwell, daughter of Col. Joseph Blackwell, of Fauquier county, Virginia. To this marriage were born five daughters and one son, the subject of this notice. The father of Col. Hale, in the spring of 1837,

moved to Illinois and settled in Grafton; during the summer every member of his family was sick. Losing two daughters and suffering severe affliction himself he determined to return to his native state. He reached the city of Cincinnati in December, and stopped with his uncle, Gen. Charles Hale, and lived but a short time. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of the First Presbyterian Church in that city, and he was buried in one of the cemeteries. His widow returned to Brooke county, and in 1841 came to Missouri with her daughters and her only son. She remained here until 1844, and returned to Virginia. Keeping her children at school, in 1847 returned with her family to Missouri. Schools, at that day, in Carroll county, were very common; in 1849 a few of the citizens, feeling the importance of a better school, employed Rev. Bartlett Anderson. It was at this school that Col. Hale was a student, and began the study of Latin, with other branches, in which he made rapid progress for five months. At the close of this school he entered the law office of Messrs. Able & Stringfellow, of Brunswick. After completing his studies he returned to Carrollton, and opened an office. (The law at this time had run completely down, some terms of the court not more than thirty cases were on the docket, and not more than three or four new cases; mostly continued and appealed cases, from justices' courts.) This quiet in business gave him time to review his studies. In 1855 his friends brought him forward as a candidate for the legislature, in opposition to Dr. Atwood, a candidate to fill the vacancy made by the death of Dr. McMurtry. He made a gallant race against one of the ablest speakers in the ranks of the Knownothing party. Atwood was elected by twenty-four votes only. The following year he was brought out as the champion of the Democrats again. Dr. Atwood declined making the race, and Mr. Hale walked over the track without much opposition, and was elected by nearly five hundred votes, being the youngest member of the legislature. In that year Gov. Polk was elected United States Senator. On his return home business began to improve with him, and a lucrative practice was secured. In 1861, when the excitement between the North and South began, he took the side of the Union, and became its champion, and in 1862 he was elected Colonel of Enrolled Militia, to serve one year. He then became associated with Capt. Eades in the practice of law, which association at once rose to the leading law firm in the fifth judicial circuit, and was dissolved on the first of January, 1881. Col. Hale having a son whom he wished to advance took him into partnership, and Capt. Eads took in partnership his son-in-law. In 1858 he was married to Miss Mary Claiborne Casby, and by this union they have six sons and one daughter. The eldest son is in partnership with his father and the second is attending the law school at St. Louis. In 1874 Col. Hale was elected to the constitutional convention, and is now in his fifty-first year of age, independent in circum-

stances, with vigorous health. He has always been Democratic in politics.

LAWRENCE K. KINSEY,

was born in Burlington, New Jersey, and is a member of the Carroll county bar. He came to Missouri in 1848; studied law with R. M. Field, of St. Louis, and in 1855 was appointed assistant circuit attorney of that county, the first to hold that position. In the fall of 1860 he came to Carrollton where he has since resided. He has held the position of attorney for the city for the years 1868 and 1869, and in the spring of 1871 was appointed attorney for the county, and in 1872 was elected to that position and held it till January 1, 1879. His father, Charles Kinsey, was an eminent lawyer, of New Jersey, and was a member of the Congress of 1820, and his speeches advocating the admission of Missouri into the union, are reported by Thomas H. Benton and Alexander Stephens. The grandfather of Mr. Kinsey was James Kinsey, chief justice of New Jersey from 1790 to 1800. He was also secretary of the colony of New Jersey during the revolution, and was elected to the first Congress under the Constitution with John De Hart. Judge Kinsey's supreme court decisions are reported in Coxe & Halstead. Mr. Kinsey's great-grandfather was John Kinsey, chief justice of Pennsylvania, eminent before the revolution as a lawyer and judge, and noted for his learning in admiralty law; an account of this truly eminent man can be found in "Watson's Annals of Philadelphia." The ancestor of John Kinsey was a quaker, who came over about the time of Wm. Penn, fleeing from persecutions in England. He came from East Haddam, Herefordshire, and settled in Burlington, New Jersey, in 1677, where most of his descendants now reside. On his mother's side, Mr. Kinsey's descent is from Lawrences, noted in the history of Philadelphia and New Jersey; his mother being a first cousin of Capt. James Lawrence, of the Chesapeake, who is remembered for the heroic words, "don't give up the ship." L. K. Kinsey is named after his cousin, Commodore Lawrence Kearney, of the United States Navy. The parents of Mr. Kinsey are both dead. It may be here remarked that in this family are seen three generations of judges; Charles Kinsey for five years having been Surrogate and judge of the Orphan's Court, of Burlington county, New Jersey.

JOSEPH H. TURNER,

was born in South Scituate, Mass., a good many years ago. In April, 1856, he came west and spent that year in Des Moines. In the winter of 1857-8 he went to Bedford, Iowa, and established the *Iowa Southwest*, the first paper ever published in Taylor county. In August, 1862, he enlisted in company F, 29th Iowa Infantry, and served through the war as Sergt. Major, Lieut. in the regiment, and Capt. and A. A. A. G., on the

staff of Generals Solomon and Rice; was honorably discharged August 25, 1865. In December, 1867, he came to Carrollton and established the *Wakanda Record*, and on the 4th of the following April was burned out, losing office, books, papers, etc. In four weeks he had another press, and on the 19th of January, 1878, was again burned out, the office, worth about \$6,000, being entirely destroyed, with only \$1,500 insurance. In August, 1878, he started the *Carroll Record*, which has since been conducted by him as proprietor, publisher and editor.

JAMES F. GRAHAM,

son of E. S. and Catherine Graham, was born in Ray county, Mo., on the 4th day of August, 1853. In his infancy his parents removed to Camden, in the same county, where he lived until he was seventeen, acquiring in that time the limited education usually taught at a country school. The next two years he spent at school in Kansas City, Mo.; returning home at the close of the second session, he taught school at his home for one year, during which time he commenced the study of law. In 1872 he entered the law office of Hon. C. T. Garner, at Richmond, and at the end of six months accepted a clerkship in the Ray County Savings Bank, soon becoming assistant cashier, which he held for five years. During those years his law, literary and business education was shaped by that sterling soldier and gentleman, Col. A. W. Doniphan. In 1876 he came to Carrollton, and for eighteen months clerked at the bank of Wilcoxson & Co. Giving up his position in the bank, he turned his whole attention to the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1879, by Judge E. J. Baradus. The following spring he was chosen city attorney, and has retained the position ever since. On the 4th day of June, 1879, he was married to Miss Fannie L., daughter of William M. and Laura Eads, of this city.

JOHN WARNOCK.

The subject of this brief sketch is the son of John and Isabella Warnock *nee* Gilpenson, of Belmont county, Ohio. He was born on the 1st day of November, 1810, in Belmont county, and resided there until 1858, when he came to Carroll county, Missouri, and settled where he now resides, on a farm of 240 acres, well improved. On the 19th of March 1835, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret McMillen, of Ohio, by whom he had nine children, eight of whom are now living, namely: Jas. G., Sarah J., Joseph H., Margaret J., Clara E., John F., Rebecca and Alice. Mr. Warnock is a consistent and devout member of the Presbyterian church, at Avalon. His wife died the 8th of January, 1880.

WILLIAM DAVIS DOBSON.

W. D. Dobson is the son of David M., and Nancy Dobson, formerly Miss Nancy McAmis, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather, James McAmis was wounded in the war of the revolution by a stray shot soon after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, which wound rendered him a cripple during life. The subject of this sketch was born on the 28th of November, 1848, on a farm four miles east of Greenville, Green county, East Tennessee. His father and mother are both living, the former sixty-nine and the latter sixty-five years of age. His father's family consisted of six boys and one girl, namely: James, deceased; Thomas, Robert, Joseph, deceased; Jennie, William D. and David, also deceased. Thomas is a prominent farmer on the old homestead. Robert served three years in the 4th Tennessee infantry, federal, as 1st lieutenant, and is now practicing medicine in this state. Jennie married Prof. A. M. Alexander, who occupies the chair of mathematics in Greenville and Tuscumbia college. The close of the war saw the family estate reduced to land alone. William's father gave him the choice of an education or a farm. He chose the former and accordingly entered Greenville and Tuscumbia college, in the fall of 1865, and graduated at the head of a class of sixteen, in 1870. He read law two years and was admitted to the bar of the 1st judicial district of Tennessee, Judge Gillenwaters presiding. Mr. Dobson's father gave him \$55 and he came to Grundy county, Missouri, where he took sick; exhausted all his means, which compelled him to take the school of Lindley in that county. In 1873 he accepted the first grammar department, at Trenton, held it two years, and on the resignation of Prof. R. C. Norton, as superintendent, became his successor, holding the place for five years. In the fall of 1880 he accepted the position of superintendent of Carrollton public schools, which he now holds acceptably to the board and patrons of the school, being a very successful educator. He was married in July, 1878, to Miss M. J. Britton of Greenville, Tennessee, and two children, Walter and Pauline, have blessed the union. Mr. Dobson has conducted several normal institutes in this state, and conducted the institute of this county last summer. In 1878 the degree of master of arts was conferred on him by his *alma mater*. Mr. Dobson is a member of the masonic fraternity, Blue lodge, Royal Arch and Knight Templar.

LOUIS B. ELY.

L. B. Ely, as well, if not more extensively known in Carroll county, than any other resident, is a son of Benjamin Ely, of New Jersey, and Eliza Ely, formerly Eliza Bell, of Kentucky. His mother died in 1833, and his father died in this county in 1860. L. B. Ely was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 18th day of May, 1825. In 1838 when but thirteen years of age he came to Missouri, his father having been here a year prior

to his son's arrival, and had located on a farm five miles east of Carrollton; the son assisting his father on the farm until 1840, when he engaged as clerk with Captain Hill, who was merchandising at Hill's Landing, on the Missouri river. In 1844 the terrible overflow drove Captain Hill to Carrollton with his business, Mr. Ely remaining with him. In 1846 Captain Hill took Mr. Ely as a partner in business, the firm of Hill & Ely lasting till the death of the senior member, which occurred in 1862. Mr. Ely has been associated with James H. Minnis, with his brother, Robert C. Ely, with Samuel L. Painter and with his eldest son, Smith Ely. Mr. Ely is a man of splendid business capacity, energetic and public spirited, and has contributed largely to the improvement of Carrollton and its surroundings. He was married in 1849 to Miss Martha, daughter of James Herndon, of this county, and is the father of six children, four of whom, Mary E., Smith, Anna B., and Herndon, are living. In early life he became a member of the Baptist church, and has proven one of the most active and energetic, and has contributed very largely in making it the strongest denomination in the county. Since his retirement from active business he has given his time and attention to building upon a firm, financial basis, an endowment fund for William Jewell College, one among the many laudable enterprises, in which he has been engaged. Mr. Ely is six feet, two inches high, large frame, fine face, and splendid carriage, a pleasant and genial conversationalist, gray hair, bright brown, flowing beard, tinged slightly with threads of silver. In rebuilding on the site of his old three story brick hotel destroyed by fire in the fall of 1881, he displays the same energy he did in all his business life. In closing this brief sketch it is but justice to add that he imprinted on all his business transactions the simple fact that he is an "honest man."

CHARLES R. SIMPSON.

C. R. Simpson was born the 31st day of March, 1845 in Carrollton, Green county, Illinois, and is of scotch descent. Was educated at Shurtleff College, Alton, Illinois, and at Christian Brothers College, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Simpson when quite young was deputy circuit clerk of his native county and discharged his duties ably and satisfactorily for several years. In 1862, when only seventeen years of age he enlisted in the 61st Illinois infantry, as drummer and was at the fight of Pittsburg Landing. Was afterward commissioned as 1st Lieutenant on Gen. Carlin's staff, and was senior aid de camp. Was appointed assistant commissioner of Middle Tennessee, and was not mustered out of service until 1869. In February 1869 he came to Carrollton Missouri, and engaged in the grocery business for about two years. Left for St. Louis and engaged with Nave, Goddard & Co., and remained seven years. The firm changing hands Mr. Simpson remained two years longer with Nave & McCord,

successors to Nave, Goddard & Co. Returning to Carrollton, Missouri, on the 30th of September 1868 he was married to Miss Bettie, eldest daughter of Wm. J. Herndon, Esq., by whom he has one child named Lorle, born January, 1873. He engaged in the brokerage business in St. Louis, under the firm name of Simpson & Addison, and in a few months sold out to advantage and returned to this place where he has located permanently and is engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business. Mr. Simpson is now and has been president of the western commercial travelers' association for the past two years.

JAMES C. ANDERSON.

The subject of this sketch is the youngest of five children born to Lewis and Tripha Anderson, the father being from Virginia and the mother from North Carolina. While the children were yet small the family moved to Tennessee. Mr. Anderson commenced teaching school when but seventeen years of age, and afterward attended Mossy Creek college. In the fall of 1859 he went to Kentucky, remaining until spring, spending the winter teaching. In the spring of 1860 he came to Carroll county and immediately went to teaching and was engaged in that avocation for two years. In 1862 he enlisted in the 3d Missouri cavalry volunteers, and was discharged from the service in the spring of 1865, at St. Louis, Mo. He was married on the 8th day of May 1853 to Miss Hattie E., daughter of Capt. W. H. Frazier of Springfield, Missouri. After his discharge from the service, he first taught in Georgetown, Pettis county, for one year, after which he returned to Carroll county and taught in the Cary district. In April 1866 he came to Carrollton and opened a select school which he taught for five years. On the opening of the public schools in Carrollton, the board tendered him a situation. Accepting the situation he moved his scholars to the public school, where he has been engaged ever since. In the spring of 1875, Mr. Anderson was elected county commissioner, and has been retained in that position ever since, having no opponent since his first election. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Anderson is the father of eight children, seven of whom are living, namely, Mollie E., Louisa J., Lillie A., Lewis W., Tripha J., James B., and Bessie Lee. Hattie E. died Oct. 2d 1867.

JOHN L. MIRICK.

J. L. Mirick was born in Boone county, Kentucky, on the 18th of October 1836. He is the son of John T. and Elizabeth Mirick, formerly Elizabeth Yonell. He attended the common schools of the county until 1852, when he came to Howard county, this state, and in 1854 removing to this county. He attended the high school at Carrollton during the years 1856 and 1857, commencing the reading of law in August of the latter

year, with Hon. R. D. Ray. Was admitted to the bar in 1859, and practiced his profession until the spring of 1861. Aided in raising a company of infantry for the state service under the first call of the Governor, was elected 2d Lieutenant, and with the company went to Jefferson City to protect the place from the advance of Gen. Lyon. The company was afterward assigned to Hughes' regiment, Slack's brigade during the existence of the state Guard. Was elected captain of the company at the Lexington fight, and took part in the engagements of that summer including Boonville, Carthage, Wilson's Creek and Lexington. Afterwards joined the confederate service and was detailed on recruiting service, taking out many to the army. Assisted in the raising and organizing D. A. Williams' cavalry regiment in 1864. Was made Major of the regiment and served as such till the close of the war, taking part in all fights and skirmishes of the command. Went to Mexico for some time and in 1867 returned to Carrollton and resumed practicing law. Was married in 1869 to Mary William Campbell, daughter of John Campbell, present Sheriff of Carroll county.

MAJ. JAMES W. BUCHANAN,

born February 4, 1822, in Rockbridge county, Virginia. Married Miss S. F. J. Welch, of the same county, April 9, 1846. From this union there were fourteen children, nine boys and five girls. The eldest, John T., is now principal of the Franklin school in Kansas City, having graduated with distinction at the Jacksonville Business College in 1866, and the Central College in 1872. Dr. R. R. and two younger brothers are in Dakota having large mining interests there. G. D. is in business in Ottawa, Kansas; and the two minors, A. L. and N. B. are in Carrollton. While in Virginia, Major Buchanan was Captain of the Rockbridge rifle company, and offered his services to the general government for the Mexican war. He also united his fortune with the lost cause, and ranked as Major. He came to Carroll county in 1856, and has filled many responsible political positions. Was mayor of Carrollton quite a number of years, and to him the town owes some of her most permanent improvements. He was public administrator for several terms, and a prominent candidate for probate judge at the time of his death. Was one of the pillars of the Methodist Episcopal Church south, and lived a consistent and religious life. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. and Good Templars. John Buchanan, the first American ancestor of this family, came to this country before the revolution, and was the first white man that entered Augusta county, Virginia. James Buchanan, the grand-father of the subject of this sketch, served in the revolutionary war as Major, in Col. McDowell's regiment, and Capt. Corby, his maternal grand-father, served in the war of 1812. Maj. James W. Buchanan was related by blood to

Gen. J. B. Floyd, Gen. Frank Preston, M. C. of the first three assemblies of congress, Col. James B. Preston, a veteran of 1812, and Governor of Virginia, Gen. R. E. Taylor, Gov. James McDowell of Virginia, Gen. E. C. Carrington, Margaret Preston, the wife of Wade Hampton, Patrick Henry, the Breckenridges of Kentucky, Joseph E. Johnson and the Marquis of Lorne. He died July 18, 1880, mourned by many and hated by none.

WILLIAM L. WILLIS,

born July 22, 1851, in Robinson county, Tennessee; son of Larkin and Mary K. Willis of North Carolina. William was raised on the farm, and continued farming until 1879, when he and his father-in-law, R. P. McGee, bought an interest in a livery stable in Carrollton, where they are now engaged in business. He was married December 10, 1876, to Miss Fannie McGee a native of Tennessee. They are both members of the Baptist Church.

THOMAS E. WILLIS,

born in 1848, in Palmyra, Marion county, Missouri; son of James C. and Patsy Willis, natives of Kentucky. Thomas learned the plasterer's trade in his early years and followed it until within a few years past. In 1870 he came to Carrollton, worked at his trade in the summer, and during winter he traded in hides and furs. In July, 1879, he opened a grocery and provision store in which business he is still engaged, carrying a complete stock. Mr. Willis was married in 1871, to Miss Mary E. Bailey of Carroll county, a daughter of James W. Bailey, a native of Kentucky. They have three children living: Elizabeth T., Thomas W. and John B.

JULIUS B. WEIL,

born in 1852, in Baden, Germany; son of Bernard and Rachel Weil, natives of Germany. Julius came to America in 1869, and located at Wilksbarre, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged as salesman in a mercantile house for about four years. In 1872 he entered the regular United States army, company B, 5th cavalry, for five years, serving in Arizona, Kansas and the Black Hills, against the Indians. He was honorably discharged in 1877, and went to St. Louis, where he was bookkeeper in a wholesale house for one year. In 1878 he removed to Norborne, Carroll county, Missouri, and was in business there until 1880, when he came to Carrollton and has since his arrival in this place been engaged as bookkeeper with Baum, David & Co. Mr. Weil was married in St. Louis, March 31, 1878, to Miss M. Levy, a native of Germany. They are the parents of one child, Bernard, born March 11, 1879, in Norborne, Missouri. Mr. Weil is a member of the Oriental Lodge, A. K. M. C.

W. J. HERNDON,

born December 20, 1817, in Goochland county, Virginia. At the age of twenty-one he removed to Howard county, Mo., and was there married September 24, 1840, to Miss Rebecca J. Parks, daughter of Col. Wm. Parks, who served in the Blackhawk war. Soon after being married Mr. Herndon removed to Carrollton and engaged in the dry-goods business, with his brother, Dr. Grief Herndon, and his brother-in-law, A. D. Rock. He also purchased the hotel property of James Freeman, which stood on the site now occupied by Messrs. Painter, Minnis and Shanklin, and remained in Carrollton until 1850, when he sold his town property and purchased a farm three miles west of town. In 1858 he returned to Carrollton but continued to devote his attention to his farm duties. He went to St. Louis with his family in 1865 and was engaged in dealing in grain. The following year he moved to Carrollton, Illinois, but at the request of his mother returned to Carroll county, Mo., and at his mother's death in 1870 he purchased the home place. He has raised a family of five children—Thomas J., Bettie H., (wife of Major Charles Simpson), Fannie, Alice and Samuel L. Mr. Herndon was never a stout man, having had the heart disease ever since he was seventeen years old. He died May 2, 1881, having been an invalid for three years before his death. His remains were buried in Oakland cemetery. He was a loving husband, an indulgent parent and a generous man. When he resided on the bottom his farm was quite a resort for fishing and picnic excursionists. His hospitality was enjoyed by many, and his death lamented by the entire community.

HENRY B. TURPIN,

son of Jeremiah and Paulina Turpin, was born the 10th day of March, 1838, in Green county, Illinois. He was educated in his native county, where he remained until 1863, when he made a trip to California and Oregon, where he remained until the spring of 1866, and in the fall of the same year came to this county where he still resides. His father, Jeremiah, an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, bought the farm known as the Kinchloe farm in section 12, 52, 24 where he was engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death. Most of the blooded stock in the county, especially horses, was bought or raised in the county through the instrumentality of Mr. Turpin. Henry B., the subject of this notice, engaged in farming and stock-raising for several years, and about 1870 moved into Carrollton, the county-seat of this county, and is still engaged in farming and trading in stock and grain, shipping extensively and heavily to St. Louis and Chicago. On the 22d of May, 1868, he was married to Miss Sallie E.,

daughter of Lewis N. and Hannah Rees, who are among the oldest and most respected citizens, Mr. Rees having held the position of county and circuit clerk and sheriff of the county. Mr. Turpin is the father of three children, Rees, twelve years of age; Jere, ten and Lewis N. ten months old.

JAMES A. WAGAMAN,

son of John and Martha Wagaman, *nee* Dykes, was born in 1839, being the second of a family of twelve children. His parents were both Kentuckians, his father dying in 1865 and his mother still living in this county. In 1854 the family moved to Indiana, remained there several years in the stock and farming business. From Indiana they came to Missouri locating in this county. In 1865 the family went to Illinois, remaining about one year and returned to this county, and in the following year James J., the subject of this notice, married Miss Margaret Albro, of Ohio, by whom there are two children living, Emma A. and Allie M. They connected themselves in early life with the Christian church and are prominent members.

JOHN R. WAGAMAN,

was born on the 6th of March, 1846, in Jessamine county, Kentucky, and is the fourth of twelve children. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, at which time he went to farming, and has continued in that vocation ever since. In 1874 he with a partner engaged in the grocery business in Carrollton where he remained in business about three years, still having the management of a large farm. Closing out in the grocery line he engaged in the commission business, dealing largely in stock and grain, doing an immense amount of shipping. In this line he was first associated with George W. Brasher for two years, and is now connected with W. S. Crouch in the same line. Mr. Wagaman is a single man.

JAMES M. NELSON,

is a son of Joseph and Mellisa Nelson, *nee* Briscoe, and is a native of Scott county, Kentucky. His father died in Ray county about the close of the war, and his mother died in Kentucky, several years ago. James M. came to Ray county, this state, when a boy. He was educated at Bethany college, Virginia, and after completing his studies, engaged in the drug store of Dr. Morby in Richmond, Mo. In 1868, he came to Carrollton, this county, and revised the abstract books. In November, 1870, he engaged as head bookkeeper in the Carroll Exchange Bank, which position he still holds. In 1877, he erected the large brick building in the east

part of this city, one of the largest in the county, where he resides in all the independence and comfort of old bachelorhood.

DR. PETER AUSTIN,

son of William W. and Lockie Austin, *nee* Thompson, was born December 10th, 1825, in Campbell county, Va. His father was a native of Virginia, and came to this county in 1837, dying here in 1843. His mother was also a native of Virginia, and died in that state in 1833. The doctor was educated at the State University, Columbia, Mo. He was in the 2d Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, commanded by Price, in the Mexican war, taking part at the battles of Canada, El Enboda, and the walled town of Taos. Returning from Mexico at the end of one year, he took up the study of medicine, taking a course of lectures at Transylvania Medical College, but graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa. In 1850, he returned to Carrollton, and engaged in his profession, which continued since, except about eighteen months, while Division Surgeon in the Confederate army, with rank of Lieut. Colonel. He has been a successful practitioner, and has for years been regarded as one of the leading physicians of the county. In 1854, he married Miss Mary E. Wilcoxson of Howard county, Mo., by whom there is eight children living—namely: Joseph W., Amanda, (now in California with an uncle, following her natural talent as an artist,) Charlotte, Laura, George, Lockie, Francis, and Albert.

DR. MILTON W. MITCHELL,

son of William and Catherine Mitchell, *nee* Collins, was born in Mason county, Kentucky, October 31st, 1833. His father and mother are both native Kentuckians, and still live on the old home place. The doctor was educated at Ohio University, graduating in 1856. His talents led him to the study of medicine, and he entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, but graduated at the St. Louis Medical College. He began the practise of medicine in Lewis and Mason counties, Kentucky, and in 1867, moved to Concord, Ills., where he remained five years, discovering a new and infallible remedy for piles. In 1872, he went to Jacksonville, Ills., and in 1876, to Carrollton, this county, where he has since remained in practice. He was married in 1856, to Miss Alice E. Owens of Mason county, Kentucky, by whom he has three children, Emma H., Susan K., and Hervie.

DR. JOHN D. LELAND,

son of Judge John D. and Sarah Leland, *nee* Gascon, was born in Fayette, Howard county, Mo., in 1844. His father who was presiding Judge of the Circuit for many years, and was noted for his genial and urbane man-

ners, and his stern sense of justice, died in 1848 or '49, and his mother, still living, resides at Fayette, this state. Dr. Leland was educated at Central College, Fayette, and studied dentistry at Boonville, and St. Louis Dental Schools. He began practice at Fayette, in 1866, continuing it until 1881, at that place, when he came to Carrollton, this county, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession. He was married in 1867, to Miss Laura Page, of Fayette, by whom there are three children living, namely: Page, Lucy, and Cora.

FRANK W. KAISER,

was born in July, 1832, in the Canton of Berne-Oberant-Berne-Leutzingen, Switzerland. He came to this country in 1848, locating at Canal Dover, Ohio, where he for two years engaged in the grocery business, after which he came to Jamestown, Missouri, where he engaged in farming and coopering for about two years. He went to California in 1854, where he spent seven years in the mountains mining, brewing, selling goods, keeping hotel, etc., etc. He next struck Virginia City, Nevada, where he stayed about four years, mining, brewing, restaurant, etc., and in 1865 came to this county, locating near Norborne, selling goods, farming, etc., and in 1876 came to Carrollton, where he opened a coopering establishment, which he still carries on. In 1864 he was married to Miss Catherine Sterling, of Virginia City, Nevada, by whom there are five children living, namely: Eddie, Charlie, George, Isadore and Gloria.

RICHARD A. MILLER,

son of Jacob and Martha A. Miller, *nee* Howard, was born in 1837, in Cumberland county, Kentucky. His father was a native of Richmond, Virginia, and his mother a Kentuckian, who died in June, 1840. Richard A. was a grown young man when he came to this county, and has resided here ever since. He was engaged in farming until 1878, when he came to Carrollton, where he has been deputy sheriff, assistant tax collector, etc. In March, 1881, he took charge of the "Gittings House" where he has since been engaged as landlord. In 1861 he enlisted in the confederate army, and took part in the fight at Carthage, was taken sick and returned home. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was married in March, 1867, to Miss Mahala Preston, of Sangamon county, Illinois, by whom there is one child, Otey.

WILLIAM D. JACOBS,

son of Ignatius and Mary Jacobs, *nee* Fox, was born on the 1st of January, 1833, in Frederick county, Maryland. His father, now in his eighty-ninth year, was in the war of 1812, and is a native of that state. His mother is a daughter of George R. Fox, also of Maryland, who died

in 1857. W. D. Jacobs, the subject of this notice, grew to manhood in his native state, and in 1859 came to Missouri, and to this county in 1860, where he has since resided. He is a millright by trade, and followed it a number of years. He gave up his trade, and started the first exclusive furniture house in Carrollton. In 1852 he married Miss Mary, daughter of Judge Hardwick, by whom there are two children, Charlie J. and George E. Mr. Jacobs is a member of the German Baptist church.

ALEXANDER TROTTER,

son of John and Miriam Trotter, *nee* Standley, was born in this county April 19, 1829, his father having located in this county at a very early day. His mother was a native of North Carolina, and died in 1862. Mr. Trotter has spent his life in this county, and is one of the leading business men, and a heavy land owner. In 1854 he married Miss Martha F. Minnis, by whom there are four children living, namely: James W., Lewis C., Peter L. and Anna M.

ISAAC A. M'COMBS,

son of John S. and Sarah McCombs, *nee* Buchanan, of Mahoning county, Ohio, was born September 13, 1841. His father died in 1868 in this county, his mother following on the 25th of February, 1880, in this county. Isaac A. was educated in the seminary in Mahoning county, Ohio. In 1861 he enlisted in company E, 23d Ohio infantry, serving three years, and took part in the second fight at Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam and other engagements. After his discharge he attended Westminster college one year, in Washington county, Iowa. He came to Carrollton in 1865, and engaged as clerk and salesman for several years, finally going into business for himself for several years. Selling out his interest in the mercantile business, he has since been engaged in the county clerk's and collector's office of the county. He was married in 1873 to Miss Annie E. Wilson, of Boone county, Missouri, by whom he has two children, Edith and Isa A.

HIRONIMUS RHOMBERG,

son of John and Marame Rhomberg, was born in 1832, and came to the United States when a young man, locating in Dubuque, Iowa, where he worked three years, after which he went to St. Louis, where he worked about two years, and then to Bellville, Ills., where he remained several years. In 1865 he made a visit to his home in Europe, returning the following year to Bellville, where he dealt in horses and cattle about one year, when he came to Carrollton, Mo., and engaged in the brewery business, and has been operating in that capacity ever since. In 1865, in

Madison county, Ills., he married Miss Catharina Keller, of Argo county, Switzerland, by whom they have three children: Anna, John and Louisa. Mr. Rhomberg is an energetic, public spirited German, and by his honesty and economy has built up a successful and lucrative business.

WILLIAM WALTER WILHITE,

son of James M. and Sarah W. Wilhite, *nee* Phillips, natives of Boone county, Mo., but now residing in St. Louis, was born in Boone county, Mo., in 1844. Mr. Wilhite engaged in the saloon business at Centralia, Mo., and afterwards was engaged in the Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1867 he located at Saulsbury, Mo., and engaged in saloon business until 1880, when he went to Dallas, Texas, and in January, 1881, he returned from that state and located in Carrollton, this county, where he opened a saloon which he has conducted acceptably ever since. In October, 1868, he married Miss Malinda Fulkerson, of Boone county, this state, by whom he has two children: Leslie, born March 1, 1878, and James F., born April 19, 1880. Mr. Wilhite is an officer in Oriental Lodge, A. K. M. C., and a member of the I. O. O. F.

DR. JAMES L. GRANT,

was born June 22, 1832, in Callaway county, Mo., and is a son of J. B. Grant, a Kentuckian, who came to Callaway county, in 1825, and was county clerk of that county for eighteen years, dying about 1866. His mother was Miss Mary T. Warren, also a Kentuckian, who came to this state in 1824, and died in 1848. Dr. Grant, the subject of this sketch, was educated at Westminster College, after which he turned his attention to the study of medicine, beginning practice in the confederate army. After leaving the army he located at St. Charles, practicing until July, 1871, when he came to Carrollton, this county, and has since followed his profession. In December, 1862, he married Miss Mariah L. Wordlaw, of Kentucky, whose father was one of the early settlers of St. Louis county.

JOSEPH N. TULEY,

son of Elisha and Sarah W. Tuley, *nee* Ridgway, both of Kentucky, was born in Shelby county, Ky., in 1845, and was educated in Palmyra, Mo. In 1869 he came to Carrollton, this county, and engaged in the mercantile business for four years. In connection with Aph S. Keirolf, they started the *Democrat*, with which he is still connected. In December, 1868, he married Miss Louisa Willis, of Marion county, Mo. She dying in 1877, he was again married in 1878, to Miss Mary S. Ennis, of Carrollton; this county, by whom he has had one child, Clarence D., who died August 14, 1881, aged eleven months.

OSCAR B. QUEEN,

was born in Georgetown, District of Columbia, on the 18th day of September, 1823. At an early age he entered Georgetown College, and remained there eleven years. Having finished his studies, at the age of eighteen he took a trip west, but returned in a short time and at the age of twenty-one married Miss Mary Ritchie, only daughter of Lieutenant Ritchie, of the United States Navy, who shortly after giving birth to a child, died, the child surviving its mother only one year. Afterwards he wedded Miss Sarah A., second daughter of Capt. John Day, of Georgetown, D. C., by whom he had twelve children, eight of whom and their mother survive him, and are now living in Carrollton. In 1849 Capt. Queen took the "gold fever" and went to California, where he remained mining until 1851, when he returned, and in the following year emigrated to Carroll county, Mo, where he engaged in farming until the opening of the war. In the spring of 1862 he entered as a private and soon made his way to the captaincy, (see military record elsewhere). After hostilities ceased he returned home, was appointed post-master of Carrollton, holding the position until 1869. Capt. Queen was elected mayor of Carrollton several terms, and discharged his duties as such acceptably and impartially. He was a man of a warm, generous nature, genial and pleasant, and a good citizen. He died in the city of Carrollton, the 16th day of May, 1876.

LOUIS HEITZ,

born in 1845 in Morgan county, Ohio; he is a son of Dr. P. A. Heitz, of Hastings, Minnesota, and a native of Germany. Louis was raised in Monroe county, Missouri, and was educated at a male academy in Harrison, Missouri. He served an apprenticeship as druggist in Palmyra, Missouri, and afterward was engaged in the drug business in that place. He has also spent five years of his life in the dry goods business. In 1876 he moved to Carrollton, Missouri, and has, since his coming here, been engaged in the drug business. He was married in November, 1876, to Miss Nellie Hovey of Kansas City. They have two children living: Mary R. and Nellie H. Mr. Heitz is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He and his wife are both members of the Baptist Church.

A. M. HERNDON,

born October, 1813, in Goochland county, Virginia; the eldest son of James Herndon, who settled in Carroll county, Missouri, in 1839. A. M. Herndon married Miss Dickens and moved to Carroll county in 1841, settling where he now lives on section 16, Carrollton township, in 1843. His wife died in 1857, and in 1858 he was married to Mrs. Houston, widow of Dr. Houston. Mr. Herndon has had five children born to him by

his first wife, two of whom are living: Laura, wife of William Turpin, and Emma, widow of Gen. Otey. Mr. Herndon is a farmer and stock-raiser. His farm consists of six hundred acres of fine land. He has frequently been asked to accept some office in the county, but always refused to do so, not wishing to interfere in public affairs.

CHARLES S. HILL,

was born December 14, 1851, in Carroll county, Missouri; son of Captain William Hill. Charles S. was educated at the William Jewell college in Clay county, and since completing his education has devoted his time principally to mercantile pursuits, being engaged with Ely, Brown & Co., and at present is bookkeeper for Painter, Minnie & Shanklin. Mr. Hill was educated for the ministry, but abandoned his theological studies on account of his health. He was married November 6, 1876, to Miss Joanna Turner, daughter of Samuel Turner of Carrollton, one of the early settlers of Carroll county. They have two children living: Effie D. and Jewell T. Mr. Hill and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W.

JOHN G. HOUSEMAN,

born in September, 1824, in Augusta county, Virginia; son of George G. and Magdaline (Martin) Houseman, natives of Germany. John G. was raised on a farm and followed farming for sixteen years after becoming of age. In August, 1863, he entered the confederate army in company D, 144th regiment, Virginia volunteers. He had been major of the 144th Virginia regiment before entering the army. He engaged in all the battles in Virginia Valley, under Gen. Lomax and was never wounded or taken prisoner. After the war he returned home, and in 1871 came to Carrollton, Missouri, and engaged in the grocery business for a year and a half, and since that time has been clerking. Mr. Houseman was married in 1849 to Miss Mary E. Teaforde of Virginia. They had one child, Thomas S., who died in 1877, at the age of 22. His wife died in 1872, and he was again married in 1876 to Mrs. E. R. Heath, a daughter of Judge Thomas Arnold of Carroll county. Mr. Houseman has been a prominent man, filling the office of justice of the peace and other offices. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Honor.

JOHN G. HOUSTON,

born July 6th, 1846, in Lexington, Mo. He is the only child of Dr. G. C. Houston, a native of Kentucky, who died in Carrollton in 1855. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Chinn, also a native of Kentucky. She is now the wife of A. M. Herndon of Carroll county. John G. was raised on a farm. In 1870 he opened a tobacco store and was engaged

in that business for two years. Since that time he has been engaged in the insurance business. He was married January 7th, 1869, to Delia Briscoe of Carroll county. They have two children, Briscoe G. and Mabel C. Mrs. Houston died June 27th, 1873. Mr. Houston was again married October 7th, 1874, to Miss Anna D. Vaughn of Carroll county. She died Jan. 10th, 1881. Mr. Houston is a member of the Christian church, and of the I. O. O. F., and an officer in Oriental lodge, A. K. M. C.

MILTON W. JARBOE,

born in 1841 in Greene county, Illinois, son of Harvey M. and Anna Jarboe, natives of Ohio. Milton was raised on a farm but afterwards engaged in the merchandising business in Milton, Ills. In 1869, he moved to Johnson county, Mo., and bought an interest in a mill which he run for two years. In 1871 he removed to Carrollton, Mo., and purchased the steam mills known as the City Mills, and has been engaged in running this mill since his arrival in this city. He built a woolen factory adjoining his mill in 1880, and the factory and mill are run by the same steam engine. Both of these industries are extensive and are successfully carried on by Mr. Jarboe. He was married in 1861 to Miss Mary E. Davis, of Bedford, Illinois. They have three children living, Owen M., Jesse B., and Harvey M. Mr. Jarboe and wife are members of the Christian church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN KELLY;

born in 1808 in Greene county, Kentucky; son of Reuben and Nancy Kelly. His father died in 1844, and his mother in 1828. John moved to Marion county, Mo., in 1835, where he resided about thirty years, engaged in farming. In 1866, he removed to Carroll county, where he followed farming for two years, and then engaged in the furniture business with his son S. M. Kelly. They have a large brick store house with an extensive stock and do a good business. Mr. Kelly was married in 1830 to Miss Minerva C. Mann of Kentucky. To this union were born five children, four of which number still live: Elizabeth, Eliza C., Harvey J., and Sidney M. Mr. Kelly's wife died in 1840 and he was again married in 1843, to Miss Mary D. Jones of Garrett county, Kentucky. Mr. Kelly and wife are members of the Baptist church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN R. KERBY,

born May 27, 1845, in Saline County, Missouri; son of Overton J. and Ann E. Kerby. John Moved to Carroll county, in company with his parents in 1849, and was educated in Carrollton. When nine years old he entered the county clerk's office and assisted his father, who was then

county clerk. In 1860 he was engaged in the office of register of lands at Jefferson City. In 1861, at the outbreak of the war, he returned home and was appointed clerk of the probate court. He went to Alexandria, Missouri, in 1864, and there was engaged in the drug business until January, 1867, when he went to Dewitt and followed the same business. In 1871 he returned to Carrollton and was appointed deputy county clerk under Col. Howard T. Combs. In 1874 he was elected county clerk and reelected in 1878. He is at present serving his second term, and having spent almost his entire life in the office he has become familiar with its work, and fills the office to the satisfaction of his constituents. He is a member of I. O. O. F. Mr. Kerby was married June 12, 1867, to Miss Eliza A. Vanhoak of Carroll county. They have three children, deceased. He is also an officer in the A. K. M. C.

OVERTON J. KERBY,

born April 4, 1817, in Albemarle county, Virginia; was educated in the common schools of the county of his birth. In 1836 he moved in company with his parents to Saline county, Missouri, where he was engaged in teaching school for eleven years. Mr. Kerby was married March 19, 1839, to Miss Ann E. Cheatham, daughter of James Cheatham, native of Virginia. In the spring of 1847 he removed to Dewitt, Carroll county, Missouri, and taught school until May, 1848, when he was appointed, on petition of four hundred citizens, to fill the office of county surveyor, made vacant by his predecessor's resigning. In October, 1851, he was elected clerk of the county court to fill the unexpired term of John M. Howel. He was re-elected in August, 1853, and continued to hold office until 1860. In April, 1862, Mr. Kerby bought a half interest in the Carrollton *Democrat*, now *Journal*, and owned an interest in it during the war, at the time the press was thrown out of the office window, and the office demolished. He was appointed deputy county clerk in 1875, by his son John R. Kerby, and still holds that position. Mr. Kerby's first wife died April 22, 1852, and he was again married May 23, 1855, to Miss Damaris E. Young, of Virginia parentage. She died March 26, 1867. It can be seen in the sketch of Mr. Kerby's life that he has served the people of Carroll county officially, almost constantly since he has been a citizen of the county, and is a gentleman highly honored and respected by the county which he has served. He also owns, in partnership with Mr. Dan R. Brand, a complete set of abstracts of Carroll county, Missouri.

ROBERT LEMONS,

was born February 11, 1845, at Warren's Point, Ireland; is a son of Joseph Lemons; a native of Ireland, who came to America with his

his family. in 1850, and located in Springfield, Illinois, and died there in 1852. Robert's mother died two hours after their arrival in Springfield. Robert was accordingly thrown among strangers to work for himself when quite young. When eighteen years old he engaged in the hardware and pump business. He removed to Carrollton, Missouri, in 1865, and still continued in the same business, and also handled lightning rods. In July, 1875, Mr. Lemons took hold of the insurance business and has since been engaged in it. He confines himself to but one company The Old Reliable Phœnix of Brooklyn. Mr. Lemons was married November 17, 1869, to Miss Emma Booth of Carrollton, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Orville Booth of Wayne county, Iowa. They have two children living: Leslie L. and Laura V. Mr. Lemons is a member of Oriental Lodge, A. K. M. C.

AARON LEVY.

born In Riedseltz, Elsass, Germany; son of Lehman and Esther Levy. Aaron came to America in 1868, locating in Carrollton, Carroll county, Missouri, and was engaged as salesman soon after his arrival in the store of Baum & David. In 1880 he was admitted as a partner in the firm of Baum, David & Co., one of the leading dry goods houses in this part of the state, and one that would do credit to a much larger city. Mr. Levy was married May 8, 1881, to Miss Clara David of Chicago, a native of Germany. Mr. Levy is a member of the Oriental Lodge, A. K. M. C.

J. A. LINDSAY,

born May 4th, 1836, in St. Charles county, Mo. His father was a Scotchman by birth, but came to America, at an early age, and settled in Missouri. His mother was a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Lindsay remained in St. Charles county, engaged in the avocation of farming, until he accumulated fine property on the bottom lands, when he sold out, and removed to Carroll county, Mo., and purchased what is known as the Jesse Tull farm, three miles north of Carrollton. He has since added to this purchase, and now owns 500 acres of choice land. Mr. Lindsay deals extensively in live stock, and keeps nearly all of his land in pasturage and meadows. He was married in 1861, to Miss Mary L. Cunningham, sister of Judge Cunningham, of the Probate Court of Carroll county. They have two children living, one of whom is fifteen years old and as helpless as an infant, and has been an invalid from the day of his birth.

THOMAS W. MCGUIRE,

born August 17th, 1845, in Independence, Arkansas, son of E. S. and Catherine E. McGuire, natives of North Carolina and Virginia. Thomas came to Missouri when eight years old, and was raised by his uncle S. S.

Watson. He was educated at Jefferson College, Pa., and was admitted to the bar as practicing attorney, about January 1st, 1868, in which year he came to Carrollton, and has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession. During this time he has served ten or twelve years, as Magistrate of Carrollton Township, and is the present incumbent of that office. He was married in May, 1873, to Miss Virginia Austin, daughter of William W. Austin, one of the early settlers of Carroll county. They have one child, Leonora A.

RICHARD P. MCGEE,

born in 1833, in Robinson county, Tennessee. His parents were natives of North Carolina. Mr. McGee was raised on a farm. He became very successful as a farmer, and accumulated handsome property. In October, 1879, he became engaged with C. W. Trotter in the Livery business, in which he still continues. He was married in 1857, to Miss Rebecca Williams, a native of Kentucky. They have three children living, Fannie, Minnie, and Augusta. Mr. and Mrs. McGee, are members of the Baptist Church.

LEVI M. METTLER,

born August 4th, 1850, in New Jersey. Son of Samuel and Allen Mettler natives of New Jersey. Levi left home when seven years old and worked at farming and various kinds of work until 13 years of age when he returned home and commenced learning the foundry business. After having served his apprenticeship of four years, he left home and spent the next five years in working at his trade, and running on the railroad. During that time he also learned telegraphy and had charge of the three shops at Cardington, Ohio, Greensburg Pa., and Middleport N. Y. In 1872 he began working for a car manufacturing company, in Adrian Michigan, and remained with the company for two years, after which time he worked in various places and spent one year at Evan's commercial college in Adrian Mich. He also worked at his trade for awhile in Kansas City and it was while here that parties from Carrollton became acquainted with him and induced him to locate in Carrollton in 1879. Since his arrival in Carrollton he has not only built new and extensive shops, but is doing a thriving business. Mr. Mettler was married April 18th, 1872 to Miss Mary E. Moore of Adrian Mich. They have four children: Jessie L., Clyde M., Byron L. and Haskell J.

WILLIAM B. MINNIS,

born in 1830 in Howard county, Mo. He moved with his father to Carrollton when but 3 years old, and here he grew to manhood and has since resided. His father Thomas Minnis and his mother who was Pamela

Warren were natives of Tennessee. They moved to Howard county in 1820. In 1850 William B. went to California and remained one year. After his return he was engaged as salesman with R. G. Martin and has been constantly in the dry goods business ever since, a period of 29 years. He has always been a successful merchant and has acquired handsome property. He was married in 1860 to Miss Lena Hulse of Howard county, Missouri. They have four children, all living, names are: Edward, Rector B., Luther and Katie. Mr. Minnis and wife are both members of the M. E. church. He acted as county Treasurer for four years during the war, when to hold such a position was considered hazardous. He served one term without filing any bond. At one time he carried \$40,000 in his saddle bags on horseback to Chillicothe and there expressed it to St. Louis; otherwise it would have been lost during the time that raids were so common in this section of the country. He is now a member of the firm of Painter, Minnis and Shakhlin, Carrollton, Missouri.

REV. JOHN D. MURPHY,

born in 1835, in Franklin county, Missouri. Son of William and Isabella (Williams) Murphy. Mr. Murphy was licensed to preach in 1853. He was on missionary work in his native county for five years. In 1859 he removed to Saline county and was pastor of the Zoar church, at Jonesboro for seven years. After the war he went to Rocheport, Boone county, and was pastor of the Walnut church for six years. He moved to Audrain county in 1870 and had charge of the Mexico Baptist church for five years. He removed to Texas in 1875, on account of his son's health and remained two years. He returned in 1878 to Missouri and took charge of the Carrollton Baptist church, of which he is still the highly esteemed pastor. Mr. Murphy is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights Templar and Knights of Honor. He was married in 1858 to Miss Calpurnia Rogers, daughter of Russell Rogers a native of Virginia. To this union were born three children, two of whom still live—Fannie H. and Harper C.

THOMAS ORCHARD,

born in 1830 in Cornwall, England. He is the seventh son of Thomas and Elizabeth Orchard who emigrated from England to Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Orchard's father died one month after landing in this country. Soon after his father's death he with his mother and the family moved to Toronto, Canada, and settled in the county of Gray. Here he grew to manhood and engaged in mercantile pursuits in the town of Paisley, where he was made justice of the peace and postmaster for sixteen years. He also furnished means to run a foundry and woolen factory. It was here in his various pursuits that he so rapidly amassed a handsome fortune. In 1849

he came to Carrollton and opened the store in which he is at present engaged in selling goods. He is doing an extensive business; he owns a farm of three hundred acres of land besides a beautiful residence in town, with twenty acres of land in the suburbs, a vineyard of three acres, and considerable other property. He has been a member of the school board for six or seven years and has been alderman of the town. He was married November 13, 1850 to Miss Christina Brown, a native of Scotland. They have eleven children all living—Christina, (the wife of T. T. Luskcomb,) Elizabeth, (wife of G. W. Stebbins,) Jennie, Mary, Maggie, (wife of Lewis Trotter,) Agnes, Robert, Charlotte, Sarah, Anna and Thomas. Mr. Orchard is an elder in the Presbyterian church; his wife is a member of the same church.

SAMUEL L. PAINTER,

born in Virginia where he grew to manhood. In 1857 he moved to Carrollton. He is the oldest son of Abram and Mary Painter, natives of Virginia. When Mr. Painter first came to Carrollton he engaged in the dry-goods trade, the firm then being Shanklin & Painter. They continued together until 1862, when they closed on account of the war. He was engaged in the tobacco business for two years and spent one year in Illinois. In 1865 he went to Saline county and remained until 1870, when he returned to Carrollton and was with L. B. Ely & Bro. until 1876, when the firm of Painter, Minnis & Shanklin was organized and he has been a member of that firm ever since. He was married in 1860 to Miss Sallie A. Rock, of Carrollton. They have one child living, Willie R., who is assayer and engineer at Gold Park, Colorado. Mr. Painter has two children deceased. His wife died in Saline county in 1869.

AARON QUICK,

born in 1835 in St. Louis county, Mo. He is the second child of Jacob E. and Sophia Quick. His grandfather, Aaron Quick, was a native of Maryland, and moved to St. Louis county, Mo., in about 1802 in company with Daniel Boone. Aaron, the subject of this sketch, was raised principally in Linn county, Mo. When seventeen years old he was engaged as a clerk at Linneus, Mo. In 1855 he went to Laclede and clerked for four years. In 1863 he traveled for a wholesale dry-goods house, in Quincy, Ill. In 1865 he returned to Linneus and went into partnership with a Mr. Birkford. They moved to Jackson, Tenn., in 1867 and were engaged in business together; in 1868 Mr. Quick traveled for a short while for a St. Louis house. He moved to Carrollton in the fall of 1868 and engaged in the grocery business, and has since remained in this place. In December, 1855 he married Miss Elizabeth McPherson, of Mason county, Missouri, a native of Ralls county, Mo. They have two children, William E. and Eugene M. They

are in business with their father. Mr. and Mrs. Quick are both members of the M. E. church, south.

LEONIDAS QUISENBERRY,

born November 23, 1849 in Saline county, Mo., son of Richard H. Quisenberry, native of Richmond, Va. Leonidas attended the Kirksville normal school and afterwards attended the Jones' commercial college in 1873. He studied law with Hale & Eads of Carrollton, Mo., and was admitted to the bar in 1874; he continued with Hale & Eads until 1876; he then practiced law until 1879, when he and L. A. Holliday formed a partnership. He is also engaged in the abstract business. Mr. Quisenberry was married April 23, 1879 to Miss Anna M. Ray, daughter of Judge R. D. Ray, judge of the supreme court.

JUDGE EDMUND J. REA,

born August 5, 1802, in Henry county, Virginia. He was raised in the county of his birth. In 1837, he moved to Carroll county, Missouri, this being soon after the county was organized, and engaged in farming and dealing in stock. In 1838 he was elected judge of the county court, and served until 1846. He was married in 1829, to Miss Parmelia J. Clinkscales, a native of Amherst county, Virginia, who was born August 25, 1810, and is still living on the old homestead, where she and her husband settled in 1837. Judge Rea died in June, 1855. They had eight children born to them: James M., Joseph H., Mary A., Peter H., Edmund J., Robert D., Nancy J., and John H. James M. and Nancy J. are deceased. Judge Rea owned a large tract of land in Carroll county, and was a man who was highly esteemed by all, and possessed the confidence of the entire community.

EDMUND J. REA,

born in 1842, in Carroll county. He is the fourth child of Judge Edmund J. and Parmelia J. Rea. The subject of this sketch was raised in Carroll county, and educated in Carrollton. In 1859-60 he sold goods in Lexington, Missouri. In 1865 he went to Montana, and spent one or two years, and then returned to Carrollton, and went into the tobacco trade, in which business he is still interested, although, since 1870, he has given his personal attention to the banking business. He is at present cashier of the Exchange Bank of Carrollton. Mr. Rea owns a small farm near Carrollton. He was married in 1868, to Theodocia Martin, a native of Carroll county. They have three children living: Minnie J. Robert M., and Kittie M.

ELSBURY W. REYNOLDS,

born April 5, 1817, in Queen Anne county, Maryland. Son of James B. and Eliza Reynolds, natives of Maryland. Elsbury was raised on a farm, and with the exception of a short time that he was engaged in the mercantile and hotel business, he has followed farming all his life. He was raised in Fayette county, Indiana, and married his first wife there. In 1841 he moved to Iowa, and remained until after the war, in 1865 he moved to Carroll county, Missouri, where he has since resided. He owns at present about 400 acres of improved land, three miles from town, and handsome property in the town of Carrollton. Mr. Reynolds was married, August 10, 1837, to Miss Sarah A. Berkley, of Kentucky. Seven children were born to this union: James H., George J., Ezra M., Hannah (wife of John Pewthers), Martha J. (wife of James McCall), Amanda (wife of Ray Ingram), and Minnie (wife of Henry Reynolds). Mrs. Reynolds died May 23, 1856, and Mr. Reynolds was again married August 9, 1857, to Miss M. C. Smock, of Indiana. They are the parents of six children: Ettie (wife of John Ingram), Oma, Mac, Hattie, Elsbury, and Eva. Mr. Elsbury's two oldest sons, James H. and George J., were soldiers in the union army of the late war, in company D, 15th Iowa infantry. George J. was wounded in one arm, and taken prisoner at the battle of Atlanta, but soon escaped, and, in going back to his regiment, found Gen. McPherson in a dying condition. He remained by him until he died, and rescued his body, for which he received a gold medal, with the general's name on one side and his own on the other, which treasure he still keeps.

GEORGE J. REYNOLDS,

was born in Fayette county, Indiana, April 11, 1841. His father, E. W. Reynolds, removed to Davis county, Iowa, when he (George) was but a few months old. It was here that he was reared and educated. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted at Ottumwa, January 31, 1862, in the 15th Iowa infantry, and served in the army of the Tennessee during the war. He was in most of the engagements of the west—Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, second battle of Corinth, Kennesaw Mountain, Nigger Jack, and Atlanta. Mr. Reynolds distinguished himself at Atlanta, by his brave efforts in recovering the body of Gen. J. B. McPherson, who was killed there July 22, 1864. He was with McPherson when he breathed his last and though severely wounded in the arm, he secured an ambulance and removed McPherson's body from the battle ground. For this act Mr. Reynolds received the thanks of the commanding officers, and was presented with a gold medal. He also received a certificate given under the order of Gen. Frank P. Blair, and presented by Gen. Belknap. The following is the copy of the order: "General order No. 8. During

the bloody battle of the 22d inst., in which this corps was engaged, Private George J. Reynolds, company D, 15th Iowa infantry volunteers, was, while in the performance of his duty on the skirmish line, severely wounded in the arm; in attempting to evade capture, he came to the spot where the late beloved and gallant commander of this army, Maj.-Gen. McPherson was lying mortally wounded. Forgetting all consideration of self, Private Reynolds clung to his old commander, and amid the roar of battle and storm of bullets, administered to the wants of his gallant chieftain, quenching his dying thirst, and affording him such comfort as lay in his power. After Gen. McPherson had breathed his last, Private Reynolds was chiefly instrumental in securing his body, going with two of his staff officers, pointing out the body and assisting in putting it in an ambulance, under a heavy fire from the enemy, while his wound was still uncared for. The noble and devoted conduct of this soldier cannot be too highly praised, and is commended to the consideration of the officers and men of this command." Mr. Reynolds was mustered out of service upon a special order from the war department. He was married September 25, 1873, to Miss Harriet E. Gibbs, daughter of S. V. Gibbs. Mr. Reynolds is at present residing in Carrollton township, Carroll county, Missouri, and has a comfortable home and receives a pension from the government. He has two children living.

SOLOMON ROSENSTOCK,

was born in 1858, in Frederick City, Maryland. Son of Joseph and Attle-hite (Levistein) Rosenstock, natives of Germany. Solomon was raised in Frederick City, and completed his education in the high school at Portsmouth, Ohio. In 1877 he went to Missouri, and clerked for his brother in Huntsville, for a short while, and then removed to Carrollton, and after clerking for two years, was admitted as a partner, with his brother-in-law, K. Birkenwald, in the clothing and dry goods business. They have a large and elegant store filled with everything usually found in a first-class clothing and dry goods store. Mr. Rosenstock is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Pythias.

JOSEPH L. ROY,

was born in 1838, in Cabell county, West Virginia. Son of Henry B. and Mary M. (Segar) Roy, natives of Virginia, who immigrated to Carroll county, Missouri, in 1840. In 1857 Joseph began clerking in Carrollton, and in 1863 he engaged in the mercantile business for himself, which he followed until 1870, when he embarked in the lumber trade. In 1878 he formed a partnership with Wm. F. Creel and opened an extensive lumber yard. He was married October 17, 1867, to Miss Mary C. Benton, of

Lafayette county, Missouri, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of Levi Benton. They have four children living: Harry B., Hattie L., William, and Wiley. Mr. Roy is a member of the Baptist church, and his wife of the Christian church.

HENRY A. SAEGER,

born in 1852, in St. Louis, Missouri. Son of Henry and Caroline Saeger, natives of Hanover, Germany. His father has been a teacher in St. Louis for about fifty years. Henry was raised and educated in St. Louis. In 1867 he engaged with a wholesale harness house in St. Louis, and remained with it until 1879, when he removed to Carrollton, Missouri, and opened the shop which he now owns. He carries a large stock of harness and saddlery, and has four men constantly employed in his shop. Mr. Saeger was married in 1879 to Miss Lidia Cramer, daughter of William Cramer, of St. Louis.

CHARLES A. SCOTT,

born in 1844, in Crawford county, Indiana. Son of Calvin and Sarah A. Scott, natives of Virginia. His father died in 1857, and his mother now lives with her son in Carrollton. Charles was raised on a farm. He came to Dewitt, Carroll county, Missouri, in 1866, and was engaged there in buying and shipping grain until 1869, when he removed to Battsville, Carroll county, and engaged in merchandising until 1872. In that year he came to Carrollton and opened a grocery store, and is still engaged in the grocery business. In 1878 he, in connection with James F. Lawton, purchased what is known as the "Moss Creek" mill, and in 1880 he, in partnership with Lewis Blakely, bought the Wakanda mill, five miles east of Carrollton. It is run by both water and steam. Mr. Scott was married in June, 1867, to Miss Sarah A. Winfree, daughter of Charles Winfree, one of the early settlers of Carroll county, a native of Virginia. They have five children living: Lula, Lewis A., Stella, Charles A. and Herbert. Mr. Scott owns, in addition to his grocery store in Carrollton and an interest in the Wakanda mill, a store in Wakanda, a half interest in a store in Keytesville, (name of firm, C. A. Scott & Co.), and a farm of 600 acres in Carroll county, and is also engaged in feeding cattle, usually feeding about 100 head of cattle and 200 head of hogs per year. Mr. Scott is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

JAMES W. SEBREE,

born in 1844, in Scott county, Kentucky. Son of Wesley and Malvina Sebree, natives of Kentucky. James was educated in Frankfort, Kentucky. After completing his collegiate course, he began to study law under the Hon. Thomas W. Linsey and Gen. D. W. Linsey of Frankfort,

Kentucky. In June, 1869, he graduated at Transylvania University, and in the fall of the same year he removed to Carrollton, Mo., and engaged in the practice of law, in which he has been eminently successful. Mr. Sebree was married September 29, 1868, to Miss W. R. Black, daughter of Yates Black, of Scott county, Kentucky. They are the parents of three children: Julia H., Lilian P. and Mary "Centennial." Mr. Sebree and wife are members of the Baptist church. Mrs. Sebree is a graduate of the William Castle Female Seminary, of Georgetown, Kentucky.

WESLEY D. SHANKLIN,

born November 27, 1827, in Montgomery county, Virginia, where he grew to manhood. He is the youngest of nine children of Samuel and Jennie Shanklin, native Virginians. Wesley D. Shanklin came to Carrollton in the fall of 1857, and has since made his home here, being engaged in the dry goods business constantly, except a few years during the war. The firm of Painter, Minnis & Shanklin, of which he is a member, carry a large and complete stock of goods, a stock, in fact, that would do credit to a much larger city. Their store house is a fine large brick on the northeast corner of square, under the City Opera Hall. Mr. Shanklin was married February 19, 1861, to Miss Lockie A. Arnold, of Carroll county. They have three children: William A., Fannie and Arnold. Mr. Shanklin and wife are members of the Baptist church.

WILLIAM SILAS SHIRLEY,

born December 26, 1843, in Carroll county, where he grew to manhood, and lived here until the beginning of the late war. In 1862, he enlisted in the federal army, company K, 23d Missouri regiment infantry. He enlisted as a private and was mustered out as 1st lieutenant, July 1865, having served about 33 months. He was in the battle of Jonesborough and with Sherman on his march to the sea. After returning home he was salesman and bookkeeper for Baum & David of Carrollton, for several years. In 1873, he was appointed deputy circuit clerk, and served in this capacity until the fall of 1878, when he was elected circuit clerk. He is now serving out his term. Mr. Shirley was married February 16, 1879, to Lucy Folger, a native of Carrollton, and a daughter of Dr. G. W. Folger, deceased, one of the first settlers of Carroll county. Mr. Shirley is a man who enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him.

GEORGE R. STARNES,

born in 1851, in Coffee county, Tennessee; son of James M. and Jane Starnes, natives of Tennessee. George came to Carroll county, Missouri, in 1859, and after becoming of age he engaged in farming, which pursuit he followed for four years, and then moved in to Carrollton, where he

engaged in the transfer business, handling stock at the same time. In 1879 he, in partnership with A. M. Perkins, purchased a livery stable in Carrollton and was connected with it for two years. In the mean time he visited Texas, where he remained but a short time. He is at present engaged in buying and selling horses and mules. Mr. Starnes was married in 1871, to Miss Mary L. Gentry, of Carroll county. They have one child, Sonora Gertrude, born December 9, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Starnes are members of the M. E. church, south.

WINFIELD S. TIMMONS.

Mr. Timmons was born in Pickaway county, Ohio; son of Jackson and Elizabeth Timmons, natives of Ohio. Winfield was raised on a farm and educated in Carrollton, Missouri, and at the state university at Columbia, graduating from there in the college course in the class of 1875, and in 1878 from the same institution in the law department. After returning from school he was engaged in the probate judge's office until Jan. 1881, when he formed a partnership with Charles R. Patterson, opened a law office in Carrollton, where they are engaged in the practice of their profession, and are meeting with good success.

CALVIN W. TROTTER,

born July 27, 1842, in Carroll county, Mo. He is the second child of Judge James Trotter. Calvin W. was raised a farmer. In 1863 he went to California and remained 3 years. After he returned he was engaged in farming until 1872, when he became engaged in the livery business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married in 1868 to Miss Mattie F. Gentry, of Texas. They have three children living: E. A., James F., and Lilia.

DR. LITTLETON TULL.

Dr. Tull was born February 7, 1821, in Nicholas county, Kentucky. His father, John Tull, with his family, emigrated to Carroll county, Missouri, in 1836, settling near Carrollton, in which town the subject of this sketch has since resided. He is a graduate of the medical department of the state university. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1848, and has practiced continually since. He is the oldest practicing physician in the town. He was married in 1852 to Miss Ruth Clinkscales, a native of Virginia. Dr. Tull and wife are members of the Christian church.

GEORGE THOMAS,

born in June, 1838, in Carroll county, Missouri. He is a son of Rudolph M. and Mary Thomas, who located in Carroll county in 1835. George was raised and educated in Carroll county. After he arrived at man-

hood he learned the carpenter's trade. He was engaged in the grocery business from 1865 to 1879, when he took charge of the county collector's office, having been elected the fall previous. He was re-elected in the fall of 1880, and is at present serving out his second term. He was married in 1866 to Miss Emma Hostetter, of Carroll county. They have three children living—Rollie G., Herman W. and Hattie M. Mr. Thomas and wife are members of the M. E. church. He is a member of the masonic fraternity, and his wife is a member of the Vesper Chapter, order of the Eastern Star.

DR. WILLIAM A. TULL,

born December 20, 1831, in Nicholas county, Kentucky. He is a son of Jesse and Lucretia Tull, natives of Kentucky. He was raised in Missouri, and educated in Carrollton seminary. In 1858 he began the study of medicine by reading under his uncle, Dr. L. Tull, of Carrollton. He graduated in 1860 at the McDowell medical college, of St. Louis, and commenced practicing immediately after, and now has a good practice in Carrollton and vicinity. He was married in January, 1861, to Miss Harriet F. Newman, of Carroll county, a native of Kentucky. Dr. Tull and wife are members of the Catholic church.

DR. EDWARD A. WAGGENER,

born in 1844 in Greene county, Kentucky. He is a son of Thomas M. and Mary P. Waggener. Dr. Waggener was raised on a farm. At the age of seventeen, and in the year of 1861, he entered the confederate army under Breckenridge's command, as drummer boy. At the battle of Shiloh he shouldered his gun and was captured. After having been paroled he re-entered the army, joining Morgan's command, and served until captured on a raid into Ohio. He was then kept prisoner until the close of the war. After the war was over he spent two years as book-keeper in Louisville, Kentucky, and commenced the study of medicine. He attended the medical university at Louisville, and graduated in 1871. He afterward attended the Bellevue medical college of New York city, and graduated there in 1873. He then took a special course in the Bellevue hospital. He has practiced with good success in Bowling Green and Mumfordsville, Kentucky. Since he has been in Carrollton he has had an extensive practice, and is giving special attention to surgery. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the A. O. U. W., and the Knights of Honor. He was married January 20, 1874, to Miss Bettie L. Brown, a native of Kentucky. They have two children—Kate C. and Hugh B.

WILLIAM STANDLEY,

son of James and grandson of John Standley, one of the first settlers of the county, was born January 29th, 1822, in what is now the corporate limits of Carrollton. Mr. Standley's mother dying when he was but five days old, he was taken by his grandfather, who raised him until he was fifteen years old. He then went about two miles east of town, and in 1848 went to the bottom. At early life he engaged in farming, his principal crop being hemp. He also in early life commenced raising stock, continuing this vocation until 1863, except stock raising which he quit in 1857. Since the war his principal crop is corn and the smaller grains, and feeding and shipping stock, being one of the heaviest stock dealers in the county. In March, 1845, he married Miss Sarah Maggard, by whom there are six children living, namely, John H., James H., May, B. Y., P. B., and Robt. Lee. Mr. Standley's schooling was confined to the limited facilities of frontier life, being one of the very few, if not the only pupil living of a school taught by Mrs. Folger, afterwards graduating under Henry B. Roy. In 1850 Mr. Standley went to California, remaining about eighteen months. He is a gentleman of sound practical sense, a shrewd trader, and has by industry acquired a large landed estate in and around Carrollton, the county seat, near where he resides on one of the finest of the many fine farms in the Wakanda bottoms.

JESSE MORROW,

son of Jesse and Lucinda Morrow, was born in Logan county, Kentucky, on the 27th day of October, A. D., 1839, and is therefore in the 42d year of his age. He left his native state in 1855, and came direct to this state arriving in Carroll county in the summer of that year. In 1860 he commenced butchering and with the exception of about four months he spent in the army, he followed that vocation until the close of the war. On the 18th day of January, 1861, he married Miss Charlotte Brock, by whom there were two children, only one of whom survives, Emma. On the 10th of September, 1867, he again married, leading to the altar Miss Lovinia Runnels, no children blessing this second union. Losing both his former wives, he again formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Ophelia Miles on the 11th day of June, 1874, which alliance up to the present time has not been blessed with issue. In the spring of 1867, Capt. Roberts, then Sheriff of the county, appointed Mr. Morrow acting deputy sheriff, which position he held under Roberts, Wm. Goodson, J. W. Clinkscales, G. L. Winfrey, and is still holding under the present sheriff, Mr. John Campbell, a period of over fourteen years. This extended term is an evidence of the ability and honesty of Mr. Morrow. Mr. Morrow is a consistent member and a trustee of the second Baptist church, Carrollton.

LESLIE TOWNSHIP.

ALBERT BENSON,

born in Fulton county, Ills., March 8th, 1835. He is a son of Thomas and Mary A. Benson, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee. Albert remained at home until twenty-one years of age; his education was as good as could be obtained from common schools. In 1857 he went to California, and was employed as overseer of a ranche until 1860, when he returned to New York and finally located near Quincy, Ills., and commenced farming; he was married February 18th, 1861, to Miss Nancy J. Woollames, of Pike county, Ills. They moved to Carroll county, Mo., in 1869, and have since made their home in this county. They have nine children living: Mary E., Charles A., Julia A., James A., John P., Lettie G., William M., Minnie M. and Della R. Mr. Benson owns 70 acres of good land, on which is a fine orchard and other improvements; he takes delight in raising fine horses and all kinds of fine live stock.

ADDISON BOTTS,

born Sept. 23d, 1822, in Boone county, Ky. He is a son of William and Catharine Botts, natives of Virginia, and early pioneer settlers of Kentucky. Addison received only a common school education. At the age of twenty years he was married to Miss Martha A. Warden, of Howard county, Mo. Mr. Botts remained in Howard county for two years after their marriage and then moved to Saline county. After living there for fifteen years he moved to Carroll county; this was in 1860, and he has since made his home in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Botts are the parents of eleven children living: Mary E. (wife of G. W. Smith), Sarah E. (wife of Cyrus T. Louis), John W., Tabitha C. (wife of Wm. Busnell), Thomas M., Susan J. (wife of T. F. Hay), Robert H., Martha A. (wife of James Elder), Emma F., Luella B. and Adda L. Robert H., is the inventor of the Invincible washing machine. Mr. Botts and family are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

JACOB J. BLOCK,

born October 1st, 1852, in Russia. He is a son of Marcus and Basha Block, natives of Russia-Poland. At the age of fourteen years Jacob J., left his father's home and went to England, and followed the painter's and glazier's trade; he left England in 1869, on board the steamship Moravia, of the Cunard line, and landed in America, July 1st, 1869; he worked on a farm for a short while after landing in this country, but soon managed to save enough to buy him enough notions to fill his "pack," and commenced peddling through the country. In June, 1871, he went to Den-

ver and clerked for his brother, Simon Block, for three years. He was afterwards a partner of Charles Baldwin's, in the mercantile business in Denver, Col.; he came to Carroll county, Mo., and married Mrs. Mary F. Dodson, widow of Robert Dodson, in August, 1875. Mrs. Dodson had two children when he married her; three children have been born to Mr. Block's marriage, Samuel J., Ida and Eva. Mr. Block's step-children are named Elizabeth U. and John W. Dodson.

MOSES M. BLOCK,

was born in Russia, October 3d, 1850; a son of Marcus and Basha C. Block, natives of Russia-Poland. Moses M., left his home when fifteen years old and went to Paris, France, where he obtained a clerkship. In 1866 he started on board a vessel from Havre for America, and landed in this country the 15th day of April. He came west to Illinois, stopped at La Harpe a short time, and then went to Quincy and fitted out a 'pack' of notions and peddled them through the state; he continued peddling in the states of Illinois and Missouri until 1867, when he visited Denver, and returned to Missouri in 1870, and located in Mandeville; here he and his brother, Wolf Block, were engaged in the dry goods business; in 1874 he opened a store five and one-half miles south-west of Mandeville, at a place called Cross Lanes. The year following he sold out his stock of goods to his brother, and went in his brother's store as clerk. In 1875 he went to Philadelphia and attended a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College. In 1876 he opened a drug store in Mandeville, and is still engaged in business there. He was married to Miss Mary A. Harford. May 4th, 1881; her parents are natives of Kentucky. Mr. Block was made a mason in 1874, and has filled various positions in the lodge; he is also a member of Independent Order of Good Templars.

NATHAN E. CANADAY,

was born September 8, 1850, in Henry county, Indiana. He is the son of Charles C. and Jane Canaday, natives of Tennessee and Indiana. Nathan received a common school education, but made his principal study veterinary surgery. He studied in that branch under Prof. Dodd and Prof. Clark. In 1872 he was married to Miss Celia L. Glaze, daughter of Matthias and Elizabeth Glaze, natives of Tennessee. They are the parents of four children living: Henry E., Leora E., Martha J. and Matthias R. Mr. Canaday came to Carroll county in company with his parents in 1870. Mr. Canaday's home is on section 21, in Leslie township. He and wife are members of the Christian church.

GEORGE W. COLLINS,

was born December 28, 1850, in Logan county, Illinois. He is the son of Joseph and Phébe Collins. His parents died when he was so young that he has no recollection of them. He lived with his sister when thirteen years old, and worked for Peter Buckles in McLean county, Illinois, until he was twenty-one years old. He was married to Miss Mary E. Wright, April 4, 1872. Mr. Collins worked on the farm in Illinois, until 1879, when he moved to Carroll county, Missouri. He at first rented, but soon bought him a home. He is a very hard working man. Since January, 1880, he has cleared off 15 acres of land that stood thick with brush and timber. He has four children: George W., Emma E., Phebe E. and Ella.

REV. ALFRED T. COOPER,

was born February 21, 1816, in Hancock county, Georgia. He is a son of John and Sarah Cooper, natives of Virginia. In 1836 he moved with his mother to Carroll county, Missouri. Alfred's chances for attending schools were few and he may be justly considered a self-educated man. He was married June 31, 1836, to Miss Micah Gentry, daughter of Robert and Guly Gentry, natives of Kentucky. Mr. Cooper's first marriage was blessed with ten children, nine of whom are living: John W., Guly A., Francis M., Sarah J., deceased; Robert G., Alfred T., Reuben B., Abbott H., Micah E. and Parthenia S. Mrs. Cooper died in July, 1873, after an illness of phthisic, for many years. Mr. Cooper prepared himself for the ministry, by studying at the plow and by the light made by shellbark of hickory. He entered the ministry in 1846, and preached his first sermon at Stokes mound. He was married the second time, August 29, 1875, to Mrs. Laura Braden, relict of Jeremiah Braden, and daughter of John and Hannah Harthcott, natives of Virginia. She was the mother of eight children when Mr. Cooper married her: Elizabeth F., George W., America, Malinda, Harriet E., Walter F., Charles H. and Emily A. Mr. Cooper owns seventy acres of land on which is a nice little home. It is located on section 2 of Leslie township. Mr. Cooper is a Cumberland Presbyterian, and is also a member of the masonic fraternity.

FRANCIS N. DODDS,

born October 8th, 1822 in Caldwell county, Kentucky. He is a son of Gilbert and Mary Dodds. When 3 years old his father emigrated to Sangamon county, Illinois. Here he grew to manhood and endured the hardships of pioneer life. In 1846 he was mustered into the U. S. service at Springfield to serve in the Mexican war, in company D. 4th Illinois volunteer infantry under Col. E. D. Baker. He was taken sick and only remained with his command 3 months, when he was discharged for dis-

ability. In 1849 he went to California and worked in the mines for seven years, enduring many hardships. In 1856 he returned to his home in Illinois. Mr. Dodds was married to Margaret E. Brady, December 9th, 1857. One child a daughter was born to this union. Mrs. Dodds died in 1866, when they were living in Kansas. Mr. Dodds was again married to Miss Mary C. Pedige, Nov. 6th, 1867. They have five children living, Chas. E., Mary A., Cora B., Sarah L. and Ira C. Mr. Dodds has a good home located on 150 acres of land in section 14 Leslie township. He and his wife are church members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

JOHN A. GIVENS,

born June 23d, 1854 in McDonough county, Illinois. Son of John B. and Martha E. Givens natives of Indiana. He commenced life for himself at the age of 19 having acquired only a limited education. His parents emigrated to Carroll county, Missouri, in 1865. In 1873 John A. went to Nevada and remained two years. He returned to Carroll county and was married February 18th, 1875, to Miss Susan L. Sharp, daughter of Thomas and Nancy J. Sharp, natives of Missouri and Tennessee. They are the parents of two children, James B. and Frederick. Mr. Givens made his second visit to Nevada in 1877 and remained two years. He now resides in Leslie township section 26.

MATTHIAS H. GLAZE,

born March 2d, 1810, in Rutherford county, Tennessee. Son of John and Nancy Glaze, natives of Pennsylvania. He was raised on the farm and received a common school education. He was married August 7th, 1835, to Miss Elizabeth Hoover, daughter of Martin and Sarah Hoover. Mr. Glaze moved to Carroll county, Missouri, in 1836, and located 6 miles north-west of Carrollton. In 1844 he started to Texas but did not complete his trip. He returned to Carroll county and purchased a farm of 240 acres 8 miles west of Carrollton. Is now located in Leslie township in section 22, where he now resides. His farm consists of 380 acres of nearly all improved land. Mrs. Glaze died Sept. 4th 1876, leaving a family of six children living: William E., Reuben M., Doctor H., Celia A., Huldah E., and Matthias R. Mr. Glaze has six children dead. Mr. Glaze came to Carroll county in its pioneer days, when there were but 80 voters in the county, and the grand jury transacted its business under an oak tree that stood on the corner of the present square of Carrollton. He and his brother helped to raise the first house and built the 2d one in the county.

PERRAGRAN C. HARTIS,

born July 24th, 1829, in Macklenburg county, North Carolina. Son of John and Sarah Hartis. His father was killed by a crazy man when Perragran was but a year old. His mother married again and he lived with his stepfather until 15 years of age, and after that with his brother until he went out to gain a livelihood for himself. In October, 1852, he married Martha V. Grow, daughter of Jacob and Mary Grow, natives of Virginia. Mr. Hartis moved to Carroll county, Missouri, in 1852, and located in section 27, where he now lives. Mr. Hartis has 2 children living, John W., and Izora L. John W. is living at home and takes care of his parents in their old age. John was made a mason in August 1880 at the Mandeville Lodge No. 373 and is a master mason. He also belongs to the Good Templars of Mandeville Lodge No. 54.

DR. EDWARD HESSE,

born November 24, 1820, in Muehlhausen, in Saxony, Prussia. Son of Ernest and Anna M. Hesse. He attended the high schools of his native town, and then entered Madgeburgh Medical College, and completed the course when 21 years of age. Dr. Hesse entered the army as surgeon in 1841, and served eight years and seven months. He also attended the Berlin Medical College, and passed the examination for *accaucher* and *chinergus*. In 1849 he commenced practicing in Ummendorf in Prussia. He was married January 27, 1850, to Miss Maria Dorothea John, native of Saxony. In 1853 he immigrated to America, landing in Baltimore, and soon after his arrival there, moved to Washington county, Wisconsin, and practiced medicine there for twelve years. He lived a while in Newburgh, Wisconsin, and in 1868 removed to Carroll county to devote his time to farming. Mr. Hesse's marriage was blessed with eight children: Edmond R., William E., Clara H., A. Olivia, Emma D., M. Clemintina, E. Egathe, and E. Emil. Mr. Hesse is a member of the A. F. and A. M. and the I. O. O. F. He owns 160 acres of land in section 35, and has his place well improved. He is a brother of Herman Hesse who was colonel of the 2d Missouri cavalry, known as "Benton Hussars" in the union army:

WILLIAM BROWN.

It is not alone among military heroes, nor in the cabinet, nor among the luminaries of literature, of science, or of art, that we are to look for great and *good* men. There is another and larger class of citizens, not so dazzling to be sure, whose fame is indeed circumscribed; who have never been renowned for achievements in war, nor for eloquence, learning or statesmanship, but who are nevertheless entitled to grateful recognition for the parts they have taken in sustaining and promoting good society,

morals, religion, and the economy of government, and who are really more useful to the world than many whose fame has extended far and wide. Such men as quietly pursue the various necessary vocations of life; who live honorably, discharge the duties of citizenship, and by liberality, Christian deportment, and individual effort, contribute to the happiness of all. To this class belonged the subject of our sketch. William Brown, son of Thomas B. and Elizabeth Brown, *nee* Allison, born October 6, A. D. 1809, in the state of South Carolina, and came to Missouri with his parents in the year 1829, and settled in the county of Ray near Richmond, where he lived several years, and on the 2d day of December, 1832, was married to Miss Sarah Ralph, daughter of Roland Ralph, which marriage was blessed with five sons and two daughters, to-wit: James H., who died in Oregon, John C., formerly sheriff of Ray county, Missouri, now in the mercantile business in Richmond, Missouri, Isaac R., late clerk of the circuit court of Carroll county, now of the dry goods firm of Ely & Brown, Carrollton, Missouri, Thomas Brown, who died in infancy, Mary F., who died September 21, 1864, Sarah J., who married S. V. Endsley, of Ray county, Charles W., of the dry goods firm of Brown & Bro., Morton, Ray county. Mr. Brown began life as a poor boy, by energy and rigid economy he acquired a good and pleasant home surrounded by the comforts of life, where he devoted his time to farming and raising stock. Forever enjoying the confidence, love and respect of his brethren and of the people, his high moral character, devotion to duty, gentlemanly bearing, and sterling worth as a member of society, challenge the respect and admiration of all. He professed faith in Christ in the early part of his life and joined the regular Baptist church, and lived a consistent life as a Christian professor, until the day of his death, October 6, 1879. He was ready to meet the summons and sank to sleep firm in the belief of a future full of peace. His memory will linger with us, while we appreciate sterling worth and chivalric manhood. His wife survives him and is living with her daughter, S. V. Endsley, in Ray county.

RICHARD T. HOLLIDAY,

born in Shelby county, Mo., July 19th, 1840. He is the son of E. L. and E. A. Holliday, natives of West Virginia. Richard had fair advantages for obtaining an education. He attended the Shelby High School for several years. In 1877 he went to Chariton county, where he married to Miss Eliza A. Allega, on Sept. 28, 1871, who died February 21, 1872. While in Chariton county, Mr. Holliday was engaged in farming and teaching. In 1877, he went to Clinton, Henry county, and became engaged in the mercantile business with Mr. Vandever. In 1879 he made a short visit to Idaho, and upon his return located in Chariton county. Mr. Holliday was married the second time on the 25th of April, 1880, to Miss

Minnie S. Powers, daughter of Dr. Chas. W. and Alice Powers. Mr. Holliday is at present engaged in selling drugs and general merchandise in Mandeville, Carroll county, Mo.

WILLIAM G. HOOD,

born Nov. 7th, 1826, in Blount county, Tennessee, son of John and Sarah Hood, natives of Tennessee and Pennsylvania. At 22 years of age he commenced learning the trade of manufacturing edge tools. He was soon taken in as a partner and kept at the business for six years. He was married, Dec. 15, 1854, to Miss Eleanor Hill, daughter of Nodding and Ruth Hill. Her father served with distinction under Commodore Perry, of Lake Erie fame. In 1857, Mr. Hood emigrated to Carroll county, Mo., and located in Mandeville, where he followed blacksmithing for three years and then moved on the farm in section 29. He owns 178 acres of fine land and is making farming a success. He has six children; John W., James M., Ruth E., (wife of G. M. Tape), Huston P., Mary T., and William H. Mr. Hood and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Mastin Lodge, No. 373, at Mandeville, and has filled various offices in the township.

THOMAS F. HOY,

born July 23d, 1849, in Livingston county, Mo., son of Thomas and Elizabeth Hoy, natives of Kentucky. Thomas F. had a poor chance for attending school, hence his education is limited. He was married, Dec. 29, 1879, to Miss Susan J. Botts, daughter of Addison and Martha A. Botts, a native of Saline county. They have two children, Mary A. and Florence. Mr. Hoy is now engaged in selling the Invincible washing machine of which Robert H. Botts is inventor. Mr. Hoy belongs to the I. O. O. F. lodge, No. 391, Coloma, and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church.

ESTHER E. LILLY,

born April 23d, 1833, in Wilson county, Tennessee, daughter of Henry R. and Susannah Brotherton, natives of North Carolina. She moved with her parents to Carroll county, Missouri, in 1851. When 21 years old she married F. T. Hardwick, Oct. 12, 1854. Mr. Hardwick was a widower with three children when she married him. One of them, Eliza F., wife of J. W. Moore, still lives. Mrs. Lilly's union with Mr. Hardwick was blessed with three children, one living, Martha E., wife of D. F. Edwards. Mr. Hardwick died Dec. 2, 1862, and the subject of this sketch subsequently married Henry T. Lilly, a native of Illinois. They are the parents of two children living, Charles L. and Mary L. Mrs. Lilly is living in section 24 of Leslie township.

JAMES L. McWILLIAMS,

born Dec. 2, 1846, in Carroll county, Mo.; son of David and Elizabeth McWilliams, natives of Virginia. His parents came to Carroll county in 1842, and located in what is now known as Van Horn township. James L. was raised on the farm, and he acquired a common school education. After he was 14 years old he started out in life for himself, and was engaged in teaching and farming. He was married May 10, 1874, to Miss Hattie E. Biswell, daughter of J. H. and Mary Biswell. They are the parents of three children living: Silvester E., Leslie R. and Minnie M. Mr. McWilliams is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and the I. O. O. F. Holds membership in Tabor, Iowa, Lodge, No. 199. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. Their farm is located in section 18, and is being well improved. He enlisted in the federal army and mention is made of his services in the soldiers' record of this book.

WILLIAM McILVOY,

born April 26, 1827, in Kenton, formerly Campbell county, Kentucky. He is a son of John and Hester A. McIlvoy. His father is a native of Ireland. William was raised in Covington, Kentucky, until 21 years old. He received a common school education, and commenced learning the carpenter's trade when of age. He emigrated to Missouri in 1848, and located near DeWitt, Carroll county, Mo. Here he married Miss Eliza J. Stears. To this union was born one child, Wm. Thomas. Mr. McIlvoy moved to Saline county in 1851. On August 10th he married Miss Amarinda Patterson, daughter of George W. and Elizabeth Patterson. While in Saline county, Mr. McIlvoy worked at the carpenters trade. In 1856 he located near Mandeville, and commenced farming, but soon gave up that occupation and returned to his trade. Mr. McIlvoy's son by his first wife was killed by a horse in 1868. By his second marriage he has eight children living: George D., John F., Lemileatta, Robert A., Mattie M., Kate E., Willie M., Alconso P.; and Charles and Edward (twins).

JOHN W. MILLER,

born September 13, 1835, in Burksville, Cumberland county, Ky. He is a son of Jacob and Martha L. Miller. At 14 years he began the study of medicine, but was attacked with a hemorrhage of the lungs, and was compelled to quit his studies and take a trip to Mexico for his health. He remained there about 2 years, and then went to Texas. In 1859, he came to Carroll county, Mo. In 1861, March 15th, he was married to Miss Mary A. Miller. They were the parents of 3 children: Marshall C., Adelia H. and Mary E. In 1865 he moved to Oregon, there his wife

died on the 18th of August, 1865. He returned to Missouri in 1869, and in 1870 was again married to Miss Lucy A. Sugg, October 27, 1870. They have one child living: Mary T. Mr. Miller is located on section 15, in Leslie township, and owns 120 acres of land. In 1878 he moved with his family to Texas, but he found that Texas was not as suitable as Missouri for his health, and he returned with a view of remaining. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Christian church.

JUDGE CHARLES M. MINNIS,

born Jan. 28, 1818, in Blount county, Tennessee; son of Thomas and Parmelia Minnis, natives of Tennessee. He was brought up on a farm, and his chances for obtaining an education were very poor. Mr. Minnis came with his parents to Howard county, Mo., in 1821, and in 1834 located in Carroll county. On March 12, 1840 he was married to Miss Martha A. Caskey, daughter of John and Sarah Caskey. They were the parents of ten children living: Susan J., Sarah F., Thomas C., James D., John W., Mary B., Nancy E., Pamela L., Eliza E. and Robert A. Mrs. Minnis died June 20, 1862, and Mr. Minnis was again married, January 17, 1864 to Miss Nancy M. Wooden, daughter of Isaac and Rebecca Wooden. To this second union were born eleven children, seven are now living: Isaac W., George, Warren B., Annie M., Samuel N., Marvin M. and Hugh M. Mr. Minnis lives in section 25, and has a 200 acre farm well improved. He has been justice of the county court for four years, is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and an influential man in his section of country.

JOHN M. MOSSBARGER,

born January 25th, 1852, in Grason county, Kentucky. He is the son of Eli and Elizabeth Mossbarger. His opportunities for acquiring an education were very poor. When eighteen years of age he commenced the drug business with Dr. Baird, as a partner. He continued in that business, but a short while, and then engaged in the lumber business, for one year. The next three or four years of his life were spent in clerking, in the town of Mandeville. On March 16th, 1879, he was married to Miss Eva A. Powers, daughter of Dr. Charles W. and Alice Powers. They are now residing in Mandeville, and are the parents of one child, Bertie Lee.

ZACCHARIAH MYERS,

born August 5th, 1807, in Washington county Kentucky. He is a son of Michael and Margaret Myers. Zacchariah was raised on a farm, and received a fair education. At 22 years of age he went to Indiana, and was engaged for a short while, in boating on the Ohio and Mississippi

Rivers. He was married to Miss Nancy Shirley, September 12th, 1832. They have one child living, John H., who was born in Crawford county, Ind., September 12th, 1834. Mr. Myers moved to Carroll county, Mo., in 1841. Mrs. Myers died in 1858. His son John H., was married to Miss Nancy A. Smith, April 5th, 1855. They are the parents of four children, living: Eliza J., Alonzo A., John P., and Charles B. John H. Meyers' wife died, June 10th, 1875. He has been Justice of the Peace, for three terms. He, like his father, is a member of the M. E. Church.

JAMES RUNION,

born June 14th, 1811, in Clay county, Kentucky. He is a son of Abraham and Susannah Runion. James moved to Carroll county, Mo., at an early day locating in section 7 of Leslie Township. He moved to Arkansas in 1854, and remained until 1863, when he returned to Carroll county. He was married to Miss Mary Morris, of Virginia parentage. They have five children living, Abraham, George W., Mark A., Edward V., and A. C. Elliott. Mr. Runion enlisted in the Federal army with Co. A, 3d Ark. Cavalry. He was engaged in the battle of Pea Ridge. He served but four months, when he was released on account of his age, and returned to Carroll county. His wife died in March, 1880. Mr. Runion relates a great many interesting stories about his hunting experience in this county, at an early day.

WILLIAM H. SMITH,

born February 8, 1818, in Adair county, Tennessee. He is a son of William and Margaret E. Smith, natives of North Carolina. His parents were early settlers in Kentucky. William H. was raised on the farm, and had little or no chance to attend school. When twenty-two years old he married Miss Susannah Walker, by whom he had eight children. She died in 1858. In 1843 he moved to Carroll county and settled on section 2 of Leslie township. In 1860 he married Miss Mary A. Burton. To this union were born four children. His second wife died June 28, 1870, and he was again married January 8, 1871, to Miss Charity A. Van Horn. By his third marriage he has two children. The names of his children living are: Margaret E., Mary J., James A., Sarah F., Benjamin C., Phebe A., Mariah S., John W., Martha C., Charles H. and Lula. Mr. Smith owns 270 acres of land, all well watered, and having two good orchards on it. He is a member of the Christian church, while his wife is a member of the M. E. church south.

NATHAN O. STEPHENSON,

born May 26, 1856, in Appanoose county, Iowa. He is a son of William W. and Sarah Stephenson. Nathan received a common school education,

and at fourteen years of age started out for himself, and was employed upon the farm. He emigrated to Carroll county, Missouri, in 1877, run a saw mill for a short time, and then followed the carpenter's trade for three years. He was married January 1, 1879, to Miss Emily Braden, daughter of Jeremiah and Lousia Braden, natives of Kentucky. They have one child—Charles E. Mr. Stephenson has forty acres of good land, which is well improved.

ANDREW J. STREET,

born in Highland county, Ohio, February 25, 1835. He is a son of John M. and Maria Street. His parents were among the early settlers of this county, and there being no educational facilities, he received but little education. In 1853 he was married to Mrs. Lucinda Fox, who had been married twice before marrying Mr. Street. She married Elisha Thomas, her first husband, April 16, 1842. He died April 25, 1849. On August 10, 1849, she married Wm. Franks, and he departed this life January 8, 1852. She had four children when Mr. Street married her. He is the father of five children living—Nancy A., Mariah J., Dorsey M., Julia E. and Cornelia C. Mr. Street enlisted in the army, in company A, 65th regiment, M. S. M. He ranked as 1st lieutenant, and served until October, 1864, when he was paroled. He owns 940 acres of land, 500 acres of which is under cultivation.

MRS. MARY SUGG,

relict of Thomas Sugg, born July 30, 1816, in Henry county, North Carolina. She is a daughter of John and Jane Wagster, natives of North Carolina. Mrs. Sugg's grandfather came from England with Lord Cornwallis, and after arriving in America, he deserted the British flag, and served for seven years with the Americans. Mrs. Sugg's parents moved to Bedford county, Tennessee when she was but one year old. Here her parents died, and she was married, at the age of fifteen, to Thomas Sugg. They emigrated to Missouri, and located in Carroll county, in 1844. The farm consists of 180 acres of well-improved land, having a brick residence (one of the oldest in the county), a fine orchard, and other improvements. It is located in section 23. Mr. Sugg died June 2, 1874, and was buried in Harris cemetery, near Mandeville. He was an active and industrious man. He came to Carroll county with scarcely any means, and managed to acquire fine property, and leave his family comfortably provided for. Thomas and Mary Sugg are the parents of seven children, living: Jemima A. (wife of Peter Condron), Lucy A. (wife of John Miller), Andrew J., Sarah F. (wife of Jas. M. Shride), Thomas C., Mary S., and David C. They have six children deceased. Mrs. Sugg is a member of the Christian Church.

WM. O. P. THOMAS,

born in 1821, in Adair county, Kentucky. Son of Turpin and Sallie Thomas. William was raised on a farm, and received a common school education. He came to Carroll county with his parents, in 1835, where he has since lived, with the exception of two years he spent in California. Mr. Thomas was married, when twenty-seven years old, to Miss Josephine Fawks, of Chariton county, Missouri. She died in 1853, and in 1854 Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Amanda Shirley. He has seven children living. One of his daughters, Josephine, married Mr. Carl Walters, and is a resident of Carroll county.

ELIAS A. TROUT,

was born August 12, 1839, in Huntington county, New Jersey. Son of John and Mary Trout, natives of New Jersey. At the age of two years Elias came very near dying with scarlet fever, in fact was laid out and burial clothes were secured. He completed his education at Flemington high school in 1856, and has been engaged in teaching school the most of his time since. In 1863 he enlisted in company C, of the New Jersey volunteer infantry, under Capt. James Withington and Col. Grubb. He was discharged in September, 1864. Before locating in Carroll county, Missouri, Mr. Trout had lived, since his departure from New Jersey, in Ohio, Iowa, and in other parts of Missouri. He was married November 9, 1871, to Miss Jane Wilson, daughter of Isaac and Rebecca Wilson. They are the parents of four children living: Lillie B., Flora, Hayes C., and Jay B. Mr. Trout cast his first vote for Lincoln in 1860. He is a republican, while his father was a democrat, a southern sympathizer, and a man of fine judgment. Mr. Trout and wife are members of the Methodist church.

COMBS TOWNSHIP.

ADAM BOO,

was born October 75, 1836, in Rodalben Reinfals, Germany. Son of Philip and Elizabeth Boo. His parents died when he was but thirteen years old, and he went to France and engaged in working on the railroad; while here sent for his three brothers, Joseph, Louis, and Frank. The four brothers were engaged in this work for one year, in which time they earned money enough to pay their way to America, and landed in this country July 10, 1854. Adam Boo worked on the farm, after his arrival in America, in Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, and in 1857 removed to Carroll county, Missouri, where he has since lived, with the exception of the time he spent in the army. Mr. Boo's first purchase of land was but 20

acres. He has since bought and traded until he owns at present 140 acres of well improved land in Combs township. He was married March 30, 1865, to Miss Mary Allen, daughter of Robert and Penelope Allen. They have three children living: Minerva A., Sarah M. E., and Martha J.

JOHN T. BRANDOM,

was born January 20, 1843, in Cabell county, Virginia. Son of Thomas and Nancy M. Brandom. His father died December 31, 1872, aged 63 years; his mother still lives. Mr. Brandom was married September 19, 1867, to Miss E. A. Kinnaire, daughter of Rev. George T. Kinnaire. They are the parents of five children: Ethel, Sue Alma, Sallie M., Fannie K., and Mary L. Mr. Brandom came to Carroll county, Mo., with his parents in the spring of 1854, and has lived in the county ever since, with the exception of the time he spent in the late civil war. He owns a farm of 640 acres in Combs township, and in addition to farming pays considerable attention to stock raising, keeping the high grades of short horn cows. Mr. and Mrs. Brandom are members of the Missionary Baptist church.

JAMES COCHRAN,

was born April 7, 1810, in Loudon county, Virginia. Son of John and Ellen Cochran. He lived with his parents until 19 years of age, and then married Elizabeth P. Small, and in the following year emigrated to Knox county, Ohio, where he remained two years. His next move was to Marion county, Missouri. In 1844 he removed to Carroll county, locating in Combs township, and has since lived there following the occupation of a farmer. He owns a farm of 320 acres of well improved land. Mr. Cochran's wife died in the fall of 1845, leaving five children: Polly A., Jane E., Elizabeth J., John, and Alcinda. Mr. Cochran was married the following year to Mrs. Mary Mears, by whom he has six children living: Robert N., Sarah E., Alfred H., Georgie Ann, Nannie, and Mollie. Mr. Cochran and wife are members of the Christian church.

JOHN WILLIAM STATON.

J. W. Staton is the son of Wm. Staton and Elizabeth H. Staton, formerly Elizabeth H. Winneford, of Buckingham county, Virginia. Shortly after their marriage they removed to Adair county; their children, ten in number, were all born in the same county. During the war he located in Indiana, where he remained one year, after which he located in Carroll county. During our civil commotions, the county court having confidence in his ability and integrity, appointed him a justice of the peace. He was married November 15, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Cundiff, and is the father of nine children, eight of whom are now living, namely: Wm. M., H. B., James H., George O., Charles F., John S., Mary E., and Mattie. Mr.

Staton is a farmer by profession, and when his time is not occupied by his farm he follows carpentering. In 1880 he was elected assessor of the county, but owing to the township organization coming into effect he was debarred from serving in the capacity to which his fellow citizens had elected him.

B. B. RUPE, M. D.,

son of M. C. and Rachael J. Rupe, *nee* Kennedy, was born in Adair county, Kentucky, on the 10th of April, 1829. The father of Mrs. Rupe was a captain in the war of the revolution. He was appointed agent for the Cherokee nation which he held until eighty years of age, and died in his eighty-fourth year. The subject of this sketch was quite young when his parents died, compelling him to make his own living. He worked on a farm in summer and attended school in winter, and when far enough advanced in his studies, he taught school and read medicine. In 1860 he took a course of lectures in the New Orleans school of medicine and practiced eight years. He then attended the Cincinnati college of medicine and surgery, getting his degree in 1869, locating at Pleasant Hill, Kentucky, where he remained until 1881, practicing his profession. In 1881 he came to this county and located at Shootman, and is meeting with much success. The Doctor married Serepta Simpson of Alabama, who died in May, 1876.

JOHN F. CRANE,

was born January 10, 1838, in Jackson county, Indiana; son of George C. and Rebecca Crane. He lived with his parents until twenty-one years old, at which age he began teaching school, and continued teaching in the state of Indiana until the breaking out of the late civil war, in which he engaged for three years. At its close he went to Pettis county, Missouri, and taught school for two years, and afterwards moved to Carroll county and purchased the farm that he now owns, in 1868. He was married in 1871 to Miss Olive Cline, formerly of Iowa. They are the parents of three children: Nora, Torrence L. and Burton M.

NODING C. FINCH,

was born July 23, 1823, in Washington county, Tennessee; son of Thos. and Mary Finch, natives of Tennessee. Noding left home when twenty-six years old and moved to Carroll county, Missouri, where he has since lived. In the fall of 1858 he was married to Miss Sarah F. Smith. They are the parents of four children living: M. E. Tennessee, Clay, Alice and Wm. T. Mr. Finch entered his present farm of 170 acres in 1854. He is a successful farmer and stock raiser.

REV. GEORGE T. KINNAIRD,

was born February 14, 1820, in Wood county, West Virginia; son of David and Lavena Kinnaird, natives of Virginia. In 1844 Mr. Kinnaird was married to Miss Susan C. Love, of Cabell county, West Virginia, a daughter of William and Susan Love, natives of Virginia. Mr. Kinnaird moved to Carroll county, Missouri, in the fall of 1844, and in 1850 he purchased the farm of 280 acres upon which his family now lives. He was ordained as a Baptist minister in 1848. He died October 12, 1866, leaving five children: William L., A. J., George J., Robert C. and Eugenia A.

DAVID M. NOWLAND,

born May 8, 1854, in Carroll county, Mo., son of John and Elizabeth Nowland. David lived with his parents until 1874 when he was married to Miss Mattie Saunders. After his marriage he was engaged in farming until 1880. In February of that year he purchased a store at Baum's Mill, in Combs township, and is at present engaged in the merchandising business. Mr. Nowland has two children, Curtis and Austin. He and his wife are members of the missionary Baptist church. Mr. Nowland was elected township assessor and clerk, April 5, 1881, and is at present filling those offices.

THOMAS A. ORR,

born in Pike county, Ill., August 27 1843, son of Henry and Ann Orr. His father is a native of West Virginia, his mother of Illinois—both living. Thomas remained with his parents until he was married, which was December 12, 1865. He married Miss Millie J. Cook, daughter of John and Mary Cook, natives of Kentucky. Thomas moved to Carroll county Mo., in the fall of 1869 and settled on his present farm of 220 acres of well improved land. Mr. Orr has four children living—Annie B., Gertrude, Mattie and Katie. Mr. Orr and his wife are members of the M. E. church, south.

R. H. QUISENBERRY,

born December 11, 1816, in Orange county, Va., son of Daniel and Mary Quisenberry, natives of Virginia. In 1835 R. H. moved in company with his parents to Saline county, Mo., and removed to Carroll county in 1844, settling on section 30 of Grand River township. In 1857 he purchased his present farm, and has since well improved it. He was first married to Miss Constantia Monroe, of Saline county, by whom he had four children, three of whom still survive—Arthur D., Emily and Leonidas. His wife died November 20, 1852, and he was married the second time, in July, 1853, to Amarinta Cawthorn, daughter of Asa Cawthorn, one of the early

settlers of Carroll county. They have seven children living—Annie E., Richard T., Martha S., Virginia E., George L., Edward H., Fredonia A. His wife died July 12, 1877. Mr. Quisenberry has been a member of the Missionary Baptist church for forty years. He is a successful farmer and stock-raiser.

JOHN H. REA,

born June 7, 1850, in Carroll county, Mo., son of Edmond J. Rea. He received a common school education and then attended the state university at Columbia for two years. After completing his education he engaged in farming. In 1877 he married Miss Jennie Snider of Hannibal, Mo. His wife died May 21, 1881, leaving two children, one of whom Katie P., still survives.

DANIEL RUSSELL,

born in 1802 in Cabell county, West Virginia, son of Jeffrey Russell, a native of North Carolina, who served in the revolutionary war under Gen. Lee. When but ten years old Daniel was left an orphan and lived with his brothers and sisters until he was of age, at which time he began boating in a flat-boat on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, trading in corn, potatoes and bacon as far as New Orleans. In 1829 he was married to Miss Lucy Lane, daughter of Carr Lane, of Fairfax county, Va., whose line of ancestry runs back to Sir Walter Raleigh. Her father was a soldier in the war of the revolution; her brother, Robert Lane, was a surgeon under Gen. Jackson in the war of 1812. Edwin Lane, also a brother, was United States consul in 1857-58 at Nicaragua. After marrying, Mr. Russell began farming in Cabell county, Ky., and continued there until 1840, when he sold out and came to Carroll county, Mo., locating in Parkers' Grove, Combs township, section 29. After the duration of a few years he sold out and purchased land in section 19 of the same township. Mr. Russell's marriage has been blessed by the birth of seven children—Audley G., Virginia, (widow of Bartholomew Burruss,) Penelope, deceased, (Mrs. John G. Winfrey), Oliver S., Daniel D., Mary, (wife of Jefferson Walker) and Presley J. Mr. Russell died September 22, 1881, leaving many friends to mourn his loss.

OLIVER S. RUSSELL,

born September 17, 1837, in Cabell county, W. Va. Son of Daniel and Lucy (Lane) Russell, who came to Carroll county, Mo., in 1839. After attending school at Carrollton, Mr. Russell went to the university at Columbia, Mo., where he pursued his studies for one year, and during the two subsequent years studied law in the office of his cousin, Francis T. Russell, a lawyer of Columbia. The breaking out of the rebellion inter-

ferred with Mr. Russell's practice of his legal profession, and he enlisted at Lexington in Missouri Regiment State Guards under Gen. Price. During the war he took part in engagements at Carthage, Springfield, Drywood and Lexington, and narrowly escaped capture at Blackwater. After his return he engaged for some months in teaching school. He was married December 31, 1862, to Miss Mary E. Burruss, daughter of Michael Burruss, a native of Virginia. He was for several years a clerk of the Township Board of Education, and was elected member of the board of supervisors in 1871. Mr. Russell is a Democrat in politics, and an intelligent and progressive citizen.

WALTER O. SQUIRES,

born October 8, 1824, in Adair county, Kentucky. Son of John and Mary Squires. He came with his parents to Carroll county, Missouri, locating in Combs township in May, 1842, and lived with them until 1846, when he enlisted in the army and engaged in the Mexican war where he served for fourteen months. He was married January 16, 1848, to Miss Frances E. Hancock, daughter of Stephen K. Hancock, one of the oldest settlers of Combs township. After his marriage he moved upon his farm of forty acres, where he still resides, having added 560 acres of land to his first purchase. The income from the sale of his crops and stock during the year 1880 aggregated over \$6,000. Mr. Squires has sixteen children living and three deceased. He and his wife are both members of the M. E. church, south.

CLAY THOMAS,

born June 26, 1839, in Bourbon county, Kentucky. Son of Richard H. and Elizabeth Thomas. His parents moved to Carroll county, Missouri, in 1840. His father died when he (Clay) was twelve years old, and he remained at home with his mother until March 4, 1864, when he married Miss Alcinda Cochrane, daughter of James Cochrane. Owing to the war troubles he moved to Illinois and remained there until its close, when he returned and settled on his present homestead of 100 acres of improved land. He has eight children: F. J., James R., Elizabeth A., Ollie F., Gabrielle M., Frank D., Georgie P. and Lodge. Mr. Thomas was elected constable of Combs township April 5, 1881. He and his wife are both members of the M. E. church, south.

JAMES WOOD,

born July 25, 1825, in Rutherford county, Tennessee. Son of Wm. T. and Mary Wood. His father was in the war of 1812, and died when James was but five years old. He came to Missouri with his three brothers and his uncle, Matthias Glaze, and located in Carroll county, in

1836. In 1838 he went to Buchanan county, and after remaining two years he removed to Nodaway county. He was married April 15, 1847, to Miss Margaret E. McCarty, of Nodaway county. They have nine children living: Martin G., Joseph, Harriet V., Sarah J., Mollie, John, Elizabeth, Dora M. and Ettie. Mrs. Wood died July 22, 1881. Mr. Wood moved from Nodaway to Carroll county in October, 1865, and located the tract of land upon which he now lives.-

MOSS CREEK TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS ARCHIBALD,

born May 10, 1848, in England. Came to America in 1852, with his parents, who located and entered 80 acres in Moss Creek township. He remained on the farm with his parents until 1875. Was educated in the public schools of the county. In 1876 he purchased a farm of 100 acres and has made additions to his tract of land until he has 205 acres, all in cultivation. On his farm there is a good farm house, an orchard of 100 trees, and other improvements. Mr. Archibald was married in 1876 to Miss Eliza Williams, a daughter of R. B. Williams, a native of Ohio. They are the parents of one child: Thomas Claude. Mr. Archibald is a member of the Gilead Baptist Church, while his wife is a Methodist.

JOHN A. AUSTIN,

born in 1820 in Bedford county, Virginia; oldest son of Peter and Sarah Austin, natives of Virginia. He came to Carroll county in 1842, and settled on the Missouri river bottom, where he was living in 1844, and witnessed the destruction by the high water of that year. He was married in 1855 to Miss Mary F. Kavanaugh. They are the parents of eight living children: Mary B., wife of Wm. H. Thomas; Sallie L., wife of Henry Young; Peter E., William A., Susan V., Lucy Jane, Henry C., and Ada E. Mr. Austin boasts of raising more children than any other man in the county. Besides eight of his own he has raised ten of his brother and sister's, and thirteen negroes. Mr. Austin's father died when he (John A.) was but 15 years old, leaving him to take care of the family. His mother is still living and is enjoying the extreme old age of 83 years. In 1847 the subject of this sketch entered the Mexican war and served twelve months, and took a trip to California in 1850. Mr. Austin is a successful farmer and one of the leading men of his township.

JAMES T. BLACKBURN,

born in 1825 in Kentucky. In 1837 he moved to Illinois in company with his father, and there learned the blacksmith trade, and followed farming

for a number of years. He was married in Illinois in Clark county, to Miss Elizabeth Gray, a native of Ohio. They were the parents of twelve children. Three of their sons: Benjamin, Frank, and Madison, are at present living in Carroll county, Missouri, engaged in farming. Benjamin was born in Clark county, Illinois, November 11, 1846, and raised on the farm. He enlisted in the union army in 1863, in the 106th Illinois infantry, company G. Was engaged in skirmishes at Clairington, Arkansas, and other places. Received his discharge September, 1865, at Springfield, Illinois. He was married in 1872 to Mrs. Sarah E. Allen, of Ohio. They are the parents of two children: James A. and Mary E. Frank Blackburn, brother of Benjamin, was born in 1848 in Illinois, and raised on a farm. He came to Linn county, Missouri, in 1871, and was married the following year to Miss Adaline McGee, of Illinois. Two years after the marriage he returned to Illinois. In 1876 he removed to Washington territory, entered 80 acres of land and sent for his family. His wife and two children took the small-pox on their way and died. Mr. Blackburn took the disease just three days before his wife died, and recovered after four weeks illness. He returned to Illinois in 1877 and was subsequently married to Miss Mahala McGee, of Illinois. He removed to Linn county, Missouri, in 1880, and in 1881 located in Carroll county, and is now engaged in farming with his brothers. James M. Blackburn, brother of Benjamin and Frank, was born in Illinois June 10, 1858. He came to Missouri with his brothers in 1880. He is at present living with them on the Roe farm in section 13, of Moss Creek township.

JOSEPH A. BUCKNER;

born September 8, 1835, in Ohio; son of David C. and Martha Buckner, natives of Ohio. Joseph A. was raised on a farm. In 1853 he left home and went to Virginia, where he remained a year and a half. He returned to Marietta, Ohio, and lived there for six years. In 1860 he taught school in Virginia until 1863, when he enlisted in the confederate army. He was engaged in the battles of Cedar Run and others; was taken prisoner in 1865, and while escaping was shot in the left arm. After his return from the army to Virginia, he was engaged in teaching until 1867, when he went to the oil regions of West Virginia. He was married January 17, 1867, to Olga Handley of West Virginia. To this union were born two children. In the spring of 1868 he moved with his family to Wapello county, Iowa, where he followed farming until 1870, when he returned to West Virginia and again commenced teaching school. His wife died January 17, 1873. Mr. Buckner removed to Carroll, Missouri, in the fall of 1873, and was subsequently married to Mrs. Eliza Dunkle. He went to West Virginia and remained until 1875, when he returned to Carroll

county and bought his present farm which he has since finely improved. Mr. Buckner and wife are members of the Baptist church.

ARTHUR S. BYRD,

born October 7, 1852, in Rockingham county, Virginia; son of John and Ruhama Byrd, natives of Virginia. His father was a millwright by trade and soldier in the union army under Sherman for three years. Arthur moved with his parents in 1856 to Indiana for a short time, and then to Illinois where they lived until 1862, when they removed to Ohio, and subsequently to Missouri; while in Missouri he learned the carpenter's trade, and followed his trade in Livingston county, until 1873, at which time he went west and spent a year in Colorado. He came to Carroll county in 1877 and took charge of the stock-farm of Joseph Rea. He feeds about seven hundred cattle in winter and keeps five hundred head on grass through summer. Have on hand generally about one thousand head of hogs; he ships every three or four weeks. Mr. Byrd is a member of the Wakanda Lodge, No. 52, in Carrollton, and belongs to the Christian church.

DR. RICHARD H. CORREN,

born October 4, 1815, in England, and was raised and educated there. He obtained his knowledge of medicine at the Edinburgh Medical College. He was married in England November 28, 1844, to Miss Martha Donaldson. They are the parents of three children living: Martha, now Mrs. J. W. Willis, Charlotte, now Mrs. Dr. E. M. Clark, and Richard Henry. Dr. Corren came to America in 1850, and settled in Carroll county, Missouri, locating one hundred and sixty acres in section 28 of Moss Creek township, to which tract he has since added until he has four hundred acres. Dr. Corren practiced medicine in the Missouri river bottom from 1850 until 1863. In April 1863 he removed to Waverly, Lafayette county, Missouri, and was engaged in the drug business for five years. He then moved to Malta Bend in Saline county, and engaged in the general merchandising business until the fall of 1873, when he returned to his farm in Carroll county and has resided upon it ever since.

ELIJAH C. HAYDEN,

born October 24, 1844, in Macon county, Missouri; son of James W. and Emma Hayden, natives of Missouri. Elijah C. was raised and educated in Marion county, and remained at home with his father until he was 25 years old. He was married January 28, 1868 to Miss Emma P. Grove, native of Missouri. He afterward farmed in Marion and Lewis counties. In 1876 he removed to Carroll county and settled on the bluff the first year and then removed to the Missouri River bottom where he has since resi-

ded. He has five children: James R., Bertie E., William M., Myrtle and Katie. Mr. and Mrs. Hayden are members of the Christian church.

REV. LEONIDAS P. JOHNSON,

was born September 22d, 1843, in Jefferson county, Ky.; son of William and Mary A. Johnson, natives of Kentucky; his father was a cooper by trade. Leonidas received his education and was raised in Kentucky on a farm; he was married February 9th, 1871, to Miss Anna M. Leatherman, of Kentucky, a daughter of Joseph Leatherman. They are the parents of four children: Joseph W., George, John T. and Lula M. Mr. Johnson begun preaching in Kentucky in 1877; he moved to Carroll county in 1880, and purchased a farm in Sugar Tree township, on which he now resides; he has organized a church which is called the Moss Creek Christian Church; the building will be erected on Mr. Lampton's farm. The church was organized with eighteen members and Mr. Johnson will be its pastor.

ROLLA LAMSON,

born September, 1845, in Orange county, Vermont; son of Ira and Loreana Lamson, natives of Vermont. Rolla learned the tinner's trade in Randolph. In 1863 he enlisted in the Union army in Massachusetts; was engaged in battles of Mine Run and Locust Groves, Wilderness, Spottsylvania and others. He received his discharge July 14th, 1865, and returned home; he afterwards moved to Salisbury, Chariton county, Mo., and remained until 1868, when he removed to Iowa, where he was married September 10th, 1868, to Miss Phebe Judd, a native of Vermont; after working at his trade a short while in Kansas, he moved to Carroll county, Mo., and bought his present farm in section 33, of Moss Creek Township. Mr. and Mrs. Lamson have had three children born to them: Lillie Belle, Maud L. and Ira W.

JAMES F. LAWTON,

born in 1833, in Columbia county, N. Y. Son of Jason Lawton, a miller by trade and a native of New York. James F., has been milling ever since he was old enough; he has milled in nearly all of the states east of the Rocky Mountains; he came to Carroll county, Mo., in 1865, and purchased the Moss Creek mill, which he soon remodeled. Mr. Lawton owns 160 acres of fine land, all in cultivation; he was married in 1862 to Miss Sarah McCullough, of Tennessee; he has been a very active member of the Millers' National Association for a number of years.

ZACHARY T. MASTIN,

was born September 9th, 1849, in Bourbon county, K.y; son of Thomas and Amanda Mastin, natives of Kentucky. In 1864, he, in company with his parents moved to Marion county, Mo.; he returned to Kentucky in 1867, and remained until 1870, when he removed to Hannibal, Mo., and engaged in the lumber business; he began farming again in Marion county in 1871, and remained there until 1877, when he came to Carroll county, where he has been dealing extensively in live stock, and farming, in partnership with J. V. Rogers, on section 27. Mr. Mastin's mother died in 1872 and his father in 1875; his brother and sister are living with him at present.

ARCHER ROGERS,

born Jan. 31st, 1847, in Caldwell county, Mo. Son of Hardin and Sarah Ann Rodgers, natives of Kentucky, who moved to Carroll county at an early day. Hardin Rodgers was once a representative of this county in the state legislature. Archer's parents died when he was but five years old, at which age he went to live with his grandmother, Mrs. Martha Thomas. He completed his education in 1865, at Clark's High School in St. Louis. He began farming in 1870 on a farm of 100 acres that he had previously purchased, a part of section 29. His grandmother died in 1871 and he quit farming. During the next seven years he was engaged in carpentering, teaching, etc. Having sold his farm in 1875, he purchased in 1878 a farm of 120 acres of bottom land, and in good state of cultivation, except 20 acres of fine timbered land. Mr. Rodgers is a member of the Wakanda lodge, of Carrollton, No. 52.

WM. M. TURPIN,

born April 17, 1858, in Lafayette county, Mo., son of Willis C. and Marie F. Turpin, natives of Virginia. His father was born February 13th, 1828 and his mother, Dec. 1st, 1829. They were married Dec. 2, 1849, and are the parents of four children living: Emma V., now Mrs. W. I. Eckle, William M., the subject of this sketch, Lida Clayton and Charles Willis. Mr. Willis C. Turpin moved from Virginia to Lafayette county, Mo., in 1855, and farmed in the counties of Lafayette, Carroll and Ray until 1867, when he began acting as captain of a ferry-boat, and kept that office for six years. In 1873, he removed to Carroll county and bought 160 acres of land in section 27, where he made his home until the time of his death, which occurred November 17, 1873. William M., the subject of our sketch was raised principally in Carroll county, and completed his education in Lexington. After his father's death, he removed to Lexington and was engaged in the boot and shoe business for two years. In 1876 he returned to Carroll county and purchased the old Moorman place.

William M. has been the support of his mother and family since his father's death. His mother is a daughter of Col. Z. Moorman, deceased.

JAMES LEWIS WILSON,

born August 10th, 1855, in Logan county, West Virginia. Son of John and Julian Wilson. James moved to Carroll county, with his father in 1868, rented farms for ten years and by economy and industry saved enough money to purchase an improved farm of his own. He is regarded as one of the leading stock dealers of Carroll county. He fed in one year 195 head of cattle, 180 head of hogs, and cleared \$2,700 on them. He has out this year (1881) 190 acres of corn.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

JONATHAN BOWERS,

born August 16th, 1816, in Shenandoah county, West Virginia. Son of Philip Bowers, a farmer of German descent. In 1831, Mr. Bowers moved in company with his parents to Clark county, Ohio, where his father died. When 18 years old he commenced learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed for sixteen years. He was afterwards engaged in the mercantile and merchant milling business. In 1862, he removed to Sangamon county, Illinois, and there engaged in farming. In 1864 he removed to Carroll county, Mo., locating in Washington township, on section 10. He owns 480 acres of land in Carroll and Livingston counties. Mr. Bowers is an active and energetic citizen, engaged largely in farming and dealing in wool and live stock. He was married November 22, 1838, to Miss Mary Norris. They have one child living, Chas. W. Bowers, who is in partnership, and joint owner in lands, stock, etc.

JAMES FASH,

born Sept. 26th, 1838 in Peoria county Illinois, where he grew to manhood. In 1862 he moved to Cedar county, Iowa, where he remained 5 years engaged in farming. In 1867 he moved to Livingston county, Missouri, and after farming there for four years, he settled in Carroll county. He was married Jan. 5th, 1859 to Rebecca J. Miller of Ottawa, Ill. They are the parents of nine children, Anna E., Frederick J., Franklin J., Joseph G., Samuel H., Milroy D., Harlow J., Edith C., and Eathel R. Mr. Fash is post master at Plymouth and owns a pleasantly located farm, which is well improved.

LYMAN FORD,

born Dec. 31st, 1817 in Washington county, New York, and remained in the county of his birth until he was 35 years old, being engaged in farming and rafting on the Hudson river. He also boated from Canada to New York city via Lake Champlain, the Lake Champlain canal and Hudson river. In 1852 he moved to DeKalb county, Illinois, and was engaged in farming for ten years in Illinois, and the following four years he lived in Boone county, Iowa. He came to Carroll county, Missouri, and located on section 29 Washington township in 1866. Mr. Ford was married Jan. 12th, 1839, to Miss Adelia Vanderwarker of Washington county, New York. They have five children living, Electa, Washington J., James F., Edgar and Amy. Mrs. Ford is a member of the M. E. church, and Mr. Ford is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

GEORGIA A. GREEN,

born September 27th, 1851, in Carroll county, Missouri. Daughter of W. H. Graham, a resident of Lewisville, Texas. In 1871 she went in company with her father to Texas, and lived there until the 25th day of Feb. 1874, on which day she married Seth M. Green and then returned to Carroll county. Seth M. Green was born in Keokuk, Iowa, Aug. 10th 1851. He received his early education in Livingston county, Missouri, and completed his education at the Missouri State University in 1871. In 1872 Mr. Green studied law in the office of James M. Davis at Utica, Mo. He was admitted to the bar in 1873, and was afterwards a partner with James T. Anderson at Breckenridge. In 1873 he went to Texas and taught school. In 1874 after spending the summer in Carroll county, Missouri, he and his wife taught school at the Donald Academy in Texas. In 1875 he began farming and in 1877 he returned to Missouri and has been engaged in the practice of law since his return. He is at present located at Dawn, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Green are the parents of one child living, Albert M.

WILLIAM A. JOHN,

born September 17th, 1835 in Pembrookshire, Wales; lived there until ten years of age, when he went to Glamorganshire and worked in the machine shop for seven years and learned the blacksmith trade. In 1854 came to America and located in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania and followed mining for eight years in the anthracite coal mines. In 1862 he went to Ohio and was engaged in mining, opening mines, erecting mining machinery &c., in the counties of Trumbull and Hubbard until 1871, when he moved to Carroll county, Missouri, and commenced the pursuit of farming, which he has since followed. In September 1859 he married Miss

Mary W. Davis of Minersville, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of seven children, John D., Mary A., Nellie A., Ellen G., David H., Thomas H. and Albert A. Mr. John is an Odd Fellow of Plymouth Lodge No. 406.

THOMAS J. JONES,

born March 24, 1824, in South Wales; lived there on a farm until 1840, when he came to America and settled in Portage county, Ohio. Here he remained three years, and then moved to Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and was engaged in running a blast furnace and rolling mill. He worked at this for four years, and then moved to Iowa county, Wisconsin, and engaged in farming for twenty years. His next point of settlement was Carroll county, Missouri. He purchased 160 acres in section 13, of Washington township, and has since added to his tract until he has 600 acres of fine land, with fine improvements on it. He was married in January, 1847, to Miss Ann Griffas, of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, a native of Wales. They are the parents of eight children, living: Ann, William, Daniel, Lydia, Diana, Manuel, David and Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Baptist church.

ANSEL LESLEY,

born December 6, 1837, in Boone county, Indiana. When four years old he moved with his father to Gallia county, Ohio, and remained in that county until he became of age. He was married March 7, 1860, to Miss Josephine James, of Gallia county. Two years after his marriage he moved to Winona county, Minnesota, and remained five years, following the pursuit of farming. His next move was to Carroll county, Missouri, in 1867, where he has since made his home. His wife died June 2d, 1872, leaving four children: Jacob J., Mary E. William E. and Ross S. Mr. Lesley was again married July 23, 1874, to Miss Henrietta L. Snyder, daughter of David D. Snyder, of Livingston county. They are the parents of two children: David A. and Harriet E. Mr. Lesley's father, James Lesley, came to Carroll county in 1867, and was a local Methodist preacher. He died June 24, 1881. Politically, Mr. Lesley is a republican. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist church.

AUGUSTUS A. LESLEY,

born October 16, 1839, in Boone county, Indiana. When but two years old he moved with his father to Gallia county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. In 1860 he returned to Boone county, Indiana, and remained two years. He then moved to Winona county, Minnesota, and in 1867 he removed to Carroll county, Missouri, and located on section three, of Washington township. Before selecting Missouri Mr. Lesley traveled

over a good many states. He was married September 12, 1861, to Miss Fannie Kern, daughter of H. B. Kern, a native of Boone county, Indiana. They are the parents of five children: Ansel B., Minta A., Cyrus C., Chloe A. and Mattie M. Three dead. Mr. and Mrs. Lesley are both members of the M. E. church. Mr. Lesley is a man who takes great delight in improving his house and having things comfortable around him.

HENRY LEVER,

born November 7, 1822, in Wiltshire, England. From seven to twenty-five years of age he was engaged in England as shepherd on the South-downs. He afterwards was employed as drayman in London. In 1856 he crossed the Atlantic, and settled at first near Toronto, Canada, and in 1860 he moved to Waverly, Bremer county, Iowa. He enlisted in Company C., of the 10th Iowa Infantry, under Sherman's command, and was with Rosecrans part of the time. He was engaged in the battle of Island No. 10, Iuka, Corinth, Vicksburg. At the siege of Vicksburg he was transferred to the invalid corps, and served the remainder of his time in the Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis. After receiving his discharge he returned to Iowa, and after one year's time he moved to Miami county, Ohio, and farmed for three years. From Ohio he moved to Carroll county, Missouri, and located in Washington township. He was married January 8, 1865, to Miss Caroline F. Crosby, of Toledo, Iowa. They are the parents of four children: Robert E., Charles H., George H. and Julia M.

LEVI W. MCCAIN,

born June 28, 1835, in Adair county, Kentucky, where he was raised on a farm. He came to Carroll county, Missouri, in April, 1855, and worked on a farm in Missouri river bottom for a year or two. In 1858 he started for Pike's Peak, but hearing discouraging news on the way, he returned without completing the trip. On the 28th of January, 1859, Mr. McCain was married to Miss Sarah A. Shirley, of Carroll county. He followed farming until 1862, when he enlisted in the army. His war record is mentioned in the soldier's record of this book. After his return home, in 1865, he bought sixty acres of land, in Fairfield township, and has been farming in the northwestern part of Carroll county ever since. His home is at present located in section twenty-five, of Washington township. His marriage has been blessed with six children, living: Nannie F., Martha E., Ida B., Benjamin F., Wade H., and Lucy. Mr. McCain is a member of the United Brethren Church.

WILLIAM A. OLIVER,

born May 14, 1852, in Schuyler county, Illinois, where he remained until nine years old, at which time he moved to Adair county, Missouri, and spent seven years of his life. In 1868 he returned to Illinois, and two years after came back to Adair county, and was engaged in farming. In 1872 he moved to Carroll county, in company with his father, Josiah Oliver, and located at DeWitt. William attended school at Avalon College for three years, and read medicine for one year. His eyes failing him, he was obliged to discontinue his studies, so he engaged in the mercantile business at Avalon. In the spring of 1881 he moved to Plymouth, and engaged in the merchandising business with Charles E. Wells. They keep a complete stock of every variety of goods and are doing a thriving business. Mr. Oliver was married, October 9, 1879, to Miss Mollie Rodgers, daughter of Dr. J. W. Rodgers, of Carroll county. They have one child, whose name is Daisy.

ALPHONZO T. PARKS,

born December 22, 1849, in Payson, Adams county, Illinois, where he grew to manhood, on his father's, O. S. Parks', farm. In 1869 he came to Carroll county with his father, and settled on section thirteen, of Washington township, which has since been the home of the Parks family. Alphonzo T. was married, December 25, 1875, to Miss Sarah C. Homsher, of Illinois. In 1877 he moved to Lucas county, Iowa, but remained only one year, and returned to Ray county, Missouri, where he made his home until the spring of 1881, when he purchased and located on eighty acres in section fourteen of Washington township in Carroll county. His marriage has been blessed with one child, Eva E.

DAVID D. RAYNER,

born August 11, 1854, in Miami county, Ohio. Is of English descent. When five years old he, in company with his father, moved to Cedar county, Iowa, and lived there on the farm for eight years. In 1867 he came to Carroll county, and located on section seven of Washington township. Mr. Rayner has his farm well improved. The improvements consist of a good farm-house, a fine orchard, and hedge fences. He was married, November 22, 1876, to Miss Maud Johnson, daughter of Jacob Johnson, of Carroll county. They have two children, Minnie E. and Mary B.

JONATHAN REA,

was born December 3, 1842, in Logan county, Ohio, and was raised on his father's farm until nineteen years of age, when he enlisted in company

B, 20th Ohio regiment, September 8, 1861. In the army of Tennessee under Gen. Grant, and engaged in the battles at Ft. Donaldson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Champion Hill and went on Sherman's raid into Mississippi. In February, 1864, returned home on furlough and remained thirty days, and then joined his regiment at Camp Dennison and engaged in the battle of Kennesaw mountain, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was wounded in the head at Raymond, Mississippi, and received his discharge July 15, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio. He returned to his home and was married on the 26th day of April, 1866, to Miss Christena Loffer, of Pickaway county, Ohio. In 1871 he removed to Carroll county, Missouri, and located in section 35, of Washington township. He at first bought 160 acres, but has increased his farm to 440 acres. His farm is well improved and he pays considerable attention to stock raising. Mr. Rea has seven children living: Nellie G., Lyman C., Henry T., Susan A., Reuben, Bessie P. and James E. Mr. and Mrs. Rea are members of the United Brethren church.

JOHN O. ROBERTS,

was born in April, 1832, in Wales, where he remained until seventeen years old, attending school. In 1849 he embarked for America, and located in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, and worked on a farm for one year. The following eight years of his life were spent in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin on the farm. In 1858 he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and was married to Miss Elenor Williams. After their marriage they settled on a farm he had previously purchased in Wisconsin, and they lived there for eleven years. In 1869 he moved to Carroll county and settled on section 16, in Washington township. His first purchase of land in Carroll county was but eighty acres, but he since purchased 413 acres, and has his farm well improved. He has seven children living: Owen M., John W., C. P., Elizabeth M., Robert P., Jane M. and Wm. M. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are both members of the Welsh Calvinistic church.

ALBERT J. SNIDER,

was born September 22, 1853 in Marshall county, Illinois. He was raised on a farm and lived in the county of his birth until fifteen years old, when he moved to Livingston county, Missouri, and was engaged in farming there until 1877, when he commenced learning the blacksmith trade in Washington township, Carroll county. He has since that time worked at his trade and is at present in partnership with his brother in Plymouth. Mr. Snider was married February 21, 1876, to Miss Hattie V. Brown, a native of Ohio. They have one child living: Oscar F. Mr. Snider is a member of the Odd Fellows, Plymouth Lodge, No. 406, and is at present an officer in the lodge.

JAMES K. STONE,

was born March 2, 1846, in Livingston county, Missouri. Was raised on the farm until 1864, when he went into the grocery and hardware business, in partnership with John Parsons, in Utica. In 1872 he was engaged in the merchandising business in Richmond. Was there one year and then returned to Utica, and engaged in the drug business, with a Mr. Tracy. He finally located, in 1879, in Plymouth in the drug business. Mr. Stone was married October 20, 1875, to Miss Addie Austin, daughter of Andrew J. Austin, of Chillicothe, Missouri. They are the parents of two children: Lawrence G. and Andrew J. Mrs. Stone's father, Andrew J. Austin, was colonel in the confederate army. He was taken prisoner at Springfield and brutally murdered. Mr. and Mrs. Stone are members of the Baptist church.

TROTTER TOWNSHIP.

LEWIS N. REES,

was born February 21, 1803, in Frederick county, Virginia. He is a son of Lewis and Sarah Rees, natives of Virginia. When 16 years old Lewis N. moved with his parents to the town known as Old Franklin, Missouri. They remained here but one year and then moved to Saline county, where they were engaged in farming for ten years. In 1831 Lewis was engaged in the grocery business with his brother in Richmond, Missouri. In 1832 he moved with a stock of dry goods to Carrollton, Missouri, and established the first store in the county, about five miles south of the present site of Carrollton. He was also the first postmaster in Carroll county. In 1833 Mr. Rees moved his stock of goods to Carrollton, and after two years associated himself with Messrs. Martin & Cockrill. This partnership lasted two years, when Mr. Rees moved his share of the stock to Livingston county, where he remained one year and sold out his stock of goods and returned to Carroll county. On March 26, 1840, he married Miss Hannah Tull, daughter of John Tull, a Kentuckian. They have had eight children born to them, five of whom are living: Alonzo, Sarah Eliza, (now Mrs. H. Turpin,) Harriet, (now Mrs. Perry Ewing,) John Lewis, and Fannie (now Mrs. Edgar Fleming). In August, 1842, Mr. Rees was elected to fill the offices of circuit and county clerk, in which capacity he served for six years. After this he was engaged in the mercantile business in Carroll county, and in 1854 he moved to Kansas, and established the first store in Leavenworth. He was also their first postmaster. In 1858 he moved to Liberty, Missouri, for the purpose of educating his children in the William Jewell college; after remaining there four years

he moved with his family to Carroll county, where he has since lived. In 1872 he was elected assessor. Mr. Rees and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church; with the exception of the oldest, their children are all members of churches.

JUDGE JAMES TROTTER,

born March 4, 1805, near Staunton, Augusta county, Virginia. He is the son of James Trotter. He left Virginia when but one year old, and moved with his parents to Kentucky. His father died in 1813, and in 1829 he moved with his mother to what is now called Carroll county, but was then a part of Ray. Up to the twenty-fourth year of his age his life was spent on the farm. When he first came to Carroll county he engaged in the mercantile business with Mr. Wilcoxson for two years. He then, with his mother, settled on the farm he now owns, in section 25, of Trotter township. In 1837 he married Miss Cynthia Carey, daughter of Nathaniel Carey, of Carroll county. Mr. Trotter was elected sheriff in 1838. He held this office for three terms, being elected twice and appointed once. In August, 1852, he was elected judge of the county court, which position he held until 1879, excepting one year, when he tendered his resignation, but was afterwards re-elected. He is one of the oldest members of the Carrollton Baptist church, having been united with it since 1842. His first wife, who was also a member of the same church, died in December, 1846, leaving Judge Trotter four children, all of whom are living in Carroll county. Their names are as follows: Nancy J., Calvin W., Eliza Ann and Cary B. In September, 1847, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Beard, a widowed daughter of Major James Fletcher, of Lafayette county, Missouri. Three children have been born to them, two of whom are married and living in Carroll county. The youngest is at home with his parents. Their names are Mary A., Martha and Fletcher. Judge Trotter is now seventy-six years old, and is living a quiet life on his farm, three miles west of Carrollton.

EDWARD TEMPLEMAN,

born June 22, 1809, in Washington county, Kentucky. He is a son of Leroy Templeman, who was born in Fauquier county, Virginia. His father moved from Washington to Grayson county, Kentucky, when Edward was nine years old. In this county Edward arrived at maturity. In April, 1833, he was married to Miss Nancy E. Stone, daughter of Moses Stone, of Grayson county. He lived on a farm in Kentucky until 1837, when he emigrated to Pike county, Illinois. He lived there five years, and in 1842 moved to Davis county, Missouri. There he remained eight years, and in 1850 moved to Carroll county, where he has since lived. During the war Mr. Templeman served for eight months in the

state militia, under Colonel King's command. He is the father of ten children, six of whom are still living, and all but one in Carroll county, and named as follows: Mary Jane (now Mrs. Beatty), William B., Emiline (now Mrs. Thomas McMinnis), Catherine (now Mrs. Shinn), Edward, Sarah B. (now Mrs. Farris). Mr. Templeman and wife are both members of the Missionary Baptist church.

REV. JAMES M. GOODSON,

born July 15, 1811. The late Rev. James M. Goodson came from Cumberland county, Kentucky, to Missouri in 1833, and settled in Carroll county. He was married at the time and commenced the occupation of farming on the place where he died, December 2, 1879. His wife was a Miss Trotter, from Kentucky, and a sister of Judge James Trotter, of Carroll county. Mr. Goodson served his country in several capacities. In 1837 he was elected county assessor, which office he filled for two consecutive terms. In 1841 he was elected sheriff and collector, both offices being filled by the same man at that time. In 1847 Mr. Goodson, having professed religion some little time before, he was ordained to the gospel ministry at the Carrollton Baptist church, of which he was afterward pastor for some time. In 1865 he was sent to the legislature. This about closed his political career. After becoming somewhat enfeebled by age his ministerial labors were confined to the pulpits of the McCroskey and McGill's Creek churches, both in the neighborhood of his farm, and both founded by him.

DAVID SWANK,

born August 4, 1820, in Warren county, Ohio. He lived on a farm in that county until he was 35 years of age. He was engaged in the mercantile business in Hopkinsville from 1853 to 1860. September 21, 1844, he was married to Miss Emeline Morrill, a native of Ohio; her parents were relatives of Senator Morrill of Maine. By this marriage Mr. Swank had five children, four of them still live; their names are: Harriet E., Paulina D., Newton M. and Mary E. His first wife died June 30, 1854; May 22, 1856, he married Miss Mary A. Hopkins, whose father was a Virginian, and a subordinate under the command of Gen. Harrison. Two children are the result of Mr. Swank's second marriage: John W. and David. In the spring of 1860 he moved to Iowa and remained 10 years. In 1870 he moved to Carroll county, Missouri, and has lived here ever since. Mr. Swank's father, Daniel Swank, was an Ohio pioneer settler, and served under Gen. Harrison at the siege of Fort Meigs, where he was wounded. Mr. Swank's grandfather was a native of Germany, served in the American revolution and lived to be 103 years old. David Swank is

a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. His wife is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

JOHN S. HARFORD,

born July 24, 1824, in Shelby county, Kentucky; a son of Henry Harford. When about three years old he moved with his parents to Henry county, Kentucky, where he lived until 1856, following the pursuit of farming and tobacco growing. He was united in marriage September 27, 1847, to Miss Caroline Fuller, daughter of Wm. S. Fuller, who was formerly from Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. Mr. Harford remained in Kentucky, after his marriage until the spring of 1856, when he moved with his wife and three children to Carroll county, Missouri. Here he has been following the life of a farmer ever since. He is the father of eight children, all living; the four oldest are married; their names are as follows: Wm. Henry, John Oliver; Jemimah F., Orin Thomas, Mary Ann, Almira Jane, James M. and Martha May. Jemimah F. is now the wife of Thomas Mossbarger; Mary Ann married Mitchell Black, a merchant in Mandeville. Mr. Harford's great-grandfather was a native of Hartford, England. Mr. Harford's mother is still living in Kentucky. Her father, Captain Gilbert Fuller, whose name is connected with American history, was a sea captain for thirty years. Mr. Harford joined the militia in 1864 under Captain Hoover. He was taken prisoner when Price made his march to the Missouri river. In March 12, he was discharged from service and went to his farm on the northern line of Trotter township, where he has been ever since. He was justice of the peace of Carrollton district from 1862 until 1866. He was also township clerk and treasurer of the school fund from April 1870 until April 1873.

WILLIAM CROCKETT,

born Sept 15, 1828, in Howard county. He moved to Carroll county with his parents in 1832 and settled two miles from Carrollton. In 1850 Mr. Crockett emigrated to California and returned in 1854, and continued the pursuits of farming. He lived with his brother John Crockett from 1859 until he was married, which was August 8, 1861, and then moved on a farm near his brother. He married Miss Virginia T. Poindexter, daughter of W. Poindexter. During the war Mr. Crockett was a member of the state militia under Col. Hall and Maj. Deigle. He has no children but has adopted one who is called Minnie B. Crockett. His father, Wm. Crockett, Sr., was a Tennessean, and was engaged in the war of 1812, and was one of the first county judges of Carroll county.

MRS. SUSAN A BRISTOW,

born April 25th, 1832, in Campbell county Va. She was one year old when she moved with her parents, to Montgomery, Mo., where she lived until nineteen years old. In 1852, she came with her uncle Mr. Bridgewater, to Carroll county, and taught school for a short time. May 30th, 1852, Susan A. Bristow, *nee* Mills, married Joel Trotter, who was County Surveyor at that time. They made their home upon the place that Mrs. Bristow now owns. She continued to teach after their marriage. In 1857, she accompanied her husband across the plains, with ox trains, to California. This was about the time of the Mountain Meadow Massacre, and they experienced exciting times. In 1860, they returned overland to Texas, where they wintered. In 1861, they moved on their farm in Carroll county. In the fall of 1864, Mr. Trotter was killed by Price's command for being connected with the killing of Col. Peery and his men. Mr. Trotter and five other men were shot near Wavely, Lafayette county, Missouri. By Mr. Trotter, Mrs. Bristow is the mother of six children, all living, and named as follows: Miriam J., John R., Sarah T., Mary R., Martha A., and Frank. In October, 1866, the widow Trotter was married to S. G. Bristow, a farmer in Carroll county. He died in 1869. Mrs. Bristow had one child by her last marriage, named G. Beebe. Mrs. Bristow is living on her farm four miles north-east of Carrollton. Her aged mother who was born in Albemarle county, Va., December 19th, 1804, is living with her.

BENJAMIN F. WHEAT, M. D.,

born in the year 1836, in Columbia, Adair county, Kentucky. He is a son of Oathey Wheat, and lived with his parents until twelve years of age, when he went to Griffin Springs, Taylor county. He lived here with his father for three years, and in 1851, moved to Haskingsville, Green county, Ky. In 1854, he moved back to Columbia, and remained three years, engaged in writing in the Clerk's office. In 1857, he visited Kansas, and soon after moved to Carroll county, in the neighborhood of his present home. He taught school here for a short time, and then he returned to Columbia, and went from there to Lebanon, Ky., where he remained until 1860, clerking in a wholesale and retail Commission house. He was married October 12th, 1859, to Miss Mattie E. Gum, daughter of John C. Gum. After he was married he moved to Columbia, and sold drugs, and read medicine, until 1863. He next visited Greensburg, and moved to Campbellville, Ky., where he again engaged in the drug business, and reading medicine. In 1864, he attended the Louisville University. In 1865, he moved back to Greensburg, and traveled in the interest of the Boon tobacco warehouse. In July, 1865, he commenced practicing medi-

cine at Cross roads, Green county, Ky., and in 1871, he moved to Carroll county, Mo., where he has been practicing medicine ever since. He is located in section 9, of Trotter Township. He has lately associated with himself, one, Dr. C. S. Williams, formerly of Pewee Valley, Ky. Doctor Wheat is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He is the father of six children, named: Cora, Stella, John Oathey, Will J., Lizzie Lee, and Benny Dell.

WILLIAM J. RICHESON,

was born June 29th, 1837, in Monroe county, Va., now W. Va. He is the son John Richeson, who was married the second time. William J., was a child of his second wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Hill; he was raised on a farm in Virginia. In December, 1859, he moved to this county, where his father had been for one year. On July 10th 1860, he was married to Miss Adaline Shinn, daughter of Joel and Nancy Shinn, of Carroll county. In 1862 Mr. Richeson moved to the place which he now owns; he is the father of one child, Thomas V. Mr. Richeson and wife are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church; his father was in the war of 1812.

HENRY A. HART,

was born August 25th, 1838, in Callaway county, Mo. In 1849 he moved to Carroll county, and living here four years, returned to Callaway county. In 1857 he again moved to Carroll county, and has since made this county his home. He has followed the occupation of farming all his life. In November, 1858, he married Miss Parlee Standley, daughter of Reuben Standley. During the war Mr. Hart was in the militia under Capts. Standley and Beatty; he is the father of eight children, seven of whom are still living, and named as follows: William F., Mary B., Andrew J., Rilla M., Emma J., Sophia L. and Henry A. Mr. Hart and wife are members of the Methodist church; he is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Hart's father, Alfred Hart, was born in Virginia, in 1805; he was a farmer all his life, and died in Arkansas in 1879. Mr. Hart's mother died when he was quite small.

WILLIAM F. GOODSON,

was born December 15th, 1841, in Carroll county. He is a son of James M. Goodson, and lived with his father, following the pursuit of farming, until he grew up to manhood. During the war Mr. Goodson was orderly sergeant of a company of state militia, under Capt. Beatty's command. When Col. Price made his march to the Missouri river and seized Carrollton, Sergt. Goodson, with the rest of the company, were taken prisoners and marched to a place near Waverly, where his company were

formed in a line and allowed to go home, with the exception of six men who confessed to being accomplices in the killing of Col. Peery and his men. The six men were taken and it is supposed, shot. Mr. Goodson was assessor of Carroll county for five years, being elected two terms and serving one year to complete Mr. Dickerson's term, after his death. He was married May 10th, 1866, to Miss Louisa Snider, daughter of John Snider, of Carroll county; he is the father of six children, five of whom still live: Ira, Ola, Guy, Mat and Lucy. In 1870 Wm. F. Goodson was elected sheriff of the county and served for one term.

JAMES GOODSON,

was born February 2d, 1844, in Carroll county. He lived with his parents on his father's farm until Feb. 26, 1863, at which time he was married to Susan A. Gregory, daughter of David Gregory. He then moved to the place where he now lives, and has been there ever since, engaged in farming. He is the father of six children—all living—named: James David, John Wakefield, Alice, Mary Jane, Clarissa and Finis. Mr. Goodson was a member of the state militia during the late civil war, under the command of Captain Beatty. He has been a member of the Missionary Baptist church for about twelve years, and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN P. GOODSON,

born August 19, 1846, in Carroll county, Mo. He is a son of James M. and Clarrissa Goodson, natives of Kentucky. John P. was raised on his father's farm, 5 miles northwest of Carrollton, Mo. He completed his education at the Missouri State University. After leaving school he worked with his brother one year, in the sheriff's office. He then went to live with his sister on the place where he now resides. September 19, 1877, he was married to Miss Mary Catron, daughter of John Catron of Lafayette county, Mo. The issue of this union was one daughter, named Ella S. Mr. Goodson during the last three years, has dealt extensively in live stock. He is a member of the Baptist church, and Masonic fraternity. His wife is a member of the Christian church, and is also a member of the Eastern Star Masons.

JEFFERSON M. COX,

born March 10, 1851, in Morgan county, Illinois. He is a son of Thaddeus and Martha Cox. Thaddeus Cox was a Virginian. He moved to Illinois, and from that state to Missouri in 1854. He was married to Miss Eaton, then of Ray county, and died June 20, 1874, in Carroll county. His wife is still living and was married the second time to Allen Harris. Jefferson M. Cox was raised in Carroll county. On February 1, 1876, he

married Miss Nancy Goldbar, daughter of John Goldbar of Carroll county. They are the parents of two children, Wm. Thaddeus and Nathaniel. Mr. Cox is a member of the Old School Baptist church. His wife is a Methodist.

THOMAS N. GOODSON,

born January 19, 1857, on his father's farm in Carroll county where he now lives. He was raised on the old home place and received his education in the district schools. After his father's death, which occurred December 2, 1879, he took charge of the homestead and has been cultivating it ever since. In October, 1880, he married Miss Sallie Drake, daughter of James E. Drake. Mr. Drake was the first judge chosen after the establishment of the probate court in Carroll county. He was mayor of the town of Carrollton for some time and is at present recorder of the county. Thomas N. is the youngest son of the late Rev. James M. Goodson, one of the pioneers of Carroll county. His home is in section 14 of Trotter township.

INGRAM C. STANLEY,

born October 3, 1858, in Carroll county, Mo. He is a son of John M. and Margaret E. Stanley. His father died in 1861 and his widowed mother married W. H. Merrell, of Carroll county, in 1866. She died in 1877. Mr. Stanley lived in Carroll county until 1869 when he moved to Dallas county, Texas, but returned in 1871 and remained with his mother and step-father until 1876 when he left home to work for himself. For the last three years he has been attending Avalon college in Livingston county. He is now twenty-two years old and has recently married Miss Florence Carpenter, daughter of D. E. Carpenter of Livingston county, Missouri.

RIGDE TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM ADAMS.

Mr. Adams came from Indiana to Carroll county in 1869. He has a farm of four hundred and six acres all well improved. On his place he has the largest orchard in the township. He has an orchard of 700 apple trees, 1600 peach 100 cherry and other kinds of trees. Mr. Adams was married in 1855 to Miss Lucinda Huntsmeyer. They have seven children, James S., John F., Noah A., Alvilda, Hester Viola, Loutitia and Minnie Gertrude. Mr. Adams and wife are members of the Christian church. He is one of the leading men his neighborhood.

JOHN A. BURBAGE,

born in 1855 in Brown county, Ohio, son of Thomas S. and Nancy Burbage, natives of Ohio. He moved in company with his parents to Iowa; he removed to Livingston county, Mo., in 1874, and to Carroll county in 1878. He was married in 1879 to Miss Mollie Norton, daughter of George and Eliza Norton. They are the parents of one child—Ollie May. Mr. Burbage owns a farm of eighty acres of superior land. He votes the greenback ticket.

DR. T. J. BROWN,

born in 1828 in Washington county, Tennessee. Son of Gabriel and Sarah (Bayless) Brown. He was raised on a farm and had a poor chance for obtaining an education. He studied medicine 3 years and then took a course of lectures in Cincinnati, Ohio. He came to Carroll county, Missouri in 1852, and began the practice of his profession. In 1855 he was married to Miss Sarah A. Collet. They have nine children, 5 sons and 4 daughters. Dr. Brown and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F. In addition to his practice he has a farm of 620 acres of land, which with one exception is the largest farm in Ridge Township. Dr. Brown is one of the oldest physicians in his section of the county, and perhaps no man has taken greater interest in the progress and welfare of the county.

JABEZ CALVERT,

was born in 1829 in Cooper county, Missouri. Son of Noding and Jane (Bayles) Calvert. Jabez came to Carroll county in 1844. In 1852 he was married to Miss Nancy Mitchell, who died in 1861. Mr. Calvert was again married in 1862 to Miss P. Shinn. Six children have been born to this union, Love J., Stephen E., Hugh J., L. A., Ruth V. and Amy V. Mr. Calvert is pleasantly located on a nice little farm, on which are fine stone quarries of both sand and limestone, the two different kinds of stone being on the same 20 acres of land. He is a democrat and has been a member of the Baptist church since 1847.

JASPER N. CAULK,

was born in 1844, in Henry county, Iowa. He entered the federal army in 1862 and served 3 years. At the close of the war he returned to Iowa and remained until 1866 when he removed to Carroll county, Missouri, where he has since made his home. In 1866 he married Miss Margaret Plunket, daughter of Julius S. and Mary Plunket. Jasper N. Caulk is the sixth son of Henry and Lillie A. Caulk. Mr. Caulk is located on a farm of 100 acres in Ridge township, and is a very successful farmer. His wife is a member of the Christian church, and he is a staunch democrat.

JAMES B. LANCK,

was born in 1847 in Meigs county, Ohio. He came to Carroll county, Missouri in 1849, in company with his parents, Ezra and Rachel Lanck. He was raised on the farm. In 1871 he was married to Miss Martha Conner, daughter of Frank and Martha Conner. They are the parents of four children, Agnes J., Elizabeth, Maggie and Harriet V. Mr. Lanck and wife are members of the Baptist church. He owns a small well improved farm.

WILEY ROY,

was born in 1803, in King William county, Va. Son of Richard D. and Jane W. Roy. He moved to Harrison county, W. Va., in 1832, and was there engaged in teaching school for two years in Clarksburg. Mr. Roy was educated at Rumford College, Va., graduating there in 1821. In 1834 he moved to Georgetown, Ky., and began clerking for a dry goods firm. He remained in different parts of the state fourteen years, and then removed to Mississippi, and clerked for two years in Natchez. After traveling for three years he moved to Missouri, stopping at Hill's Landing, Carroll county, in November, 1853, and has spent the most of his time, while in this county, as teacher in schools, or as school commissioner. In June, 1871, he was married to Mrs. Mildred L. Gillispie, widow of Abram Gillispie, and daughter of James and Margaret Bowling. Mr. and Mrs. Roy have raised a family of six children, and are members of the Christian church. In the fall of 1870 Mr. Roy was elected commissioner of public schools, and after filling this office for four years located on a beautiful farm on Big Creek in Ridge township, where he at present resides, known by his neighbors to be an honest and upright man. Politically, he is a staunch democrat; his great-grandfather and two great uncles served in the revolutionary war.

WILLIAM B. SINCLAIR,

was born in 1847, in Ohio county, Ky. Son of Isaac and Nancy Sinclair. William B., learned harness making when sixteen years old, and worked in Danville, Ills., for four years. He afterwards learned the blacksmith trade and has followed that trade ever since. He was married in 1876, to Miss Hannah E. Cowger, daughter of Noah and Elizabeth Cowger. They have three children: Elmer J., Effie N. and Emma J. Mr. Sinclair and wife are members of the Methodist church; he is located at Bridge Creek, where he owns property and commands an extensive trade. Although a hard working man, he is crippled in one leg by a necrosis of the bone.

B. C. WOODS,

was born in 1826, in Hardeman county, Tennessee; son of Sarshel and Elizabeth Woods. Sarshel Woods, Abbott Hancock, Bill Kavanaugh and Billy White, while living in Howard county, Mo., heard much talk about bears in Tennessee, and having built a flat-boat, "set sail" for the afore mentioned hunting grounds, going the whole trip by water, and taking their families with them. After arriving at their destination the families remained on the flat-boat, and it was at this time and on this boat that the subject of this sketch was born. Sarshel Woods moved with his family to Carroll county, Mo., in 1833, locating in what is now known as Combs township. The old log house in which they lived immediately after coming to the county, is still standing to-day, and is said to be the oldest house in Carroll county. The place is now owned by W. O. Squires. In 1846 B. C. Woods went to Mexico as a soldier, and served fourteen months; on his return he followed farming two years, and then went to California and roved over the far west for eighteen months; he returned in 1860, and after spending a short while in Texas, he entered the late civil war but did not go south until 1864. After the war he returned to Carroll county, Mo., where he has since remained, following the pursuit of farming. He was married May 18th, 1848, to Miss Nancy P. Callaway, daughter of Ambrose and Susan Callaway. They are the parents of nine children living: Susan E., Margaret P., James H., Josephine B., Sarshel C., H. Paddy, Martha J., Nancy A. and Charles B. Mrs. Woods had one uncle stolen by the Indians, and he lived and died with them.

J. A. YATES,

was reared and educated in Callaway county, Mo. Has always followed the pursuit of farming. He came to Carroll county in 1873. Owns, in partnership with his brother, J. R. Yates, a well-improved farm of 220 acres. He takes great delight in raised blooded cattle and hogs. He brought the first pure-blooded cows to Carroll county. Mr. Yates was married in 1876 to Miss Lou E. Creel, daughter of W. R. and Margaret Creel. They have one child, Mary Dell. All are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Yates and his brother, Dr. Yates, are solid democrats.

J. R. YATES, M. D.,

born in Woodford county, Kentucky, son of John T. and Elizabeth Yates. He was raised on a farm, and received his education at Richland Academy, in Callaway county, Mo. James R. began the study of medicine when 17 years old and completed his course of lectures at the St. Louis medical College in 1863. He has been practicing for about 18 years in Missouri, in the counties of Callaway, Ray, Morgan and Carroll. He is

a successful physician and has a full practice. He was married in 1861 to Miss Ellen Threlkeld, daughter of Hiram and Nancy Threlkeld. They have three children, W. Q., Mary and Joel.

HILL TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE WILSON,

born August 12, 1822, in Lanarkshire, Scotland. He received a common school education at the burgh school, Biggar. His father, William Wilson was a farmer in Skirling, Peebleshire, where according to the statistical account of that parish his ancestors had lived for nearly 200 years. John Wilson and Barbara Stevenson, his grandparents lived to 91 and 100 years respectively. George, at the death of his father, in 1843, went to the city of Edinburgh, where he found employment in the publishing house of W. and R. Chambers, and held a subordinate position under them for 23 years. He was married June 3d, 1845, to Miss Barbara Yule, daughter of Thos. and Jane (Wilson) Yule. Ten children were born to them, eight of whom are still living. During his residence in Edinburgh he became familiar with the personal appearance of all the celebrities of the day, such as Francis Jeffrey, John Wilson, alias "Christopher Worth," George Combe, Hugh Miller, Dr. Thomas Chalmers, and others. Through a mutual friend he had frequently the pleasure of dining with Mackay, the actor. As a member of the Lanark and Biggar Clubs he had the friendship and acquaintance of Wm. Hunter, Esq., the historian of "Biggar and the House of Fleming," and the honor of being mentioned in the preface of that work, with other gentlemen who aided him in his researches. Was also personally acquainted with Alex. Manson, Esq., and Alex. Bertram, distinguished editors, Alex. McLogan, James Smith, and Alex. Hume, poets of Scotland. It is not surprising, therefore, that, moving in such an environment, he also should have been seized with the "scribbler's itch," and about the year 1860, he was engaged to write a series of sketches and tales for the columns of the "*Lanarkshire Advertiser*," the first of these being the life of James Howe, a friend of Sir Walter Scott's and a celebrated painter in his time. In the spring of 1867 Mr. Wilson landed in America and came to Carroll county Mo., in 1868, where he entered forty acres of railroad land in section 19, Hill township. This he sold in 1875, and bought eighty acres in section 29 where he is at present engaged in farming and stock raising. He became a citizen of the United States July 24th, 1877, and by the unanimous vote of the people was elected township clerk and assessor.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM H. ADAMS.

Wm. Hicks Adams was born in Dorchester county, Maryland, on the 8th day of April, 1830. He attended the schools of his native county, in his youth and finished his education at South Salem Institute, in Ohio. He obtained the means to attend this school by teaching, which profession he commenced following in his native state, at the age of seventeen years. He afterwards taught in Randolph and Montgomery counties, Indiana, for several years. Wm. H. Adams was married in Randolph county, Indiana, June 10, 1853, to Miss Martha Sands, daughter of Abijah Sands, of that county. After his marriage he was engaged in Crawfordsville, Indiana, at cabinet making, until the year 1867, when he came to this state and settled on a farm, in Greenton valley in Lafayette county. There he remained but one year and then moved to Morton, in Ray, where he farmed for five years. In 1873 he came to this county and located upon the same farm upon which he is at present living, in section 5, Prairie township. This place is well improved and in a prosperous condition. Mr. Adams was elected, in April, 1881, on the democratic ticket, to the office of justice of the peace, in his township. He has always been an ardent advocate and strong supporter of the democratic party. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Adams, six of whom still live: Mag. Dora, Effie, Delphus, Carlotta, Marshall and Buford. Mag. Dora is now the wife of James Spurlock of Lafayette county. Mr. and Mrs. Adams and their daughter Effie are members of Mt. Olive M. E. church, south.

DR. WINFIELD S. BRONSON,

was born September 17, 1849, in Hamilton, Buckner county, Ohio. He is the son of George H. Bronson, a railroad contractor, who moved to St. Louis, when Winfield was but six years old. Winfield was raised in St. Louis and educated in the School of the Christian Brothers, a Catholic college in St. Louis. At the age of eighteen years he accepted a position in Parker's drug store on Broadway and Car streets, St. Louis, and held this position for four years. In 1867 he went to Ottawa, Kansas, and lived with his uncle for two years, and then engaged in various speculations. He went to Chicago in 1869 and read medicine with Dr. Copp and then went to the University of New York and graduated in Physic and surgery, in 1875. He soon afterward opened a drug store on Thirty-second street and Tenth avenue, in New York city, and at the same time engaged in the practice of medicine. He sold out there in 1878 and after stopping in Kirkwood, Missouri, for a few months, came to Carroll county and commenced practicing medicine in Prairie township, located

seven miles northwest of Norborne. He is now living in section 21, of that township, and is meeting with unusual success. He was married July 31, 1880, to Miss Margaret J. Jenkins, daughter of W. W. Jenkins, of Carroll county. Dr. Bronson and wife are both members of the M. E. church, south. He being a graduate of the best medical institutions in the United States, has before him a brilliant professional career in the county of his adoption.

WILLIAM W. BROWN,

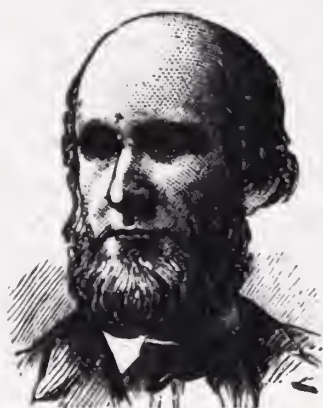
was born December 24, 1843, in Ray county, Missouri; son of Thomas E. Brown, a native of Wilson county, Tennessee, one of the early settlers of Ray county. William lived with his parents until 1862, when he enlisted in company H, 11th Missouri regiment, in Parson's division. Was in battles of Prairie Grove, Helena, Arkansas; Pleasant Hill, Mansfield and Saline River. Was wounded at Helena, Arkansas, shot through the head. Since the war has been following the pursuit of a farmer, and is one of Carroll county's best citizens. He was married October 19, 1865, to Miss Margaret R. Lents, a native of Tennessee, and daughter of Thomas and Lucinda Lents. They are the parents of five children living: Thomas J., William S., Nathan A., Ivennetia and Lucinda. Mr. Brown came to Carroll county in 1873.

SETH G. CARR,

born August 9, 1824, in Logan county, Kentucky. Son of David and Martha Carr, natives of Kentucky. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Seth G. moved in company with his parents, in 1836, to Moultrie county, Illinois, and there was raised on a farm. He was married April 20, 1847, to Miss Mary A. Siler, native of Tennessee, daughter of William and Jane Siler, natives of North Carolina. She is a relative of Gen. N. B. Forest, of the late war. Mr. Carr moved to Carroll county, Missouri in 1872, and located on a farm of 720 acres, in Prairie Township. He has his farm well improved. He has four children—Albert M., Colbert N., Benjamin F. and Jennie. Albert and Benjamin are married and farming in Carroll county. Jennie, their only daughter, is a member of the Christian church. She attended school at Carrollton and completed her collegiate course at Columbia, Missouri. She has been a close student, and is a fine scholar. Mr. Carr and wife are members of the Christian church. He is a staunch democrat.

JAMES PERNAL DALE,

born January 8, 1838, in Ray county, Missouri. He was raised and educated in the county of his birth. He commenced teaching when nineteen years old, and taught for five years. He was married March 14, 1860, to



JAMES B. EADS.

[SEE PAGE 48.]



LUCAS MARKET.

THE OLDEST MARKET IN ST. LOUIS.

Miss Mary A. Routh, daughter of Mr. John Routh, of Leavenworth county, Kansas. He moved on his father's farm immediately after his marriage, and although he taught school the three following winters, he succeeded in raising a crop every year. In 1872 he moved to Carroll county and purchase a farm of 100 acres in section 30, of Prairie township. He has since increased the farm to 160 acres. Mr. Dale has improved the farm and has one of the finest orchards in the county. In 1875 Mr. Dale traveled with his family through Nevada, Colorado and territories, returning in 1878. In 1873 Mr. Dale was elected clerk of Prairie township, under the township organization, which was then in vogue. He served until 1875, when he resigned to take the above named trip. He was elected to the same office in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Dale have had eight children, five sons and three daughters, all living, and named as follows: Edgar, Moses B., James F., Arthur S., Irvine G., Virginia F., Rosa Eureka and Lovina. Mr. Dale and wife are both members of the M. E. Church south. Their son, Moses G., belongs to the same church. Mr. Dale has lived in Prairie township for twenty years.

LEAKEN E. DORSEY,

born in 1824, in Fleming county, Kentucky. He is a son of John Dorsey, a native of Maryland. In 1852 he moved to Boone county, Missouri, where he remained six years, and then went to Pettis county. In 1877 he moved to Carroll county, where he has since resided. He now owns 340 acres in section 6, Prairie township, besides 560 acres across the county line in Ray county. Mr. Dorsey is a good farmer, and deals extensively in live stock. He feeds a great many cattle. In 1852 he was married to Henrietta Williams, a native of Kentucky. They have six children, John E., Oswell B., Edward L., Mary E., Charles A. and Eley B. Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey are members of the M. E. Church south. Mr. Dorsey is a free mason, and belongs to the Dresden lodge, No. 88, in Pettis county, Missouri.

FRANCIS A. ELLIOTT,

born February 18, 1834, in Darke county, Kentucky; son of Alexander and Lucy Elliott, natives of Kentucky. He was raised in the county of his birth until sixteen years old, when he moved to Missouri, stopping one year in Cooper county, and locating in Carroll county, in 1853. He was married January 13, 1861, to Miss Lenora W. Grow, native of Kentucky daughter of Annanias and Sallie Grow. During the war Mr. Elliott was in the home guards. He is now a successful farmer of Carroll county, and has his farm well improved. Mr. and Mrs. Grow are the parents of

seven children, living: Fannie, William R., James J. Charlie P., L., Joseph and Ora B.

ANDREW J. GRAVES,

born in 1826, in Tennessee; he is the son of Henry Graves, a blacksmith by trade. Andrew J. came to Missouri in 1850; and in 1851 moved to Iowa, and remained until 1866 when he returned to Missouri, and located in Carroll county, where he has since remained. In 1854 he was married to Miss Isabella Wadkins of Iowa. They are the parents of four children: Robert, Eliza, Sarah and Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Graves are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church south. They are now living on their farm in section 24, Prairie township. Mr Graves is justice of the peace in his township.

JOHN JOHNSON,

born August 23, 1822, in Denmark. In his early life he was employed by working on a farm, and hunting and fishing after he became a young man. He came to the United States in 1864 and located in Ottawa county, Ohio, where he remained four years, and then came to Carroll county, Missouri. He owns a farm of one hundred and forty acres in prairie township. Mr. Johnson was married in 1856 to Miss Anna Mates, who died in 1859, leaving one child, Nis H. Mr. Johnson was again married in 1860 to Miss Pragetti Paulsen. To this union were born three children: Ella C., August S. and one deceased. Mr. Johnson's oldest son, Nis H., was born in 1857 in Denmark, and was married May 8, 1881, to Miss Laura E. Knowles of Illinois, daughter of Wm. R. and Hannah L. Knowles. John Johnson and wife are members of the Lutheran church.

R. S. JUDD,

born in Dutchess county, New York. He is a son of Dr. Stoddard Judd. He was raised and educated in the county of his birth. At the age of eighteen he emigrated with his parents to Wisconsin, and in 1870, he came to Carroll county, Mo., being then twenty-three years old. He has a farm of 500 acres, of fine improved land. He deals extensively in live stock. He was married in 1851, to Miss Maria Tompkins, a native of New York. They have seven children living, Samuel S., George L., Ida F., Mary E., Randall T., Anna M., and Hattie V. Mr. Judd is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Wanshard, Lodge No. 50, in Wisconsin.

JOSEPH E. LYON,

born January 25, 1842 in Darke county, Kentucky, son of Robert and Jane Lyon, natives of Kentucky. Joseph was raised on the farm and grew to manhood in the county of his birth. He was married November

12, 1863, to Miss Lou. A. Reynolds, daughter of James H. and Elizabeth Reynolds, Kentuckians. He removed to Carroll county, Mo., in 1869 where he has since made his home following the pursuit of farming. He is at present located on section 12. Mr. and Mrs. Lyon are members of the M. E. church, south, and are the parents of seven children living—Addie E., Frank W., Joseph H., Edward W., Bettie, Helen and Ida.

REV. THOMAS MINNIS,

born in Carroll county, Missouri. He is a son of John P. and Ann Minnis, who came to Carroll county in 1830 and are among the early settlers of the county. Thomas was raised on the farm. He was married February 8, 1859, to Miss Emaline Templeman, daughter of Edward and Nancy Templeman. Mr. Minnis enlisted in the union army and served three years. Since then he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He owns 270 acres of land. Mr. Minnis and wife are members of the Baptist church. They have six children living: Leroy D., Robert E., James L., Nannie E., Mertie E. and Effie May. Mr. Minnis has been an ordained minister for eight years, and at present preaches at Coloma, Chapel Hill and Mandeville.

GEORGE OSBORNE,

born January 20, 1845, in Cincinnati, Ohio, son of John and Mary A. (Rose) Osborne, natives of Sheffield, England. George spent his early days in Cincinnati and when fourteen years old went to Kentucky where he was engaged in farming. In 1869 he removed to Carroll county, Mo. He was married March 16, 1873 to Mrs. Susan E. (Poindexter) Crockett, daughter of Waddy and Sarah Poindexter, natives of Virginia. They are the parents of two children—Rosa D. and Joseph H. Since living in Missouri Mr. Osburn has followed the occupation of farming. He owns a farm of one hundred acres of land.

MORRIS OSBURN,

born December 30, 1839, in Licking county, Ohio, son of Richard and Mary Osburn. Morris was raised on a farm. When twenty-three years old he went to Iowa and remained eighteen months, moving from there to Ray county, Mo., where he purchased land and lived until 1872. His next move was to Carroll county where he bought a farm in section 30 of Prairie township and on which he still resides. He was married July 11, 1872 to Miss Mary A. McQuiston, of Ray county, who died March 2, 1873. Mrs. Osburn was a member of the Christian church. Mr. Osburn belongs to the same church. He has taught school a part of the time since twenty-one years old.

WILLIAM RENZELMAN,

born March 10th, 1821 in Hannover, Germany. Son of Henry and Mary Renzelman. He spent his early life in the "old country" and came to America in 1848, settled in Carroll county, Missouri, in 1850, living the two years previous in Lafayette and Ray counties. He purchased at first but 40 acres, and by industry and economy has bought more land, now owning over 600 acres, Mr. Renzelman is an extensive dealer in live stock. He was married April 14th, 1844 to Miss Mary Schroeder of Hannover, Germany. They are the parents of seven children, Frederick W., Elizabeth W., Lewis, Dora S., Henry A., August W. and William. Mr. Renzelman was in the Home Militia, during the war, but was taken sick and discharged. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

LEOPOLD SCHIES,

was born April 26th, 1846, in Baden, Germany. Son of Simon and Josephine (Moore) Schies. The family came to America in 1851 and in the spring of 1852 located in Carroll county, entering 40 acres at first in Prairie township, and bought 120 acres of the county. Leopold now owns 246 acres of fine land. Mr. Schies was married June 11th, 1866 to Miss Agnes Williams, daughter of Shelton and Margaret Williams of Indiana. They are the parents of eight children, Elizabeth K., Caroline, Sarah J., Simon, John L., Andrew F., Mary E., and Annie A. Mr. Schies was in the state militia during the war, served three years in company A. under Capt. Standley. He and his wife are members of the M. E. church, south. His father, Simon Schies is a catholic and said to be the oldest man in Prairie township. Was born in 1807.

JOHN STAUNN,

born January 8th, 1841 in Bavaria. Son of Philip P. and Susannah Staunn. John came to America when 16 years old, lived in Ohio four years, stopped in St. Louis a year or two, and in 1837 removed to Carroll county, Missouri and purchased 160 acres of land in Trotter township. In 1856 he built a flour mill on the Wakanda, and with the profits from his mill and farm has purchased land in addition to his former purchase until he has at last become the owner of 940 acres of good land. He was married Oct. 20, 1842, to Miss Eda R. Coleman, a native of Boone county, Mo. They have eight children living, Susannah, (now wife of Mr. — Shaffer), Mary (now wife of Mr. — Booker,) George, Daniel, John W., Louisa, Eda E., and Joel N. Mr. Staunn has been a very successful hunter in his time. It is said that he killed from 50 to 70 deer during one year. He is a member of the Old School Presbyterian church.

OBADIAH STEVENS,

born April 2d, 1841, in Ripley county, Indiana. Son of Sylvester and Mary Stevens. His father was a native of Indiana, and his mother of Pennsylvania. Obadiah was raised on a farm. When 21 years old he enlisted (Aug. 2d, 1862) in company B. 4th Indiana cavalry, and took part in the battles of Chickamauga and others; was taken prisoner at the battle of Atlanta and kept in prison at Andersonville, Charleston, and Florence, for four months. He received his discharge from service May 5th, 1865, and returned to Indiana. In 1867 he removed to Carroll county, Missouri, and purchased 240 acres of land, and here he is extensively engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. Stevens was married May 31st, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Sutton, native of Indiana, and daughter of David M. and Margaret Sutton. They are the parents of six children, Ida V., Lillie R., Ella, Sylvester, David M. and Obadiah.

NEHEMIAH SUGG, JR,

born February 23d, 1853, in Bedford county, Tennessee. Son of Nehemiah and Louanna Sugg, natives of Tennessee. He came to Carroll county, Mo., in 1870, and was married May 30th, 1873, to Miss Mary P. Smithpeter, daughter of William and Mary Smithpeter, Tennesseans. After their marriage they lived in Leslie Township, until 1880, when they moved on their present farm of eighty acres in Prairie Township, in section 26. They have four children living, Louanna M., Venie B., Athel Lee, and Willie P.

JAMES T. SUMPTER,

born February 15th, 1849, in Monroe county, Mo. Son of John W. and Susan Sumpter. He moved to Illinois in 1860, where he remained but one year, and returned to Missouri. After a stay of two years he removed to Logan county, Ills., and was there engaged in farming until 1878, when he came to Carroll county, Mo. He was married January 28th, 1876, to Miss Winnie Reed, daughter of W. P. and Charlotte Reed, of Illinois. Mr. Sumpter is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

LUTHER W. SUMPTER,

born February 8th, 1854, in Monroe county, Mo. Son of John W. and Susan Sumpter. His father John W., was killed at Kirksville, Mo., July 4th, 1861, while on his way out to where the Militia were drilling. He was attacked by George Wood, struck over the head with a loaded cane, and stabbed with a dirk. The cause of the attack was merely because Mr. Sumpter was a Democrat. The murderer attempted to escape, but

was pursued, and shot nine times, by his own men. The wounds, were only flesh wounds, and did not prove fatal. He was put in jail, and after a duration of three days, was taken out by some men at night, and hanged. Luther W., spent his early days in Monroe county, and at the age of fifteen, moved to Illinois, where he was engaged in farming. In the fall of 1878, he removed to Carroll county, Mo., where he has since made his home, living at present on section 24, of Prairie Township. He was married August 22d, 1880, to Miss Susan Fox, daughter of John and Elizabeth Fox. Mr. Sumpter is a member of the M. E. Church.

WM. FRANKLIN THOMASON.

Wm. Franklin Thomason is a Missourian by birth, and was born in Clinton county on the 26th day of June, 1845. His father, Benjamin F. Thomason, a farmer, died in 1846. This caused the family to move to Clay county, where lived Wm. F. Thomason's grandfather. He was raised by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. David Lincoln. He completed his education at the William Jewell college, at Liberty, Missouri. His business through life has always been farming. He commenced farming for himself in Clay county, when he was 22 years old. He lived in Clay county about four years, and in the spring of 1872 came to Carroll county and bought the place on which he now resides, in Prairie township. His farm consists of 160 acres of improved land. The improvements on the place rank among the first in the neighborhood. Mr. Thomason was married in November, 1873, to Miss Julia M. Keyes, of Ray county. They have two children, one daughter and one son: Aggie Belle and Isaac Franklin. The former born November 25, 1874, the latter April 27, 1879. Mr. Thomason is a member of the Christian church; his wife is a member of the M. E. church, south. He is insured in two life insurance companies; the National Christian Temperance Union and the Farmer's and Mechanic's of St. Louis. He is justly ranked among the enterprising and thrifty farmers of Carroll county.

JEREMIAH WILLIAMS,

was born April 24, 1820, in Lewis county, New York. Son of Absalom and Fannie Williams—the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of New York. Jeremiah was raised on a farm in the county of his birth. In 1843 he moved to Illinois, and resided in Chicago for one year, and then removed to Wisconsin, where he remained until 1875. In that year he came to Carroll county, Missouri, and settled on some land that he had previously purchased. He is now engaged in stock raising and farming. Owns 618 acres of land, besides having given 360 acres to his children. He was married July 5, 1852, to Miss Mary A. Randall, a native of Orleans county, New York, daughter of John S. and Almira Randall. They have

three children: Fannie, (now Mrs. — Davis,) Frank M., and Cora. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Williams takes an active part in politics and is a republican. During the later war was deputy U. S. marshal, and enrolling officer in Columbia county, Wisconsin.

JOHN S. WILLIAMSON.

John S. Williamson was born in the city of Cincinnati; Ohio, June. 6, 1825. He is the son of Rev. John Williamson, a Methodist minister, who was well known and highly respected in Ohio. The family lived near Cincinnati, until John was eleven years old and then, in 1836, moved to Illinois, and settled upon a farm in Fulton county. There he finished his education and grew up on a farm. He has always followed the avocation of farming, and has made a success of that business. He moved from Illinois to Ray county, Missouri, and rented a farm there for one year, and then moved upon a tract of land which he had purchased in Carroll county. This place lies in section 34, of Prairie township, and is improved with good buildings and a thrifty orchard. Upon this place Mr. Williamson has continued to reside ever since he came to this county, and by his fair and honorable conduct, has won the honor and esteem of his neighbors. He was married in Knoxville, Illinois, on the 23d day of August, 1854, to Miss Mary A. Leeper, daughter of Thomas Leeper, of Fulton county. Six children, three of each sex, have been born of this union, all of whom are now living: Charles, Laura, May, Abraham L., Emma, and George. Mr. Williamson is a substantial farmer and a good citizen.

ROBERT A. WRIGHT.

Robert A. Wright was born in Trimble county, Kentucky, on the 31st day of January, 1839. He was reared and educated in the county of his birth. He moved with his father in 1868 to Clinton county, Missouri. In 1871 they moved to Carroll county, and Robert A. moved on some land that he had purchased in 1870. His father lived with him until his death which occurred in August, 1877. His mother, Mrs. Mary Wright, is still living and makes her home with her son, the subject of this sketch. His farm lay in section 28, of Prairie township. He sold part of this in 1876, and the remainder in 1881. He immediately afterward bought 320 acres of improved land (two miles north of his former place) in section 15. Mr. Wright will endeavor to make this one of the finest improved farms in the county. He was married in Carroll county June 1, 1873, to Miss Eliza Owen, formerly of Kentucky. They have one daughter and three sons: Cora Eleanor, born February 14, 1874; Wm. Henry, born November 1, 1875; Charles Allen, born January 18, 1878; Ralph, born February 18, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are both members of the

Christian church. Mr. Wright is one of the most substantial agriculturists and stock men of his locality.

WAKANDA TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT M. ADKINS,

born in 1861 in Carroll county, Missouri, son of Johnson Adkins, one of the early settlers of the county, who died in 1868. His mother's maiden name was Maria Page, a native of Kentucky. Robert was raised on the farm, three miles east of Carrollton, and has acquired a common school education. He was married September 8, 1880, to Miss Alzada Huffman, daughter of W. M. Huffman, of Carroll county.

HENRY C. BUSBY,

born in 1841, in Carroll county, Missouri; son of Tilford and Anna Busby, natives of Kentucky. Henry was raised on a farm and acquired a good common school education. He left home after he became of age, and took several trips west, was engaged in farming and teaming in Texas, lived two years in Kansas City and a year in Chillicothe, Missouri. He then returned to Carroll county and has since been engaged in farming. In 1880 he was united in matrimony to Mrs. Susan M. Harden, *nee* Hardwick. Mr. Busby took an active part in the late civil war, serving four years in the confederate army. Was in the battles of Lexington, Springfield, Carthage, Wilson's Creek and many others.

JAMES L. CUNNINGHAM,

born in 1814, in Hampshire county, Virginia. Son of James and Susan Cunningham, natives of Virginia. His father was one of the early settlers of Boone county, locating there in 1817, when James L. was but three years old. The subject of this sketch was raised on his father's farm, and remained at home until seventeen years old, when he engaged in the mercantile business in Columbia, Missouri. Two years later he went to New Mexico, and was there engaged in selling goods. He soon sold out and returned home, and, in partnership with Mr. Kuykindall, purchased a full stock and went to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he was engaged in business for eighteen months, and sold out and purchased with the money received a lot of mules, at Chihuahua. While on his way back with the mules, he and his men were attacked by the Indians, the mules taken from them, and two of the party killed. Mr. Cunningham then returned to Missouri, and followed farming for two years, spent two years in his cousin's store, and finally settled down on the farm, in Boone county, where he was raised. In June, 1842, he was married to Miss Jane Tucker, of Cooper county,

Missouri. After his marriage he followed farming for eight years, and in 1850 began merchandising, still continuing to manage his farm. He was afterwards in partnership with William Dosier. Mr. Cunningham moved to Carroll county in 1875, and located on section thirteen, where he now resides. He has five children living: DeWitt C., James B., Ella, (wife of Luther Edwards,) Charles R. and Ada A. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham are both members of the Methodist church.

WILLIAM J. MILLER,

born May 15, 1859, in Carroll county, Missouri. Son of Samuel and Martha Miller. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Carroll county in 1843. At his death, which occurred in 1874, William managed the farm and took care of the family; his mother having died in 1855. He was married April 3, 1881, to Miss Isabel Smith, daughter of Thomas Smith, a native of Tennessee, who came to Carroll county in 1851. Mr. Miller is a member of the Baptist church.

SAMUEL D. SMART,

born in Carroll county, Missouri. He is a son of Buckner Smart, a North Carolinian, who moved to Carroll county in 1832. Samuel D. Smart's mother's maiden name was Nancy B. Gentry, a native of Kentucky. Samuel was reared on a farm, and acquired a good common school education. He was married in July, 1871, to Miss M. M. Christie, of Monroe county, Illinois. They have two children: Susan M. and Spencer S. Mr. Smart and wife, like his parents before him, are members of the Baptist church.

JOHN M. SMART,

born in 1847, in Carroll county Missouri. Son of Stephen and Margaret Smart. His father was a native of North Carolina. John was raised in the county of his birth. There being but few schools in the county where he was growing up, his education is somewhat limited. When twenty-one years old he married Miss Mary Gentry, a native of Missouri. They have two children living: Johnnie and Sallie J. Mr. Smart has lived in different parts of the county, but is at present settled on his old home place, in section two, of Wakanda township. He and his wife are both members of the Baptist church.

JAMES M. SMART,

born in 1864, in Chariton county, Missouri; son of James R. and Harriet W. Smart, natives of Missouri. James M. was raised on a farm, and has acquired a good common school education. He lived in Chariton county until he was 12 years old, and then moved to Carroll county, where he

now resides. When 15 years old he joined the Baptist church at Wakanda, and has since been a faithful member. He is still living with his father and mother.

W. H. SNIDER,

born in 1859, in Rockbridge county, Virginia; son of John and Elizabeth Snider, natives of Virginia. He was reared on the farm. In 1872, he moved to Parke county, Ind., and in the following year removed to Carroll county Mo., where he has since resided. He was married in November 1880, to Miss Ola Cooper, of Livingston county. Mr. Snider is a successful young farmer. His corn crop of 1880, consisting of 60 acres, yielded 14 barrels to the acre.

DAVID SNIDER,

born Sept. 8, 1828, in Rockbridge county, Va.; son of John and Sarah Snider, natives of Virginia. David was reared on the farm, and has always followed the pursuit of farming. When 38 years old he came to Carroll county and settled on section 24, in Wakanda township. He was married when 28 years old to Miss Rebecca J. Snider, a native of Virginia. They are the parents of two children living: Charles L. and Adella B. Mr. Snider was in the confederate army of the late civil war. He and his family are members of the Methodist church.

JOHN H. STANDLEY,

born in 1846, in Carroll county, Mo. He is the oldest son of William and Sarah Standley. John H. was reared on the farm. At the age of 18 he went to Columbia to attend school, but remained there only one year, as the schools were disturbed by the war. He afterwards attended Stewart's commercial college in St. Louis, and completed his course. He then returned home and remained on the farm for two years. In the year following he made a trip to Texas. Two years later he began farming and dealing in stock for himself, and was very successful. The next seven years of his life were spent in southwestern Missouri, and Kansas, where he was still engaged in trading in stock and farming. He was married while in Kansas, on the 4th day of Sept., 1879, to Miss E. A. Blood, of Eau Claire, Wis. They have had one child born to them, which died when five months old. In January 1881, Mr. Standley returned to Carroll county, Mo., and located on section 4, of Wakanda township where he now resides.

BENJAMIN Y. STANDLEY,

was born December 17th, 1858, in Carroll county, Mo.; son of William and Sarah Standley; his father is a Missourian and his mother a native of

Monroe county, Va. Benjamin is still living with his mother on the farm two miles east of Carrollton, where he was raised. He has received a fair education; and takes a delight in continually acquiring knowledge. Although his time is pretty well occupied in managing the farm, he spends his leisure hours in mental improvement.

ELIHU SULLIVAN,

was born in 1815, in Jefferson county, Ohio; son of Adam Sullivan, native of Maryland. Elihu was reared on the farm and has made farming his only occupation through life. In 1865 he moved to Iowa and remained ten years; he then removed to Missouri, stopping a short time in Livingston county, and then located permanently in Carroll county, on section 15, where he still resides; he was married in 1841 to Miss Elenor A. Harrison, of Ohio, who died in 1865, and he was subsequently married to Mrs. Malinda McKorkle, a widow lady, whose maiden name was Barnette. By his second marriage Mr. Sullivan has four daughters: Alice, Mary Ann, Bethiar and Salina Jane. Mr. Sullivan and wife are members of the Episcopal church; he is an extensive farmer, and owns 220 acres of very productive land. In 1880 he raised over 3,000 bushels of wheat on ninety-seven and one-half acres.

GEORGE R. SWIGGET,

was born in 1855, in Tippecanoe county, Ind.; son of Peter and Lydia Swigget, the former a native of Indiana, the latter of Ohio. George R., came to Carroll county, Mo., in company with his father in 1868; he has acquired a good common school education, and is now one of the leading farmers of Carroll county; he has followed the pursuit of farming all his life, and is located on the Missouri river bottom south-east of Carrollton.

DR. DANIEL WAGONER,

son of John and Catherine Wagoner, *nee* Zinn, was born in 1832, and is the youngest of six children. Both parents are Pennsylvanians by birth. When Daniel was about six years old the family moved to Rush county, Ind., where his father cultivated a large farm, the doctor assisting until the age of seventeen, when he began his attendance at the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, remaining two years, getting his diploma. He commenced practicing in Wabash county, Ind., where he remained about ten years. At this time he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, acquitting himself at the end of two years with honor, and gaining his second diploma. For four years after he attended lectures at that place, after which he came west, locating in Carrollton, this county, continuing his practice until 1877, when he went on a farm where he now resides, cultivating a farm of 600 acres. In 1856 he married Miss

Susan Steinberger, of Indiana, she dying in 1866, leaving one child, Jennie, now Mrs. Neil, of Deadwood, Dakota. On the 12th of June, 1872, he married Miss Anna Martin, of Louisiana, Missouri. Dr. Wagoner has a fine reputation as a physician, and has performed some of the most difficult surgical operations on record in the country.

JOSEPH H. REA,

was born September 1, 1832, in Henry county, Virginia, and is a son of Judge Edmund J. Rea, whose biography appears in another part of this work. Joseph H. Rea, the subject of this brief notice, was raised in this county, growing up on a farm. He engaged in the vocation of farming early in life, and by good management and sound practical judgment, unyielding energy, and scrupulous honesty, has acquired a large landed and personal estate, being one of the largest stock-raisers and shippers in this section of the state. On the 1st of May, 1856, he married Miss Genevieve Smith, of Ralls county, this state, by whom there is four children, namely: Smith C., Edward K., Arthur F., and Josephine. His wife died in May, 1873. On the 1st of February, 1876, he a second time married, taking to the altar Miss Kate Humphrey, of Paola, Kansas, formerly of Utica, New York, by whom there is one child, John W.

LEWIS C. TROTTER,

was born in 1857, in Carroll county, Missouri, and is a son of Alexander Trotter, who was also born in this county and state, and is one of the heaviest land owners and business men of the county. Lewis C., the subject of this biographical notice, was educated in this county, and has always resided here, and is extensively engaged with his father in farming and stock-raising. He is just starting out in business life, and is displaying an energy that promises soon to place him among the solid men of the county. On the 3d of March, 1880, he married Miss Maggie, daughter of Thomas Orchard, a merchant of Carrollton, by whom there is one child, named Alexander.

VAN HORN TOWNSHIP.

CORNELIUS B. VAUGHN,

born June 11, 1822, in Culpepper county, Virginia. He moved to Warren county, Tennessee, in company with his parents, when but four years of age. Here he grew to manhood. In 1844 he started west, walking from Nashville to Alton, Illinois. He remained in Alton until 1849, when he went to California in search of gold. He returned to Alton in 1863, and was engaged there in saw-milling for several years, when he removed to

Carroll county, Missouri, settling on section nine, in Van Horn township, where he now resides. He was married, October 9, 1853, to Miss Mary F. Smith. They are the parents of seven children, living: Leonard O., Clara M., George S., Robert B., Rosamond, Bertha J., and Lulu C. Mrs. Vaughn is a member of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM W. RILEY,

born October 19, 1818, in Clark county, Kentucky, where he grew to manhood. He is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Riley, natives of Virginia. William W. came to Carroll county in 1838; he remained here one year and then went to Clinton county. In 1865 he returned to Carroll county, and has since remained here on section 12 in Van Horn township. Mr. Riley has had considerable experience in surveying and helped to lay out the city of St. Joseph. He was married in 1839 to Miss Mary Ann Sharp, of Scott county, Kentucky. They are the parents of eight children—Evaline, Jonathan, William, John Franklin, George W., Amelia E., Richard H. and Mary C. Mr. Riley is a member of the masonic fraternity of Maysville lodge, No. 62 in DeKalb county, Mo.

BURLEY GODSEY,

born September 25, 1817, in Cox county, Tennessee; he is a son of Burton and Patience Godsey. When two years old his parents moved to St. Charles county Mo., where they lived ten years and then moved to Saline county, where Burley was raised on a farm. He came to Carroll county in 1844 and settled near Bogart's mound; three years after he moved into VanHorne township. Mr. Godsey was married in September, 1835 to Miss Nancy Millsap, of Saline county, whose parents are natives of Virginia. They are the parents of eight children living—Elizabeth F., Cynthia Jane, Mary C., James M., William, Martha A., Thomas G., and Susan Ellen. Mr. Godsey at one time owned a large body of land, but has given his children each a farm. Mr. Godsey and wife are members of the Baptist church. He was a democrat but did not like the doctrine and became a republican.

THOMAS L. CHARLES,

born in Orange county, Ind., April 22, 1840; he is the son of William Charles. He moved to Martin county when a boy and was raised there. He enlisted in the Federal army in August, 1862, in Company A, of the Seventeenth Indiana mounted infantry, Capt. Henley, in Gen. Thomas' command. He participated in the battles of Mumfordsville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Selina, Atlanta, Shelbyville, Columbus and others. He received a slight wound in the knee at the battle of Shelbyville, at the battle of Mumfordsville he was taken prisoner but was soon

paroled and exchanged. He was married in 1868 to Miss Ann J. Sides, of Martin county, Ind. They have three children living—Ettie F., Daniel L. and Benjamin E. Mr. Charles is a member of the masonic fraternity and belongs to the White River lodge, No. 332 at Shoals, Martin county, Ind. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F., at Shoals, No. 344. Mr. Charles has made himself a fine home out of his farm. He owns 340 acres of land with all the improvements. On his place is an orchard of 250 trees of all kinds of fruit. He takes delight in raising fine horses.

HENRY R. STEVENSON,

born September 15, 1840, in Franklin county, Ohio. He came to Missouri, with his parents when but a few weeks old. He was educated at the Fairville Academy, in Saline county, Missouri. Mr. Stevenson was married in 1869 to Miss Amanda A. Lloyd, of Springfield, Illinois. They are the parents of five children: Carrie Alice, Harry H., Lloyd A., Walton Leroy, and George W. Mr. Stevenson is a member of the M. E. Church and of the I. O. O. F. He has represented his lodge twice in the Grand Lodge of Illinois. He is at present president of the Barclay Coal Mining Company in Sangamon county, Illinois. He owns 251 acres of fine improved land in Carroll county, Missouri. His home is in section 16, of Van Horn township. He pays particular attention to raising fine live stock and improving his farm generally.

ELIAS REBER,

son of Joseph and Elizabeth Reber, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the 2d of February, 1827. Until the age of 24 years, the subject of this sketch worked with his father in a saw and flouring mill, finally becoming a partner in the mill. He then bought a small tract of land in his native county, gave up milling and went to burning lime, burning about 100,000 bushels annually, being engaged at that business seven years. Selling out his lime business he bought his father's mill for \$16,000, run it six years, sold out and came to this state in 1870, locating in Livingston county, and went to farming. Three years after, he moved to this county, where he still remains. On the 18th of September, 1849, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of John D. and Sarah Hain, by whom there are six children living: Ludwig, Wilson H., Louisa, John, George and Alvah.

STOKES MOUND TOWNSHIP.

REV. WILLIAM H. WILSON,

born May 15, 1834, in Harrison county, Ohio. In 1847 he moved with his parents to Iowa and remained there until 1856 when he moved to Marshall county, Kansas. He acquired a knowledge of medicine in Iowa, commenced practicing in Kansas and continued until 1867, when he gave up his practice and began preaching the gospel in the Christian church. He was married in Wayne county, Iowa, to Miss Emma Griffis in 1856, she was a daughter of David Griffis, a native of Ohio. Six children was the result of this union, named: Williette, James E., Leander Burr, Laura Belle, Ethel, and Emma F., deceased. Mrs. Wilson died December 17, 1875. Mr. Wilson was again married October 4, 1878, to Mrs. Emma Snow, *nee* Bliss, daughter of James and Eliza Bliss, natives of Ohio. He has one child by his last marriage, Allanwain. Mr. Wilson's grandfather, James Wilson, was one of the framers of the constitution, a signer of the declaration of independence, and an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, having been appointed to that position in 1779, when the bench was first filled.

WILLIAM R. HOOTEN,

born August 2, 1832, in Warren county, Tennessee. He moved to Shelby county, Illinois, with his parents, when but four years old. Here he was raised, and he remained in Illinois until 1865, when he moved to Carroll county and settled on section 1, of Stokes Mound township, and has lived there since. He owns a fine farm which is in a good state of cultivation. He married Miss Milly Ramsey, July 31, 1857. They are the parents of three children, one of whom still lives, named: Samuel H. Hr. Hooten and wife are members of the Christian church.

LAUREN C. CONGER,

was born January 13, 1819, in Cayuga county, New York. He moved in company with his parents, when quite small, to Alleghaney county, and when nineteen years old moved to Knox county, Illinois. In 1875 he moved to Missouri, and located in Carroll county in 1876, on his present farm, in section 3, of Stokes Mound township. He owns 750 acres of well improved land. The place has on it a good house and other buildings and a fine orchard of all kinds of fruit. Mr. Conger was married in Knox county, Illinois, July 12, 1841, to Miss Amanda Hasbrook. They are the parents of five children, two of whom are living: Seth B. and Fred. Mr. Conger was one who voted for James G. Burney, the abolition candidate for president, and was a thorough abolitionist. He was

one of the founders of Lombard University, of Galesburg Illinois, and was one of the trustees of that institution for twenty years. He also took an active part in getting a railroad through Knox county, Illinois. He was a member of the masonic fraternity, of Alpha lodge at Galesburg. He has always been a strong advocate of the temperance cause. He was elected alderman of Galesburg and was police magistrate for four years. He now holds the office of justice of the peace of Stokes Mound township, and is one of the board of trustees of the township. His son, Seth B., married Miss Ella O. Omstead of Knox county, Illinois, in 1870. They have two children: Frank and Guy Park.

JOHN C. COOK,

was born September 2, 1842, in Newfoundland. He moved to Rock county, Wisconsin, in company with his parents when about six years of age. His parents died when he was but twelve years of age. He worked out on a farm until the war broke out. He enlisted in the federal army under E. W. Blake, company D, 13th Wisconsin infantry. He participated in the battles of Ft. Donelson, Chickamauga, Decatur, Nashville and others. He was discharged in 1865, having served four years and eight months, and returned to Rock county, Wisconsin. In 1868 he moved to Carroll county, Missouri, and settled on the place where he now resides, in section 10, of Stokes Mound township. He now owns 160 acres of well improved land, which has on it a comfortable house and a young orchard of 100 trees. He was married in Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1866, to Miss Mary Hammer. They are the parents of five children: Charles E., Minnie M., James J., Ada M. and Ed. Mrs. Cook is a member of the Christian church.

JAMES B. HENDERSON,

was born March 17, 1843, in Carroll county. After growing up he commenced teaching school. He enlisted in the federal army in 1864, in the 185th Ohio regiment, company A, under Captain Hill; participated in the battles of Columbus, Tennessee; Springhill, Franklin, Nashville and several other battles of less note. In a battle at Wakanda in Carroll county, he had his finger shot off. After returning from the army he sold goods in Coloma, and spent five years of life in Kanas City, and other points in the auction business. He was married in Coloma, April 11, 1866, to Miss Fannie McWilliams. They have had four children, three of whom still live, and are named: Lillie E., Lulu G. and Fannie B. Mrs. Henderson died September 1, 1876, in Mills county, Iowa. Mr. Henderson is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Coloma Lodge, No. 391.



B. D. KENDRICK

ELIJAH STEPHENS,

born May, 1, 1819, in Garrett county, Kentucky. He left there in company with his parents when ten years old, and moved to Callaway county, Missouri. Here he grew up to manhood, and moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he remained seven years, and then moved to Carroll county in 1850, where he has since made his home. In 1852 he started across the plains, but was taken sick and turned back from Fort Laramie. On his way home he and his partner were surrounded by Indians, and were just about to be killed when seventy-five or eighty men came in sight and the Indians fled. The company of men were led by Capt. Brown, of Saline county, Missouri, who bought their team, and they returned home on foot. Mr. Stephens was married May 27, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Burton, of Carroll county. They are the parents of eight children: William J., Martha E., John T., Charles E., Sarah A., Carrie E., Elijah and Mary. Mrs. Stephens is a member of the Christian church.

HENRY HICKS,

born February 2, 1804, in Campbell county, Virginia. He remained in the county of his birth until he was twenty-four years old, when he moved to Indiana. He lived there five years, and then returned to Virginia; lived in Virginia eighteen years, and then spent five years in Indiana again, in Putnam county. In 1856 he moved to Carroll county, Missouri, and settled on section 11, in Stokes Mound township, where he has since remained. He owns 280 acres of well-improved land, with a comfortable house and other buildings, and a fine orchard of eighty trees. Mr. Hicks was married in 1831 to Miss Elizabeth Landers, of Putnam county, Indiana. They have had born to them thirteen children, six of whom are still living: John, Stephen D., Robert, Jane, Elizabeth and Amanda, Catherine.

ROBERT M. TRUSSELL,

born March 23, 1856, in Morrow county, Ohio. He moved in company with his parents to Livingston county, Missouri, in 1861. When fourteen years old he moved to Coloma, Carroll county, and was engaged in his father's store for three years. He commenced teaching when twenty-three years old, and follows that avocation for a livelihood. When about twenty-one years old he was crippled by a cut on the knee, and this misfortune prevents him from engaging in active manual labor. He is at present teaching in the Coloma schools.

WILLIAM T. MUNSON,

born November 11, 1840, in Hancock county, Illinois. He is a son of E. P. and Catherine Munson. His parents moved to Schuyler county when he was quite a small boy. At twelve years of age he went to McDonough county, where he remained until 1875, when he came to Carroll county, and located on section 26, in Stokes Mound township. In 1861 he enlisted in the federal army, under Capt. Walker, of company H, of the 2d Illinois cavalry, in Col. Hogue's command. He served in the army about three years, and was engaged in the battles of Holly Springs, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg, Shreveport, and others. At the battle of Holly Springs he had his horse killed under him. He received his discharge in August, 1864. Mr. Munson was married November 22, 1866, to Miss Nancy A. Ogle, of Morgan county, Illinois. They are the parents of five children—Charles W., Flora May, Hattie F., Nora C. and Lydia Jane. Mr. Munson owns 640 acres of improved land. He takes great delight in raising fine live stock. He has a fine home, and his main object is improvement. He is undoubtedly one of the leading farmers of Carroll county.

HENRY A. REYNOLDS,

born May 14th, 1843, in Prince Edward county, Canada, where he was raised. In 1868 he left that county and went to Wallaceburgh, Canada. In 1869 he came to Missouri, stopped at Chillicothe a few months, and then located in Carroll county, where he has since resided. On March 28th, 1872, he was married to Miss Minnie Reynolds, a daughter of Elsbury W. Reynolds, a native of Maryland. They are the parents of one child, Ollie. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds are members of the Christian church. Mr. Reynold's farm is in section 6, of Stokes township, and he is comfortably settled.

SAMUEL H. REEVES,

born in Pike county, Illinois; Jan. 5th, 1850, where he grew to manhood. When 20 years old he came to Carroll county, Mo. He remained but one year and then moved to Kansas, where he was engaged in farming for 3 years. He again located in Carroll county in 1876, and since his coming has been following the carpenter's trade. He learned the trade when 17 years old, under A. C. Hill of Pike county, Ill. He was married Jan. 5th, 1870, to Miss Clementine Roberts. They have two children living, Laura E. and Arthur F. His wife died in 1874, and he was again married to Miss Mary Waggon, Aug. 14th, 1878. He has one child by his second wife, Rosa May. Mr. Reeves is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Coloma Lodge No. 391.

JONATHAN INGRAM,

born May 10th, 1854, in Potter county, Pennsylvania. He left there in company with his parents when 11 years of age, and moved to Livingston county, Mo. In 1876 he moved to Carroll county, locating on section 7 where he still resides. He owns 185 acres of land, well improved, with a fine young orchard of about 160 trees on it. Mr. Ingram paid considerable attention to raising fine stock. In August 1879 he was married to Miss Ettie Reynolds, of Carroll county, Mo. They are the parents of one child, Anna Lee, born Dec. 7th, 1880.

LEVI JENKINS,

born in 1823 in Licking county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. At the age of 27 he moved to Jay county, Indiana, where he remained 9 years, engaged in farming. In 1859 he moved to Carroll county, Missouri, and settled on section 18 of Stokes Mound township, where he still resides. He owns 80 acres of land, all well improved. He was married in Jay county, Indiana, in 1854 to Miss Elmira Fields. They are the parents of two children, Lewis M. and William D. The latter died April 3d, 1880.

DANIEL R. BARTLETT,

born April 30, 1830, in Harrison county, Virginia. He, in company with his parents emigrated to Clinton county, Ohio. In 1836, he moved to Boonville, Cooper county, Mo., remained there for three years, and then moved to Moniteau county, and was farming, while there until 1844, when the high waters run them out, and then they next settled in Livingston county. He commenced working at his trade in 1848, at Utica. Mr. Bartlett worked at his trade in different places, and in 1857 he moved to Carroll county, and laid out the town of Coloma, on land that belonged to Matthew B. Mullens. Mr. Bartlett's first wife was Elizabeth Buzzard, who died in December 1864. He was again married in 1867 to Mrs. Sarah J. Hampton, a widow lady. They are the parents of two children: John R. and William Henry. Mrs. Bartlett had two children by her first husband: Amelia E. Hampton and Martha T. Hampton. Mr. Bartlett and present wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is now engaged in blacksmithing in Coloma, and owns several houses and lots there.

WILFORD B. FIELDS,

born in Scott county, Ky., January 16, 1818. He is a son of Joseph Fields, a native of Maryland. When seven years of age he moved, in company with his parents to Howard county, Missouri. He moved to Carroll county in 1853, and settled on section 12, of Stoke's township. In 1858, he removed to section 6, his present home. He was married in

January 1839, to Miss Sarah Ann Brashear, of Howard county Missouri. They have four children living: Peter Thornton, Elnora F., Cyrus B. and Thomas C. Mr. Fields and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Fields' son Cyrus B. married Miss Ella Short, of Carroll county, February 24, 1881; she is a native of Ohio. They are living now in section 4, of Stokes Mound township.

JOHN R. FISK,

born Sept. 15, 1839, in Montgomery county, Ky., where he grew to manhood. At the age of 22 he left that country, and moved to Macoupin county, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming for five years. In 1866 he came to Carroll county, and located at Mandeville for one year, and then settled in Carrollton. In 1869, he moved to section 8, Stokes Mound township, where he has since made his home. Mr. Fisk was married in 1861, to Miss Emily Walters, a native of Kentucky, who died November 8, 1868. Three children were born to this union: Mary E., David W. and Wily R. Mr. Fisk was again married, March 21, 1869, to Miss Julia A. Colliner. They are the parents of six children: Lulu C., Frank L., James Ewing, Elliott M., Minora and William P. Mr. Fisk's father is a native of Kentucky, and at present practicing law in Cass county, Missouri. The subject of this sketch is a member of the church of God.

HUTCHINGS BURTON,

born December 8, 1835, in Howard county, Missouri; he is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Burton. When about nine years of age Hutchings moved with his parents to Carroll county. He has a fine improved farm in Stokes Mound township, on which he lives. In May, 1861, he was married to Miss Malissa Harris of Livingston county. They have seven children: Charles E., Daniel H., Mary F., Rose A., Sarah E., Martha S. and John W. Mr. Burton and wife are members of the Christian Church.

GIBSON TIMBROOK,

born July 21, 1830, in Hampshire county, Virginia, and lived in that county until 1879 when he came to Shelby county, Missouri. In 1880 he moved to Carroll county; he was married in the fall of 1853 to Miss Elizabeth Hott of Hampshire county, Virginia. They are the parents of six children living, named: Hannah C., Malinda M., Sarah S., Susan Rebecca, Mollie F. and Anna L. Mr. Timbrook's father was a soldier in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch was a lieutenant in the state militia of Virginia at the time of the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry. He served but one year; was in the battles of Manassas Gap, Bull Run, North Branch Bridge and others.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,

born in Carroll county, Missouri, September 22, 1848; when about a year old his parents left Carroll county and moved to Saline. He remained there until the beginning of the war when he moved to Illinois, and remained until the close of the war, and returned to Saline county. He is now living in Stokes Mound township, Carroll county, in which he was married in 1881. Mr. Stevenson was at one time engaged in traveling for Holaday & Mills of Gallipolis, Ohio. He learned the dry goods business in Springfield, Illinois.

HURRICANE TOWNSHIP.

HARVEY BATTS,

born February 8, 1835, in Mobile, Alabama. In 1849 he moved with his father to California, and remained until 1865, when he returned to Missouri, locating in Howard county; he lived in Howard and Saline county for several years, and in 1867 settled permanently in Carroll county, and engaged in the mercantile business in Battsville, a town which derived its name from him. He commenced farming in 1880 and finds it a pleasant profitable and suitable avocation for him; he owns eight hundred acres of land in the northeast part of the county; his place is elegantly improved, and arranged for feeding stock. Mr. Batts has an antelope and deer park on his place, of which mention is made in the county history; he also has on the premises a fish pond, covering three or four acres; a fine flower garden, and every adornment that a farm should have. Mr. Batts is a member of the Christian Church and of the Masonic Fraternity and I. O. O. F.

SANFORD A. CROUCH,

was born in 1838, in Owen county, Ky.; son of Reuben and Mary Crouch. He moved with his parents to Cooper county, Mo., in 1842, and in the following year came to Carroll county, where he remained until 1848, when he went to Brunswick, Chariton county; here he received his education, and taught school for five or six years; he was married in 1859 to Miss Mary A. Yeager, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Yeager, and in the following year returned to Carroll county and located permanently. They have seven children: Elenora, Mary, Emma, Willie, Minnie, Owen L. and Sterling Price. Mr. Crouch has a well improved farm and has taken great care in raising and educating his children. Two of his daughters, Mary and Elenora, are at present teaching school in Carroll county. Mr. Crouch is a true democrat, and has held the office of justice

of the peace in his township for several years. His wife and two of his daughters are members of the Christian church.

DR. SAMUEL B. HERRINGTON,

born in Carroll county, Ohio. He is a son of John Herrington, and a grandson of John Herrington who served under Gen. Greene in the revolutionary war. Dr. Herrington was educated at Mt. Union, Ohio. He is a graduate, also, of the Keokuk Medical College. He completed his course in 1858, and has since been engaged with the duties of his profession. Dr. Herrington enlisted in the Union army in August, 1862, under Gen. Sherman, 80th Ohio, company K, of the Ohio volunteer infantry. He was at the battle of Corinth, and was a surgeon in the hospital at Vicksburg and Memphis, Tennessee. He was discharged May 29, 1865, at Washington, D. C. Dr. Herrington was married in 1858 to Miss Angie Yeager, of Van Buren county, Iowa. They are the parents of one child, living: Julia May.

ELIAS A. JEFFRIES,

born January 8, 1851, in Carroll county, Missouri. He is a son of William Jeffries. Mr. Jeffries has lived four years in Texas, and traveled through Kansas, Iowa and Illinois in search of a good farming locality, and finally concluded to settle in Carroll county. His farm is in the northeastern part of Hurricane township. He was married in 1872 to Miss Minerva King. They are the parents of four children: Norman D., Mary J., Stella A. and Henry Moses. Mr. Jeffries is a member of the Christian church.

J. F. EYLER,

born January 28, 1848, in Frederick county, Maryland. He was raised on a farm in the county of his birth. When seventeen years old he moved to Wabash county, Indiana, and in the following year settled in Tazewell county, Illinois, and made it his home for nine years. Upon leaving Illinois he moved to Missouri, remaining in Livingston and Chariton counties for several years, and finally settled down in Carroll county. Since leaving his old home in Maryland, Mr. Eyler has been engaged in the mercantile business. While living in Tazewell county, Illinois, he was married to Miss Helen Emmons. They are the parents of three children, living: Robert, Harry and Blanch. Mr. Eyler is a member of the M. E. church, south.

JOHN BUCHER.

Mr. Bucher is a native of Ohio, where he lived until he was twenty-three years of age, when he moved to DeKalb county, Indiana. In 1870 he moved to Carroll county, Mo., and is located in Hurricane township. He

owns 100 acres of land, all of which is in a good state of cultivation. Mr. Bucher married Miss Harriet Rosenburg. They are the parents of seven children living, Sarah E., Mary M., Hannah Ann, John Calvin, Joseph Reuben, William H. and Simon G. Mr. Bucher has a wonderful memory and is a natural mathematician. He can repeat almost any passage of the scripture from the bible and takes great delight in solving problems working puzzles. He is a member of the Christian church.

BRADLEY A. WILMOT,

born in May, 1843, in Knox county, Ill. He was raised and educated in the county of his birth. He enlisted in Company K, of the Ninth Illinois cavalry and remained in the service until November 4, 1865. He was engaged in the battle of Hurricane Creek, Franklin, Nashville and others. Mr. Wilmot enlisted as private and was promoted to sergeant. In October 1866 he was married to Miss Alzada Batsford, of Knox county, Illinois. They are the parents of four children—Franklin E., Fred. J., Mabelle and Amos. Mr. Wilmot was township collector for four years and is still filling that office. He is a member of the Congregational church. His farm is located in section 17 of Ridge township.

THOMAS H. BALLEW,

was born February 16, 1831, in Madison county, Kentucky. He left Kentucky when six years old and moved to Boone county, Missouri. In 1859 he moved to Carroll county, and located in section 23 of Ridge township, where he has since resided. He was raised on a farm and received but a common school education. He was married April 25, 1861, to Miss Josephine Owen. To this union were born three children: William L., Mary E. and John T. His first wife died February 16, 1872, and Mr. Ballew subsequently married Mrs. Huldah E. Hubbard, who was formerly a Miss Morgan, whose ancestry is traced back and found to be related to Daniel Boone. Mr. Ballew served one term as township assessor, in 1872. In 1878 he was elected on the greenback ticket, to represent Carroll county in the legislature. At the expiration of his term of office he was again offered the nomination but declined. He is a member of the Baptist church.

MILES POINT TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM CLEARY,

is a son of Thomas Cleary of Tipperary county, Ireland, and was born in 1832. At the age of eighteen years he sailed for America, landing at New York, and went to New Hampshire where he remained about three years. In 1857 he came to Illinois, and for fourteen years was overseer on the Quincy & Chicago railroad. In 1871, he came to Carroll county, and engaged in farming, where he still remains. He married Miss Julia Herick, of Ireland, by whom there was eight children: Thomas, Bridget, Kathleen, Julia, Mary, Marguerette, William, and Theresa; six of whom are living.

WILLIAM S. GRIDER,

is a son of John H. Grider, who was born January 31, 1806. His father and mother died within one week of spinal meningitis, in 1873. The parents of the subject of this sketch left six children: William S., whose name heads this notice, Thomas C., Lillimore, Lida, Mattie, and John R., all of whom are residing in this county.

HENRY GIGER,

is the son of Benjamin Giger, who was born in Tennessee, in the year 1805. Henry, the subject of this notice, was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1840, and has made farming his occupation since he has resided in this county. His father was a natural mechanic, who died while on his way to Washington City, to secure patents on a corn planter, reaper and thresher combined, and a hitching machine. His corn planter is supposed to be the first ever made, being as early as 1850. In 1863 Henry married Miss Mary J. Kirk, of Kentucky, by whom there are two children: Albert O. and Laura Belle. They are both members of the M. E. church, and Mr. Giger is a master mason.

CHERRY VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

W. P. McQUEEN,

was born in Rappahannock county, Va., in 1838, and came to this state in 1852, locating in Lafayette county, at which place he remained until 1872, when he came to this county, locating in Cherry Valley Township, where he still resides. In 1860, he returned to Virginia, to visit friends, remaining until April, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. C. 7th Regiment, Regular Virginia Infantry, Capt. J. C. Porter, and was at the battles of

Manassas, Williamsburg, and Seven Pines. He was transferred to the 49th Virginia Infantry, just before the seven days fight at Richmond, and was in all the engagements in Virginia and Maryland, and was at Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Gettysburg, etc. Was transferred to the Mississippi Dept., and surrendered at Shreveport, La., under Gen. Shelby, in 1865. He returned to Missouri, and as before stated, in 1872, came to this county, and for two years was engaged in the grain business. He opened a store in Miles Point, where he still resides engaged in the mercantile business. He was married on the 16th of Oct. 1877, to Miss Pernicia, daughter of James Cole of Bates county, by whom there is two children, James S., and Millie B. Mr. McQueen has served several times as Trustee of his township, and in 1880, was elected County Judge of the western district of the county. He is a gentleman of excellent practical judgement, of the sternest integrity, and thoroughly conversant with the affairs of the county.

GEORGE W. CRAIG,

was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, in 1833, where he resided until 1843, when he moved to Arkansas, remaining three years, and then coming to Lexington, Mo., remaining several years, and became a resident of this county, in 1865, where he still resides. In 1868, he married Miss Mary L., a daughter of David Vanrensaell, of New York, by whom there are four children: Ollie, Clara E., Augustus C., and Clarence E. Mr. Craig served a short time in 1861, in the army, and suffered some hardships during the fight at Lexington, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Craig are both members of the M. E. Church South.

H. E JONES,

was born in Jackson county, Missouri, in 1847, and is a son of Samuel Jones of Virginia, who came to Missouri in an early day, being one of the earliest settlers of Jackson county. The subject of this brief sketch resided in the county of his nativity until he was sixteen years of age, when he came to this county, where he now resides. He was married in 1866, to Miss Harriet, a daughter of Mrs. Amanda Hill, by whom there are three children: Thomas W., Samuel E. and Robert. Mr. Jones had the misfortune of having one of his arms severed from his body by a mowing machine in the month of July, 1863. He is a gentleman of enterprise and integrity, and well liked in his locality.

ALPHONSO FULLER,

is a son of Sylvester Fuller of Virginia, but of English descent. At the age of twelve years he commenced running an engine, which vocation he followed three years; for two years after he was engineer on several river

boats, and came to this county in 1852; during this year he married Miss Harriet, a daughter of Mike McGuire, by whom he received one hundred and sixty acres of fine land in Sugar Tree township. In 1861 he married again, Miss Morris being the lady, by whom there are five children, namely: James H., Alphonso Theodore, Volney, Minnie D. and Ida May. He enlisted in 1861; was engaged at Lexington, Carthage, etc.; and during his term of service, from 1861 to 1865, was wounded eight times. He went to Mexico at the close of the war and returned to settle down to permanent peace and quiet.

M. J. HARRISON,

son of William Harrison of Tennessee, was born in that state, where he resided until he was eighteen years of age, when he started west, locating in this county in 1858. In 1861 he married a daughter of Warren McDaniel of this county, by whom there are five children, namely: Martha E., Mary E., Cas L., Robert E., and Thomas E. He owns one hundred acres of fine bottom land, and follows the vocation of farming. He was in the service for some time during the war, but in few warm engagements.

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY



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